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数生善分析开

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南京大学数学系 许 宁 廖良文 编著

多元函数的微分学 带参数的积分

安徽人民出版社

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ъ. П. 吉米多维奇 ъ. П. ДЕМИДОВИЧ

数学分析

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前言

数学分析是大学数学系的一门重要必修课,是学习其它数学课的基础。同时,也是理工科高等数学的主要组成部分。

吉米多维奇著的《数学分析习题集》是一本国际知名的著作,它在中国有很大影响,早在上世纪五十年代,国内就出版了该书的中译本。安徽人民出版社翻译出版了新版的吉米多维奇《数学分析习题集》,以俄文第13版(最新版本)为基础,新版的习题集在原版的基础上增加了部分新题,共计有五千道习题,数量多,内容丰富,包括了数学分析的全部主题。部分习题难度较大,初学者不易解答。为了给广大高校师生提供学习参考,应安徽人民出版社的同志邀请,我们为新版的习题集作解答。本书可以作为学习数学分析过程中的参考用书。

众所周知,学习数学,做练习题是一个很重要的环节。通过做练习题,可以巩固我们所学到的知识,加深我们对基础概念的理解,还可以提高我们的运算能力,逻辑推理能力,综合分析能力。所以,我们希望读者遇到问题一定要认真思考,努力找出自己的解答,不要轻易查抄本书的解答。

廖良文编写了第一、二、三、四及八章习题的解答,许宁编写了第六、七章习题的解答。本书的编写过程中,我们参考了国内的一些数学分析教科书及已有的题解,在许多方面得到了启发,谨对原书的作者表示感谢,在此,不再一一列出。

本书自出版以来受到广大高校师生的高度肯定,深受读者喜爱,畅销不衰。此次再版,我们纠正了前一版中存在的个别错误, 对版面进行了适当调整。在此对为此书付出辛勤劳动的各位老师表示深切的谢意!

由于我们水平有限,错误和缺点在所难免。欢迎读者批评指正。

10.

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第六章 多变量函数的微分运算

§ 1. 函数的极限 连续性

1. **函数的极限** 设函数 $f(P) = f(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 在具有聚点 P_0 的集 E 上有定义. 若对于任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta = \delta(\varepsilon, P_0) > 0$,使得只要 $P \in E$ 及 $0 < \rho(P_1, P_0) < \delta($ 这里 $\rho(P_1, P_0) - P$ 与 P_0 两点之间的距离),就有 $|f(P) - A| < \varepsilon$,则称

$$\lim_{P \to P_0} f(P) = A.$$

2. 连续性 若

$$\lim_{P\to P_0}f(P)=f(P_0),$$

则称函数 f(P) 在 P_0 点是连续的. 若它在该域的每一个点都是连续的,则函数 f(P) 在此域内是连续的.

3. **一致连续性** 若对于每一个 $\epsilon > 0$ 存在仅与 ϵ 的 $\delta > 0$,使得对于域 G 中的任意点 P',P'',只要是 $\rho(P',P'') < 0$ 就成立不等式

$$| f(P') - f(P'') | < \varepsilon$$

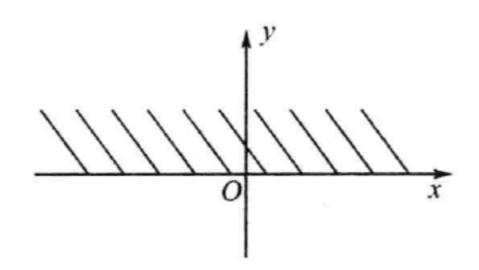
则称函数 f(P) 在 G 域内是一致连续的.

在有界闭域内连续的函数在这个域内是一致连续的.

确定并作出下列函数的存在域($3136 \sim 3150$).

[3136]
$$u = x + \sqrt{y}$$
.

解 由 $u = x + \sqrt{y}$ 知 $y \ge 0$ 时式子有意义,于是定义域为 $\{(x,y) \mid -\infty < x < +\infty, y \ge 0\}$,即上半平面,如 3136 题图.



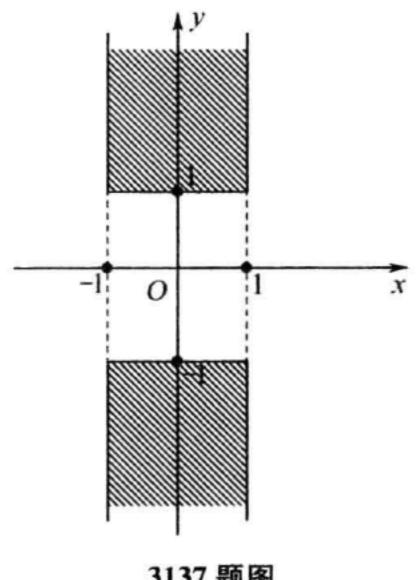
3136 题图

(3137)
$$u = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{y^2-1}$$
.

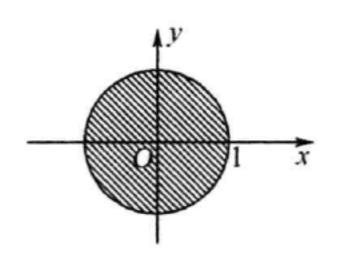
解 由
$$u = \sqrt{1-x^2} + \sqrt{y^2-1}$$
,

知当 $1-x^2 \ge 0$ 且 $y^2-1 \ge 0$ 时,即 $|x| \le 1$, $|y| \ge 1$ 时函数有 意义,于是定义域为 $\{(x,y) \mid -1 \leq x \leq 1, \mid y \mid \geq 1\}$,

如 3137 题图的阴影部分.



3137 题图



3138 題图

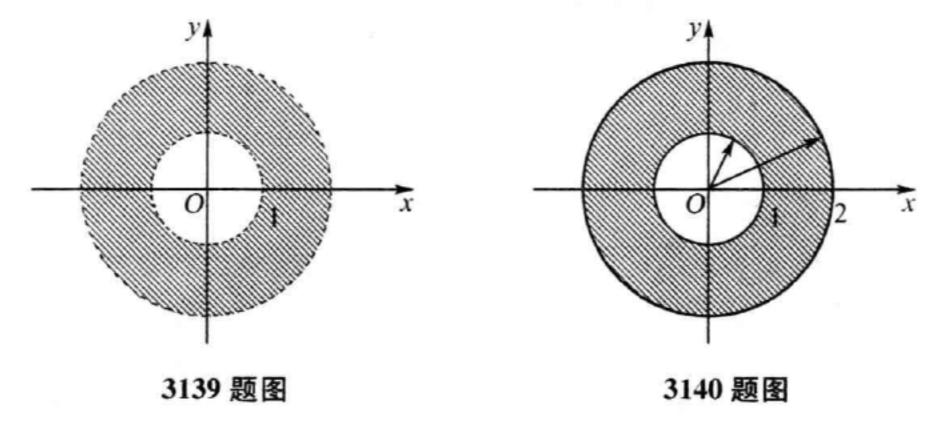
(3138)
$$u = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$$
.

解 由 $u = \sqrt{1 - x^2 - y^2}$ 知, 当 $x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 时, 此式有意义, 于是定义域为 $\{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 \leq 1\}$,如 3138 题图的阴影部分.

(3139)
$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}}$$
.

解 由
$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 - 1}}$$
知,此式有意义的范围是 $x^2 + y^2$

>1,于是定义域为 $\{(x,y) \mid x^2+y^2>1\}$,如 3139 题图的阴影 部分.



(3140)
$$u = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2 - 1)(4 - x^2 - y^2)}$$
.

解 由题意有,定义域为 $\{(x,y) | 1 \le x^2 + y^2 \le 4\}$,如 3140 题图的阴影部分所示.

(3141)
$$u = \sqrt{\frac{x^2 + y^2 - x}{2x - x^2 - y^2}}.$$

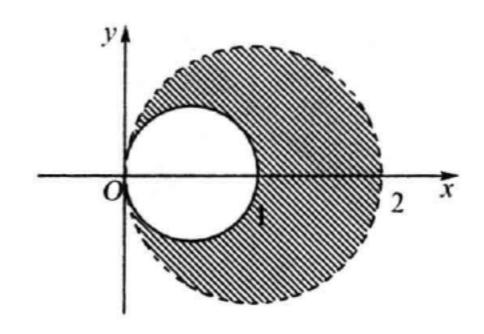
解 由题意,存在域 $\{(x,y) \mid x \leq x^2 + y^2 \leq 2x\}$,

即

$$\left\{ (x,y) \left| \left(x - \frac{1}{2} \right)^2 + y^2 \geqslant \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)^2 \right. \right\}$$

$$\bigcap \{(x,y) \mid (x-1)^2 + y^2 < 1\},\$$

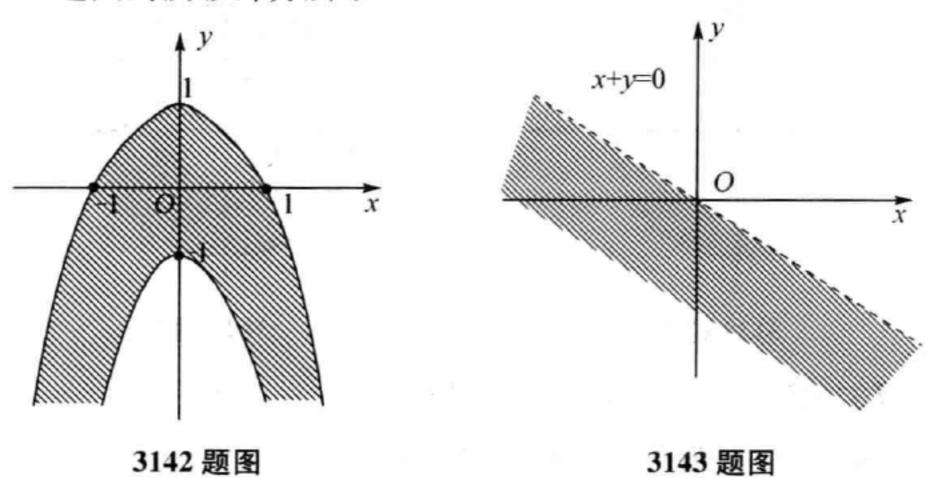
如 3141 题图的阴影部分所示.



3141 题图

(3142)
$$u = \sqrt{1 - (x^2 + y)^2}$$
.

解 由题意,定义域为 $\{(x,y) | -1 \le x^2 + y \le 1\}$,图形如 3142 题图的阴影部分所示.

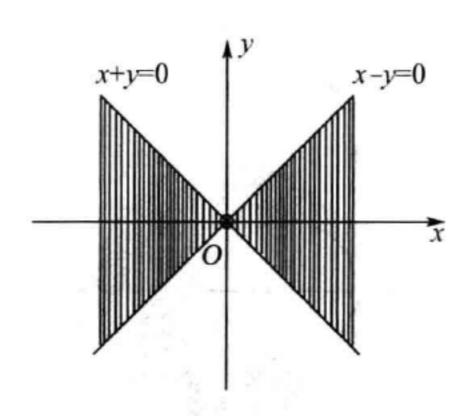


[3143] $u = \ln(-x - y)$.

解 由题意,定义域为 $\{(x,y) \mid x+y < 0\}$,图形如 3143 题 图的阴影部分所示.

[3144]
$$u = \arcsin \frac{y}{r}$$
.

解 定义域为 $\left\{ (x,y) \middle| \frac{y}{x} \middle| \leq 1 \right\}$,图形如 3144 题图的阴影 部分所示.



3144 题图

[3145]
$$u = \arccos \frac{x}{x+y}$$
.

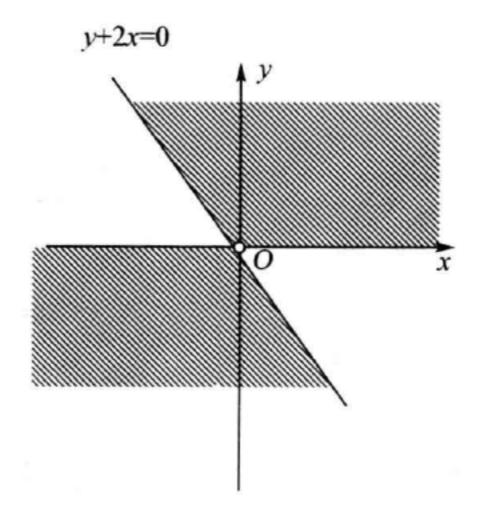
解 由

$$u = \arccos \frac{x}{x+y}$$

知
$$\left|\frac{x}{x+y}\right| \leq 1$$
,

解之有 $\begin{cases} y \ge 0 \\ v \ge -2x \end{cases}$ 或 $\begin{cases} y \le 0 \\ v \le -2x \end{cases}$,且x,y不能同时为零,所以定义 域为 $\{(x,y) \mid y \ge 0, y \ge -2x, x, y$ 不能同时为零 $\} \cup \{(x,y) \mid y$ $\leq 0, y \leq -2x, x, y$ 不能同时为零

图形如 3145 题图的阴影部分所示.



3145 题图

[3146]
$$u = \arcsin \frac{x}{y^2} + \arcsin (1 - y).$$

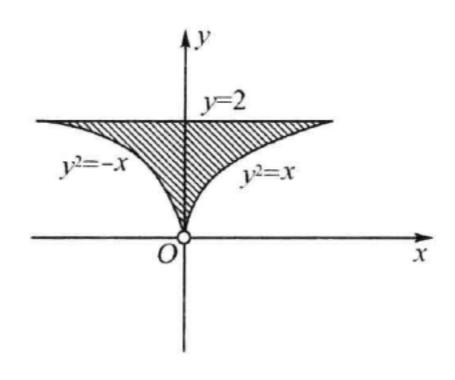
解 定义域为

$$\left\{ (x,y) \left| \left| \frac{x}{y^2} \right| \leq 1, |1-y| \leq 1, y \neq 0 \right. \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (x,y) \mid y^2 \geq x, 0 < y \leq 2 \right\}$$

$$\cap \left\{ (x,y) \mid y^2 \geq -x, 0 < y \leq 2 \right\},$$

图形如 3146 题图的阴影部分所示.

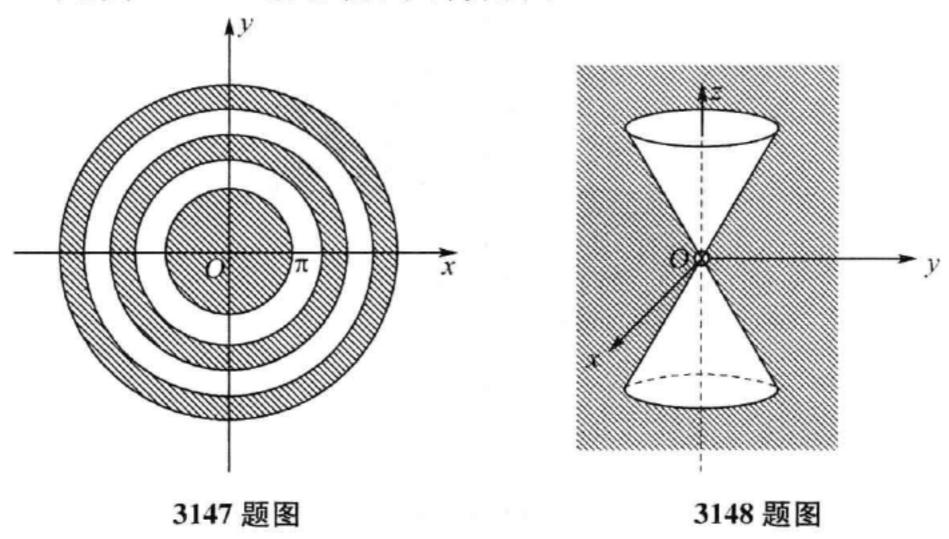


3146 题图

(3147)
$$u = \sqrt{\sin(x^2 + y^2)}$$
.

解 定义域为

 $\{(x,y) \mid 2k\pi \leqslant x^2 + y^2 \leqslant (2k+1)\pi, k = 0,1,2,\cdots\},$ 图形如 3147 题图的阴影部分所示.



(3148)
$$u = \arccos \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}.$$

解 定义域为

$$\left\{ (x,y,z) \left| \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right| \le 1, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \right\}$$

$$= \left\{ (x,y,z) \mid x^2 + y^2 - z^2 \ge 0, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \right\},$$

图形如 3148 题图的阴影部分所示.

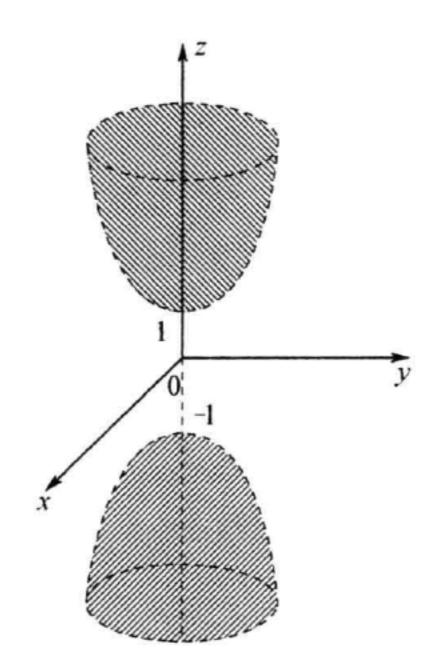
(3149) $u = \ln(xyz)$.

解 定义域为 $\{(x,y,z) \mid xyz > 0\}$,

即 x > 0, y > 0, z > 0;或 x > 0, y < 0, z < 0;或 x < 0, y < 0, z < 0;或 x < 0, y > 0, z < 0 其图形为空间第一、第三、第六及第八卦限的总体,但不包括坐标面,图形大家熟知,省略.

[3150]
$$u = \ln(-1 - x^2 - y^2 + z^2).$$

解 存在域 $\{(x,y,z) | -x^2 - y^2 + z^2 > 1\}$,这是双叶双曲面 $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = -1$ 的内部,如 3150 题图阴影部分所示,不包括界面在内.

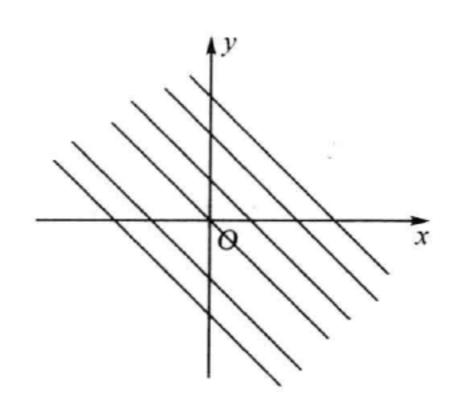


3150 题图

作出下列函数的等位线(3151~3165).

[3151] z = x + y.

解 等位线为平行直线族 $x+y=k,k\in\mathbb{R}$,图形如 3151 题图所示.



3151 题图

(3152) $z = x^2 + y^2$.

解 等位线为曲线族, $x^2 + y^2 = a^2 (a \ge 0)$,

当a=0时为原点,当a>0时,为以原点为圆心的同心圆族.

(3153)
$$z = x^2 - y^2$$
.

解 等位线为曲线族 $x^2 - y^2 = k$, 当 k = 0 时为两条互相垂直的直线, y = x, y = -x, 当 $k \neq 0$ 时, 以 $y = \pm x$ 为公共渐近线的等边双曲线族, 其中 k > 0 时顶点为 $(-\sqrt{k},0)$, $(\sqrt{k},0)$, 当 k < 0 时顶点为 $(0,-\sqrt{-k})$, $(0,\sqrt{-k})$.

(3154)
$$z = (x + y)^2$$
.

解 等位线为曲线族 $(x+y)^2 = a^2$, $a \ge 0$, 当a = 0时, 为直线 x+y=0, 当 $a \ne 0$ 时与直线 x+y=0平行的且等距的直线 $x+y=\pm a$.

(3155)
$$z = \frac{y}{x}$$
.

解 等位线是以坐标原点为東心的直线束,y = kx, $x \neq 0$ 不包括 Oy 轴在内.

(3156)
$$z = \frac{1}{x^2 + 2y^2}$$
.

解 等位线为椭圆族 $x^2 + 2y^2 = a^2(a > 0)$,

长半轴为
$$a$$
,短半轴为 $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}$,焦点为 $\left(-a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}},0\right)$ 及 $\left(a\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}},0\right)$.

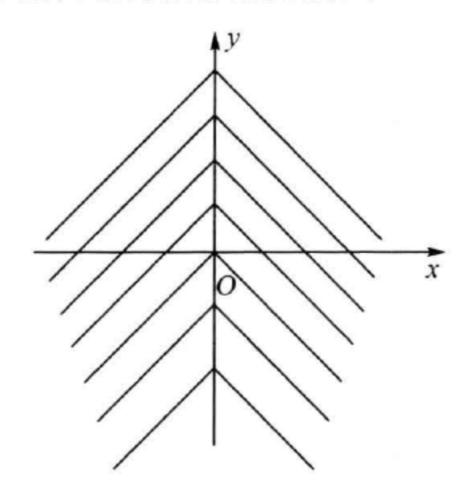
(3157) $z = \sqrt{xy}$.

解 等位线为曲线族 $xy = a^2, a \ge 0$.

当a=0时,为坐标轴x=0及y=0,当a>0时,为以两坐标轴为公共渐近线且位于第一、第三象限内的等边双曲线族,顶点为(-a,-a)及(a,a).

(3158) z = |x| + y.

解 等位线为曲线族 |x|+y=k,其中 $k \in (-\infty, +\infty)$, 当 $x \ge 0$ 时,x+y=k,当 x < 0 时,y-x=k,这是顶点在 Oy 轴上两支互相垂直的射线所构成的折线族,如 3158 题图所示.



3158 题图

[3159] z = |x| + |y| - |x + y|.

解 等位线为曲线族 |x|+|y|-|x+y|=a,因为 $|x+y| \le |x|+|y|$,于是 $a \ge 0$,当 a = 0 时,|x|+|y|=|x+y|,两边平方有 $xy \ge 0$,即为第一、第三象限,包括两坐标轴在内,当 $a \ge 0$ 时,xy < 0,从而有

1° $x > 0, y < 0, x + y \ge 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a,$ 解 之有 $y = -\frac{a}{2}$;

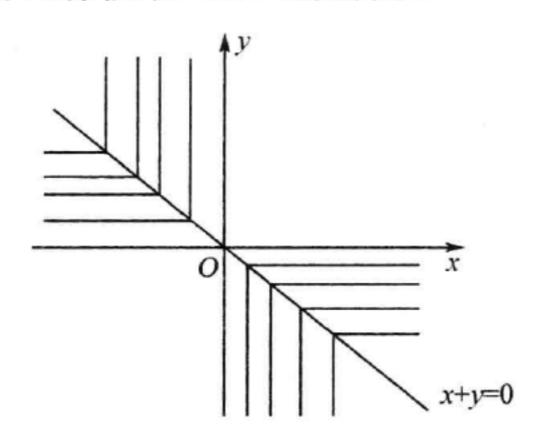
 2° $x > 0, y < 0, x + y \le 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a,$ 解 之有 $x = \frac{a}{2}$;

$$3^{\circ}$$
 $|x < 0, y > 0, x + y \ge 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a,$

之有
$$x = -\frac{a}{2}$$
;

 4° $x < 0, y > 0, x + y \le 0, |x| + |y| - |x + y| = a,$ 解 之有 $y = \frac{a}{2}$.

这是顶点位于直线 x+y=0 上的两支互相垂直的折线族,它的各折线平行于坐标轴,如 3159 题图所示.

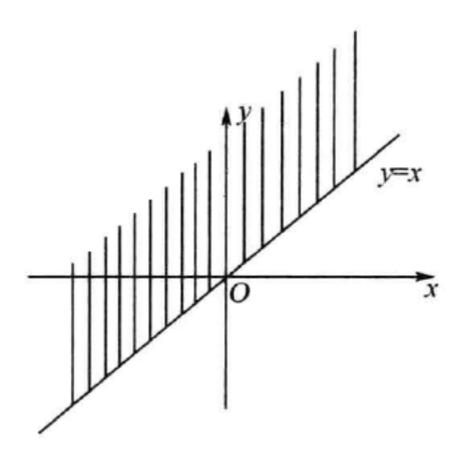


3159 题图

[3159. 1] $z = \min(x, y)$.

解 设 $\min(x,y) = k, k \in (-\infty, +\infty)$

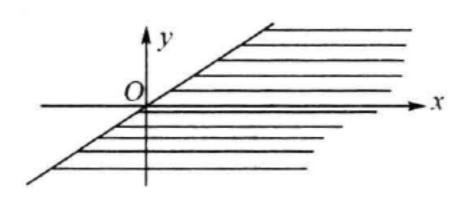
则 1° 若 $y \ge x$,有 x = k,等位线是平行射线族,顶点在 y = x 轴上,但含 y = x 直线上点,如 3159.1 题图(1)



3159.1题图(1)

1. 函数的极限 连续性

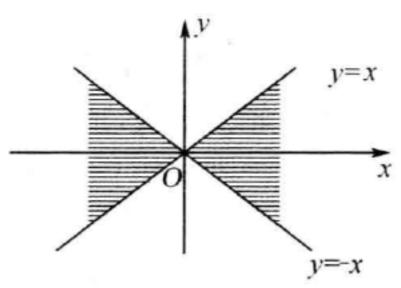
 2° 若 y < x,有 y = k,等位线是平行射线族,顶点在 y = x 轴上,但不含 y = x 直线,如 3159 题图(2).



3159.1题图(2)

[3159.2] $z = \max(|x|, |y|).$

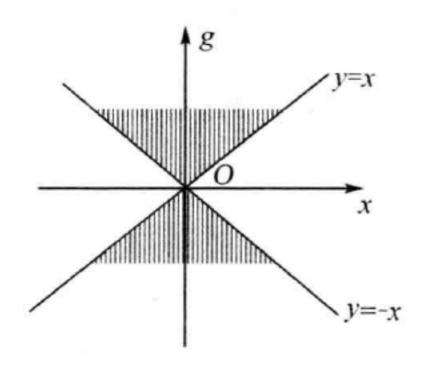
解 1° 当 $|x| \ge |y|$ 时,等位线 $|y| = k, k \ge 0$,如 3159. 2 题图(1) 所示.



3159.2题图(1)

这是一族平行的射线族,平行于x轴,顶点在y = x和y = -x直线上.

 2° 当 $|y| \ge |x|$ 时,等位线为 $|x| = k,k \ge 0$,如 3159.2 题图(2) 所示.



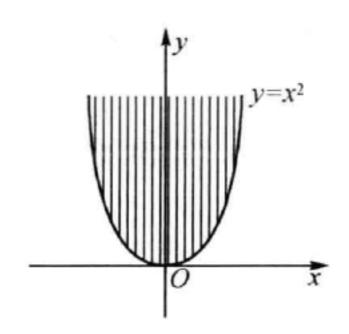
3159.2 题图(2)

这是一族平行的射线族,平行于y轴,顶点在y = x和y =

-x 直线上.

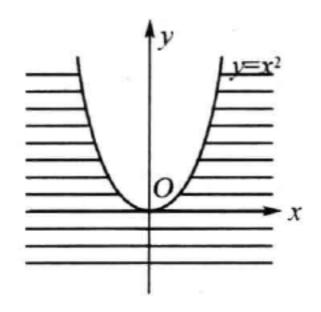
[3159.3] $z = \min(x^2, y)$.

解 1° 当 $x^2 \le y$ 时,有 $x^2 = k$, $k \ge 0$,如 3159.3 题图(1) 所示



3159.3题图(1)

等位线是一族平行于 y 轴的射线,顶点在抛物线 $y = x^2$ 上. 2° 当 $x^2 \ge y$ 时,有 $y = k, k \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,如 3159.3 题图(2) 所示,等位线是一族平行于 x 轴的射线,顶点在抛物线 $y = x^2$ 上半曲线上和一族平行于 x 轴的直线,直线位于下半平面.



3159.3 题图(2)

(3160)
$$z = e^{\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}}$$
.

解 等位线为曲线族

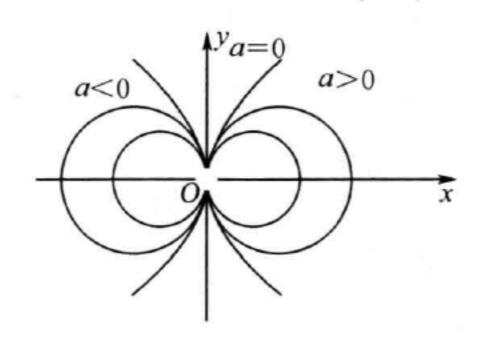
$$\frac{2x}{x^2+y^2}=k,(x,y$$
不同时为零),

其中 $k \neq 0, k \in (-\infty, +\infty)$,上式可写为

$$\left(x - \frac{1}{k}\right)^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{1}{k}\right)^2, (k \neq 0).$$

当 k=0 时,即 $e_{x^2+y^2}^{\frac{2x}{2}}=1$,从而等位线为 x=0,但不包括原点.

当 $k \neq 0$ 时,为中心在 Ox 轴上且经过坐标原点(但不包括原点在内)的圆束,圆心在 $\left(\frac{1}{k},0\right)$,半径为 $\left|\frac{1}{k}\right|$,如 3160 题图所示.



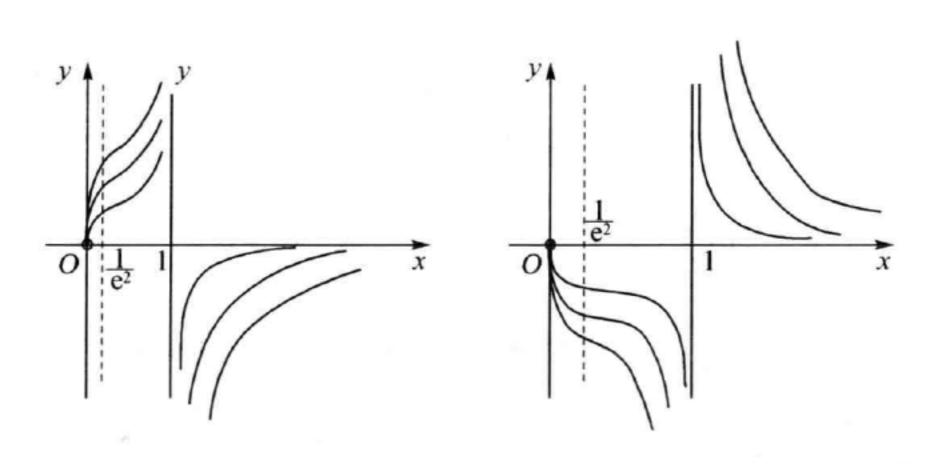
3160 题图

(3161) $z = x^y$ (x > 0).

解 等位线为曲线族 $x^y = k$ (k > 0).

当k=1时,为直线x=1及Ox 轴的正向半射线,但不包括原点在内.

当0 < k < 1与k > 1时的图象如 3161 题图所示.



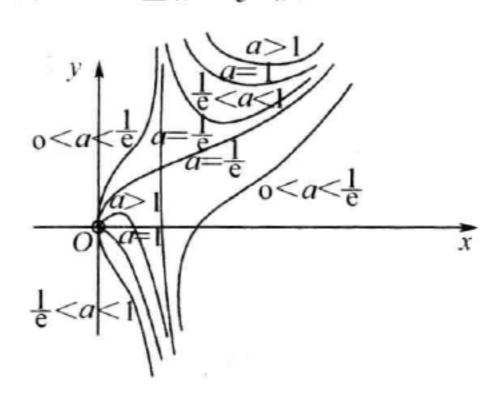
3161 题图

(3162) $z = x^y e^{-x}$ (x > 0).

解 等位线为曲线族 $x^y e^{-x} = a$ (a > 0).

于是 $y \ln x - x = \ln a$, 当 $a = e^{-1}$ 时, 为直线 x = 1 和曲线 $y = \frac{x-1}{\ln x}$.

当 $0 < a < \frac{1}{e}, \frac{1}{e} < a < 1$ 或 $a \ge 1$ 时,图象布满整个右半平面,如 3162 题图所示,不包括 Oy 轴.



3162 题图

[3163]
$$z = \ln \sqrt{\frac{(x-a)^2 + y^2}{(x+a)^2 + y^2}}$$
 $(a > 0).$

解 等位线为曲线族

$$\frac{(x-a)^2+y^2}{(x+a)^2+y^2}=k^2, (k>0).$$

于是有 $(1-k)^2x^2-2a(1+k^2)x+(1-k^2)a^2+(1-k^2)y^2=0$. 当 k=1时,有 x=0,即为 Oy 轴,当 $k\neq 1$ 时,上述方程可变 形为

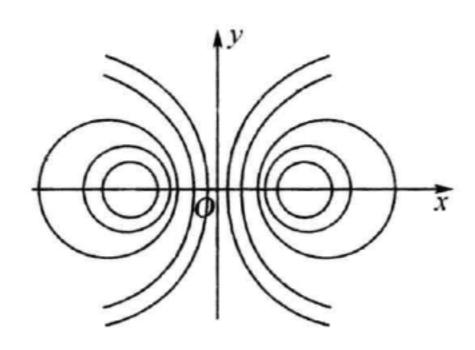
$$\left[x - \frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2}\right]^2 + y^2 = \left(\frac{2ak}{1-k^2}\right)^2,$$

它是以点 $\left(\frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2},0\right)$ 为圆心,半径为 $\left|\frac{2ak}{1-k^2}\right|$ 的圆族,当0< k<1时,圆分布在右半平面,当k>1时,圆分布在右半平面.

又圆心与原点距离的平方为

$$\left[\frac{a(1+k^2)}{1-k^2}\right]^2 = \frac{a^2\left[(1-k^2)^2 + 4k^2\right]}{(1-k^2)^2}$$
$$= a^2 + \left(\frac{2ak}{1-k^2}\right)^2.$$

即等位线圆族与圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 在交点处的半径互相垂直(或圆心距与两圆的半径构成直角三角形),于是等位线圆族与圆 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 成正交,如 3163 题图所示.



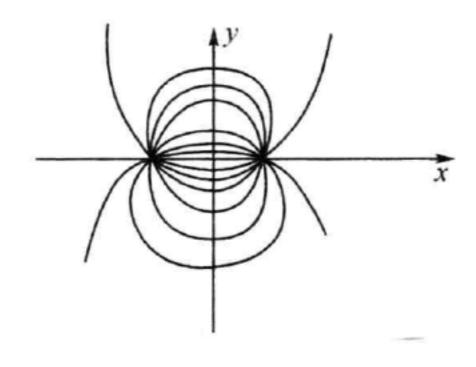
3163 题图

(3164)
$$z = \arctan \frac{2ay}{x^2 + y^2 - a^2}$$
 $(a > 0).$

解 等位线为曲线族

$$\frac{2ay}{x^2+v^2-a^2}=k, k\in(-\infty,+\infty).$$

但除去点(±a,0),当k = 0 时,y = 0 为 Ox 轴,但不包含 (±a,0) 两点,当 $k \neq 0$ 时,方程可写为 $x^2 + \left(y - \frac{a}{k}\right)^2 = a^2\left(1 + \frac{1}{k^2}\right)$,这是圆心在 Oy 轴上且经过点(-a,0) 及(a,0),但不包括这两点在内的圆族,如 3164 题图所示.



3164 题图

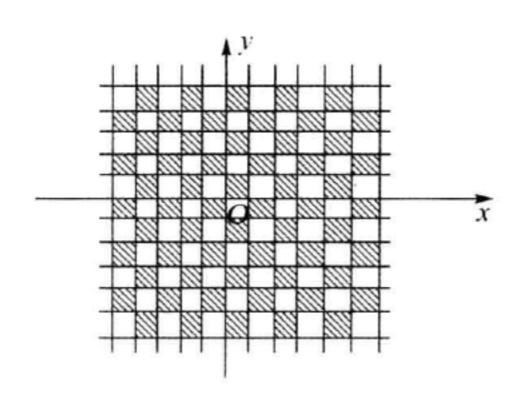
[3165] $z = \operatorname{sgn}(\sin x \sin y)$.

解 若 z = 0,则 $\sin x \cdot \sin y = 0$,即直线族 $x = m\pi$ 和 $y = n\pi$, m, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

若z=-1,或z=1,则 $\sin x \sin y < 0$ 或 $\sin x \sin y > 0$,也就是 $m\pi < x < (m+1)\pi$, $n\pi < y < (n+1)\pi$,

其中 $z = (-1)^{m+n}, m, n \in \mathbb{Z},$

即为正方形族,如 3165 题图所示,z = 0 时为图中网格直线,z = 1 为图中带斜线的正方形,z = -1 为图中空白正方形,但后两者都不包括号边界.



3165 题图

求下列函数的等位面(3166 \sim 3170).

(3166)
$$u = x + y + z$$
.

解 等位面为平行平面族

$$x+y+z=k, k\in(-\infty,+\infty).$$

(3167)
$$u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$$
.

解 等位面为中心在原点的同心球族

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$
, $(a \ge 0)$.

当a=0时,即为原点.

(3168)
$$u = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$$
.

解 当 u = 0 时,等位面为圆锥 $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = 0$,当 u > 0 时,等位面为单叶双曲面族 $x^2 + y^2 - z^2 = a^2$ (a > 0),当 u < 0 时等位面为双叶双曲面族

$$-x^2-y^2+z^2=a^2$$
, $(a>0)$.

(3169) $u = (x+y)^2 + z^2$.

等位面为曲面族 解

$$(x+y)^2+z^2=a^2,(a \ge 0).$$

当a = 0时,为x + y = 0和z = 0,当a > 0时作坐标变换

$$a = 0$$
 时,为 $x + y = 0$ 和 $z = 0$,当 $a > 0$ 时代

$$\begin{cases} x' = x\cos\frac{\pi}{4} + y\sin\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(x + y), \\ y' = -x\sin\frac{\pi}{4} + y\cos\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}(-x + y), \\ z' = z. \end{cases}$$

(旋转变换)

在新坐标系中原等位面方程化为

$$2x'^2 + z'^2 = a^2$$

即

$$\frac{x'^2}{\frac{a^2}{2}} + \frac{z'^2}{a^2} = 1.$$

这是以 y' 轴为公共轴的椭圆柱面,母线的方向平行于 y' 轴,准线 为 y' = 0 平面上的椭圆

$$\frac{x^{2}}{\frac{a^{2}}{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{a^{2}} = 1,$$

长半轴为a(z'轴方向),短半轴为 $\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}(x'$ 轴方向).

$$y'$$
 轴在新系 $O-x'y'z'$ 中的方程为 $\begin{cases} x'=0, \\ z'=0. \end{cases}$

而在旧系 O-xyz 中的方程 $\begin{cases} x+y=0, \\ z=0. \end{cases}$

即为所求的椭圆柱面族的公共对称轴.

(3170)
$$u = \operatorname{sgnsin}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

 \mathbf{M} 当 u=0 时,等位面为球心在原点的同心球族 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = n\pi, n \in \mathbb{N},$

当u = -1或u = 1时等位面为球层族

$$n\pi < x^2 + y^2 + z^2 < (n+1)\pi, n \in \mathbb{N},$$

其中 $u = (-1)^n$.

根据所给定的方程,研究其曲面的性质(3171~3174).

[3171]
$$z = f(y - ax)$$
.

解 引入参数
$$t,s$$
,则曲面方程为 $\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = at + s, \\ z = f(s). \end{cases}$

现固定 s,则得 t 为参数的直线方程,其方向数为(1,a,0). 于是,曲面以(1,a,0) 为母线方向的一个柱面,令 t = 0,有

这是x=0平面上的一条曲线,也是柱面z=f(y-ax)的一条准线.

(3172)
$$z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$$

解 令 y = 0, 有 $\begin{cases} y = 0, \\ z = f(x), (x \ge 0). \end{cases}$ 是旋转曲面的一条 母线.

[3173]
$$z = xf\left(\frac{y}{r}\right)$$
.

解
$$\Rightarrow x = t, \frac{y}{x} = s,$$
有 $\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = st, (t \neq 0), \\ z = tf(s). \end{cases}$

现固定 s,这是以 t 为参数的一条过原点的直线,因此,所给曲面为顶点在原点的一锥面,但不包括原点在内,令 t=1,有

$$\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ y = s, & \text{if } x = 1, \\ z = f(s). \end{cases}$$

这是x = 1平面上的一条曲线,也是锥面 $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 的一条准线.

[3174]
$$z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$
.

解
$$\diamondsuit x = t, s = \frac{y}{x},$$
有 $\begin{cases} x = t, \\ y = st, \\ z = f(s). \end{cases}$

现固定 s,这是一条过点(0,0,f(s)) 的直线,方向数为 1,s,0,因此,它与 Oz 轴垂直,与 Oxy 平面平行,且其方向与 s 有关,于是 曲面 $z = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 表示一个直纹面,一般地,它既不是柱面,又不是 锥面,令 t = 1,则一条直纹面的准线是 $\begin{cases} x = 1, \\ z = f(y) \end{cases}$.

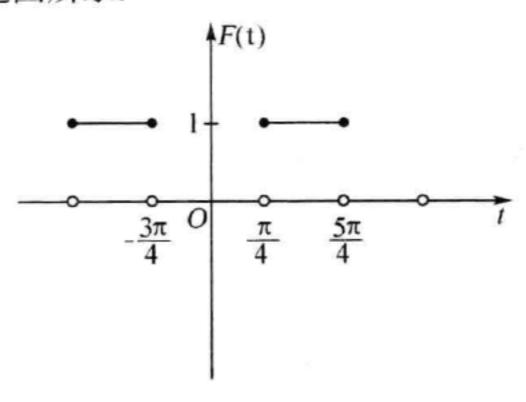
因此曲线上每一点引一条与Oz 轴垂直且相交的直线,这样的直线的全体,便构成由 $z = f\left(\frac{y}{r}\right)$ 所表示的直纹面.

【3175】 作出下列函数的图形:

$$F(t) = f(\cos t, \sin t)$$

其中
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} 1, & \exists y \ge x, \\ 0, & \exists y < x. \end{cases}$$

解 当 $\sin t \ge \cos t$,即 $\frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi \le t \le \frac{5\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}$ 时,F(t) = 1,当 $\sin t < \cos t$,即 $-\frac{3}{4}\pi + 2k\pi < t < \frac{\pi}{4} + 2k\pi$ 时,F(t) = 0,如 3175 题图所示.



3175 题图

【3176】 若
$$f(x,y) = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,求 $f(1, \frac{y}{x})$.

解
$$f(1,\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{2 \cdot 1 \cdot \frac{y}{x}}{1 + (\frac{y}{x})^2} = \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2} = f(x,y).$$

【3177】 若
$$f(\frac{y}{x}) = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{x} (x > 0)$$
,求函数 $f(x)$.

解 由
$$f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \sqrt{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}$$
,有 $f(x) = \sqrt{1 + x^2}$.

【3178】 设
$$z = \sqrt{y} + f(\sqrt{x} - 1)$$
.

当 y = 1 时,若 z = x,确定函数 f 和 z.

解 由
$$y = 1$$
 时, $z = x$,有

$$f(\sqrt{x} - 1) = x - 1 = (\sqrt{x} - 1)(\sqrt{x} + 1)$$
$$= (\sqrt{x} - 1)[(\sqrt{x} - 1) + 2].$$

于是
$$f(t) = t(t+2) = t^2 + 2t$$
.

从而
$$z=\sqrt{y}+x-1,x>0.$$

【3179】 设
$$z = x + y + f(x - y)$$
.

当 y = 0 时,若 $z = x^2$,求出函数 f 和 z.

解 由
$$y = 0$$
 时, $z = x^2$, 有 $x^2 = x + f(x)$,

即
$$f(x) = x^2 - x.$$

于是
$$z = x + y + (x - y)^2 - (x - y) = 2y + (x - y)^2$$
.

【3180】 若
$$f(x+y,\frac{y}{x}) = x^2 - y^2$$
,求函数 $f(x,y)$.

解 由
$$f(x+y,\frac{y}{x}) = x^2 - y^2 = (x+y)(x-y)$$

$$= (x+y)^{2} \frac{x-y}{x+y} = (x+y)^{2} \frac{1-\frac{y}{x}}{1+\frac{y}{x}}$$

知
$$f(x,y) = x^2 \frac{1-y}{1+y}$$
.

【3181】 证明:对于函数:

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x-y}{x+y},$$

具有 $\lim_{x\to 0} \{\lim_{y\to 0} f(x,y)\} = 1, \lim_{y\to 0} \{\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)\} = -1,$

因此不存在 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y)$.

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \{ \lim_{y \to 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x - y}{x + y} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x}{x} = 1,$$

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \{ \lim_{x \to 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x - y}{x + y} \right\} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{-y}{y} = -1.$$

由于累次极限不等,于是 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)$ 不存在.

【3182】 证明:对于函数:

$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x-y)^2},$$

具有 $\lim_{x\to 0} \{\lim_{y\to 0} f(x,y)\} = \lim_{y\to 0} \{\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)\} = 0$,

然而 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y)$ 不存在.

$$\begin{split} \text{iif} \quad f(x,y) &= \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2}, \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \{ \lim_{y \to 0} f(x,y) \} &= \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{x \to 0} 0 = 0, \\ \lim_{x \to 0} \{ \lim_{x \to 0} f(x,y) \} &= \lim_{y \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{x^2 y^2}{x^2 y^2 + (x - y)^2} \right\} \\ &= \lim_{y \to 0} 0 = 0, \end{split}$$

现接 y = kx 方向的极限,即

$$\lim_{\substack{y=kx\\ x\to 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4 k^2}{x^4 k^2 + x^2 (1-k)^2},$$

若 k = 0 时,则该极限为 0,若 k = 1 时,该极限为 1,因此,

 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y)$ 不存在.

【3183】 证明:对于函数:

$$f(x,y) = (x+y)\sin\frac{1}{x}\sin\frac{1}{y},$$

两个累次极限 $\lim_{x\to 0} \{\lim_{y\to 0} f(x,y)\}$ 和 $\lim_{y\to 0} \{\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)\}$ 不存在,然而存在 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y) = 0$.

证 由

$$0 \leqslant \left| (x+y)\sin\frac{1}{x}\sin\frac{1}{y} \right| \leqslant |x+y| \leqslant |x| + |y|,$$

知 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y) = 0,$

而当 $x \neq \frac{1}{k\pi}$, $y \to 0$ 时, $(x+y)\sin\frac{1}{x}\sin\frac{1}{y}$ 极限不存在,因此累次极限 $\lim_{x\to 0}\{\lim_{y\to 0}\{x,y\}\}$ 不存在,同法可证累次极限 $\lim_{y\to 0}\{\lim_{x\to 0}\{x,y\}\}$ 不存在.

【3183. 1】 极限
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \ y \to 0}} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
 是否存在?
证 沿 $y = kx$ 方向,令 $x \to 0$ 时极限为
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to kx \ r \to 0}} \frac{2kx^2}{(k^2 + 1)x^2} = \frac{2k^2}{k^2 + 1},$$

于是当 k 为不同值时,该极限值不同,从而 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}}\frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}$ 不存在.

【3183. 2】 当 $t \rightarrow + \infty$ 时,沿着任意射线:

$$x = t\cos \alpha, y = t\sin \alpha$$
 $(0 \le t < +\infty)$

函数的极限 $f(x,y) = x^2 e^{-(x^2-y)}$ 等于什么?

当 $x \to \infty$ 及 $y \to \infty$ 时,这个函数可以称为无穷小吗?

解 由

$$x = t\cos\alpha, y = t\sin t,$$

有
$$f(x,y) = t^2 \cos^2 \alpha e^{-(t^2 \cos^2 \alpha - t \sin \alpha)} = \frac{t^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{e^{t^2 \cos^2 \alpha}} \cdot e^{t \sin \alpha},$$

所以

$$\lim_{t \to +\infty} \frac{t^2 \cos^2 \alpha}{e^{t^2 \cos^2 \alpha}} \cdot e^{t \sin \alpha} = \begin{cases} 0, \sin \alpha > 0, \\ 0, 0 < \sin \alpha < 1, \\ 0, \sin \alpha = 1, \\ 0, -1 < \sin \alpha < 0, \\ 0, \sin \alpha = -1. \end{cases}$$

于是 $\lim_{t\to +\infty} f(t\cos\alpha, t\sin\alpha) = 0$

$$\lim_{r \to \infty} x^2 e^{-x^2 + y} = 0 \cdot e^y = 0$$

于是当 $x \to \infty$ 时,为无穷小量.

又 $\lim_{y\to\infty} x^2 e^{-x^2} e^y = +\infty$, $(x \neq 0)$, 于是当 $y\to\infty$ 时, 不是无穷小量.

【3184】 若:

(1)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4}, a = \infty, b = \infty;$$

(2)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{x^y}{1+x^y}, a = \infty, b = +0;$$

(3)
$$f(x,y) = \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x+y}, a = \infty, b = \infty;$$

(4)
$$f(x,y) = \frac{1}{xy} \tan \frac{xy}{1+xy}, a = 0, b = \infty;$$

(5)
$$f(x,y) = \log_x(x+y), a = 1, b = 0.$$

求 $\lim_{x\to a} \{\lim_{y\to b} \{(x,y)\}\}$ 和 $\lim_{y\to b} \{\lim_{x\to a} \{(x,y)\}\}.$

$$\mathbf{f}(1) \lim_{x \to \infty} \{\lim_{y \to \infty} f(x, y)\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{\lim_{y \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4}\right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} 0 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \to \infty} \{\lim_{y \to \infty} f(x, y)\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} \left\{\lim_{x \to \infty} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^2 + y^4}\right\} = \lim_{x \to \infty} 1 = 1.$$

(2)
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \{ \lim_{y \to +0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left\{ \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{x^{y}}{1 + x^{y}} \right\} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\lim_{y \to +0} \{ \lim_{x \to +\infty} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \to +0} \left\{ \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{y}}{1 + x^{y}} \right\} = \lim_{y \to +0} 1 = 1.$$

(3)
$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \{\lim_{y\to\infty} f(x,y)\} = \lim_{x\to\infty} \left\{ \lim_{y\to\infty} \ln \frac{\pi x}{2x+y} \right\} = \lim_{x\to\infty} 0 = 0,$$

$$\lim_{y\to\infty} \{\lim_{x\to\infty} f(x,y)\} = \lim_{y\to\infty} \left\{ \lim_{x\to\infty} \sin \frac{\pi x}{2x+y} \right\} = \lim_{y\to\infty} 1 = 1.$$

(4)
$$\lim_{x \to 0} \{ \lim_{y \to \infty} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \to \infty} \frac{1}{xy} \tan \frac{xy}{1 + yx} \right\}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{y \to \infty} \frac{1}{xy} \cdot \lim_{y \to \infty} \tan \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\}$$
$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \{ 0 \cdot \tan 1 \} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{y \to \infty} \{ \lim_{x \to 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{xy} \tan \frac{xy}{1 + xy} \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{y \to \infty} \left\{ \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{\tan \frac{xy}{1 + xy}}{\frac{xy}{1 + xy}} \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{1 + xy} \right\}$$

$$= \lim_{y \to \infty} 1 = 1.$$

(5)
$$\lim_{x \to 1} \{ \lim_{y \to 0} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{x \to 1} \{ \lim_{y \to 0} \log_x (x + y) \}$$

 $= \lim_{x \to 1} \left\{ \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{\ln(x + y)}{\ln x} \right\} = \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln x}{\ln x} = 1,$
 $\lim_{y \to 0} \{ \lim_{x \to 1} f(x, y) \} = \lim_{y \to 0} \left\{ \lim_{x \to 1} \frac{\ln(x + y)}{\ln x} \right\} = \infty.$

求下列二重极限($3185 \sim 3193$).

[3185]
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to\infty\\y\to\infty}}\frac{x+y}{x^2-xy+y^2}.$$

解 由

$$2 \mid xy \mid \leq x^2 + y^2$$

有
$$0 \le \left| \frac{x+y}{x^2 - xy + y^2} \right| \le \frac{|x+y|}{x^2 + y^2 - |xy|}$$
 $\le \frac{|x+y|}{|xy|} \le \frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|},$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \left(\frac{1}{|x|} + \frac{1}{|y|} \right) = 0,$$

有
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to \infty}} \frac{x+y}{x^2-xy+y^2} = 0.$$

(3186)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to \infty}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4}.$$

$$0 \leqslant \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} \leqslant \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2x^2y^2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right),$$

$$\lim_{x\to\infty} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{y^2} \right) = 0,$$

知有
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to \infty}} \frac{x^2 + y^2}{x^4 + y^4} = 0.$$

[3187]
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x}.$$

解
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to a}} \frac{\sin xy}{x} = \lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to a}} \frac{\sin xy}{xy} \cdot y = a.$$

(3188)
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)}.$$

解
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} (x^2 + y^2) e^{-(x+y)}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} \left[\frac{(x+y)^2}{e^{x+y}} - 2 \frac{x}{e^x} \cdot \frac{y}{e^y} \right] = 0.$$

[3189]
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2}.$$

$$0 \leqslant \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2}\right)^{x^2} \leqslant \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x^2},$$

$$\coprod_{x\to+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^{x^2} = 0,$$

有
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to +\infty \\ y \to +\infty}} \left(\frac{xy}{x^2 + y^2} \right)^{x^2} = 0.$$

[3190]
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} (x^2 + y^2)^{x^2y^2}.$$

$$|x^2y^2\ln(x^2+y^2)| \leq \frac{(x^2+y^2)^2}{4} |\ln(x^2+y^2)|,$$

又
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^2}{4} \ln(x^2 + y^2) = \lim_{\substack{s \to +0 \\ y \to 0}} \frac{1}{4} s^2 \ln s = 0,$$
于是
$$\lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} (x^2 + y^2)^{x^2 y^2} = \lim_{\substack{x \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} e^{x^2 y^2 \ln(x^2 + y^2)} = e^0 = 1.$$
【3191】
$$\lim_{\substack{t \to 0 \\ y \to 0}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{t}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{(x+y)}}.$$

[3191]
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to\infty\\y\to a}} \left(1+\frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^2}{(x+y)}}.$$

$$\mathbf{fin} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{\frac{x^{2}}{x+y}}$$

$$= \lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to a}} \left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)^{x \cdot \frac{x}{x+y}} = \lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to a}} \left[\frac{x \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{x}\right)}{x}\right] \cdot \lim_{\substack{x \to \infty \\ y \to a}} \frac{x}{x+y} = e^{1 \cdot 1} = e.$$

(3192)
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 1\\y\to 0}} \frac{\ln (x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}.$$

解
$$\lim_{\substack{x\to 1\\y\to 0}} \frac{\ln(x+e^y)}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = \frac{\ln(1+e^0)}{1} = \ln 2.$$

【3193】 若 $x = \rho\cos\varphi$ 及 $y = \rho\sin\varphi$,则沿什么方向角 φ 存 在有穷极限?

(1)
$$\lim_{\rho \to +0} e^{\frac{x}{(x^2+y^2)}}$$
;

(2)
$$\lim_{p \to +\infty} e^{x^2 - y^2} \cdot \sin 2xy.$$

解 (1)由

$$\lim_{\rho \to +0} e^{\frac{x}{r^2 + y^2}} = \lim_{\rho \to +0} e^{\frac{\cos \varphi}{\rho}} = \begin{cases} 0, & \cos \varphi < 0, \\ 1, & \cos \varphi = 0, \\ +\infty, & \cos \varphi > 0. \end{cases}$$

知当 $\cos \varphi \leq 0$, 即 $\frac{\pi}{2} \leq \varphi \leq \frac{3\pi}{2}$ 时, 所给的极限存在.

(2)
$$\pm e^{x^2-y^2}\sin 2xy = e^{\rho^2\cos 2\varphi}\sin(\rho^2\sin 2\varphi)$$
,

又当 $\rho \to +\infty$ 时, $\sin(\rho^2 \sin 2\varphi)$ 有界,除 $\varphi = \frac{k\pi}{2}, k \in \mathbb{N}$ 外无极限,

且

$$\lim_{\rho \to +\infty} e^{\rho^2 \cos 2\varphi} = \begin{cases} 0, & \cos 2\varphi < 0, \\ 1, & \cos 2\varphi = 0, \\ +\infty, & \cos 2\varphi > 0. \end{cases}$$

于是当 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ < φ < $\frac{3\pi}{4}$, $\frac{5\pi}{4}$ < φ < $\frac{7\pi}{4}$ 以及 φ = 0, φ = π 时才有极限.

求下列函数的不连续点(3194 ~ 3201).

(3194)
$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
.

解 由题意,当(x,y)=(0,0)时,无意义,于是该函数在(0,0)处不连续.

(3195)
$$u = \frac{xy}{x+y}$$
.

解 直线 x+y=0 上的点皆为该函数的不连续点.

[3196]
$$u = \frac{x+y}{x^3+y^3}$$
.

解 设 $a \neq 0, a \in \mathbb{R}$,由

$$\lim_{\substack{x \to a \\ y \to -a}} \frac{x + y}{x^3 + y^3} = \lim_{\substack{x \to a \\ y \to -a}} \frac{1}{x^2 - xy + y^2} = \frac{1}{3a^2},$$

知对直线 x+y=0 上除去原点 O 外的一切点皆为可去的不连续点,原点 O(0,0) 为无穷型不连续点.

[3197]
$$u = \sin \frac{1}{xy}$$
.

解 xy = 0上的一切点,也就是两坐标轴上的各点皆为该函数的不连续点.

$$[3198] \quad u = \frac{1}{\sin x \sin y}.$$

解 直线 $x = m\pi$ 和 $y = n\pi(m, n \in \mathbb{Z})$ 上的各点均为该函数的不连续点.

(3199)
$$u = \ln (1 - x^2 - y^2).$$

解 圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上各点皆是该函数的不连续点.

[3200]
$$u = \frac{1}{xyz}$$
.

解 坐标面x=0,y=0,z=0上各点皆为该函数的不连续点.

[3201]
$$u = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}}$$
.

解 点(a,b,c) 为该函数的不连续点.

【3202】 证明:函数

分别对于每一个变量 x 或 y(当另一个变量的值固定时) 是连续的,但对这两个变量的总体是不连续的.

证 先固定 $y = a \neq 0$,则关于 x 的函数

$$g(x) = f(x,a) = \begin{cases} \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

即 $g(x) = \frac{2ax}{x^2 + a^2}$ $(x \in (-\infty, +\infty))$, 它是有理函数, 又当 y = 0 时, f(x,0) = 0. 于是, 当 y 固定时, 函数 f(x,y) 关于 x 是连续的, 同理, 当 x 固定时, 函数 f(x,y) 关于 y 是连续的, 作为二元函数, f(x,y) 在除去(0,0) 外各点皆连续, 但在点(0,0) 处不连续, 事实上, 当 P(x,y) 沿射线 y = kx 趋于原点时, 有

$$\lim_{\substack{y=kx\\x\to 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{2kx^2}{x^2(1+k^2)} = \frac{2k}{1+k^2},$$

对于不同的 k 得不同的极限值,从而有 $\lim_{x\to 0} f(x,y)$ 不存在,于是函

数 f(x,y) 在原点不连续.

【3203】 证明:函数:

在 O(0,0) 点上沿着每一过该点的射线

$$x = t\cos \alpha, y = t\sin \alpha$$
 $(0 \le t < +\infty)$

是连续的,亦即存在:

$$\lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos\alpha, t\sin\alpha) = f(0,0)$$

但是,这个函数在(0,0)点上是不连续的.

证 当
$$\sin_{\alpha} = 0$$
 时, $\cos_{\alpha} = 1$ 或 -1 , 于是, 当 $t \neq 0$ 时, $f(t\cos_{\alpha}, t\sin_{\alpha}) = \frac{t^2 \cdot 0}{t^2 + 0} = 0$,

$$\chi$$
 $f(0,0)=0$,

于是
$$\lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos\alpha, t\sin\alpha) = f(0,0).$$

当 $\sin\alpha \neq 0$ 时,有

$$\lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos\alpha, t\sin\alpha) = \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t^3\cos^2\alpha\sin\alpha}{t^4\cos^4\alpha + t^2\sin^2\alpha}$$
$$= \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{t\cos^2\alpha\sin\alpha}{t^2\cos^4\alpha + \sin^2\alpha} = 0,$$

于是 $\lim_{t\to 0} f(t\cos\alpha, t\sin\alpha) = f(0,0).$

现设 P(x,y) 沿抛物线 $y=x^2$ 趋于原点有

$$\lim_{\substack{y=x^2\\x\to 0}} f(x,y) = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^4}{x^4 + y^4} = \frac{1}{2} \neq f(0,0).$$

因此,函数 f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 处不连续.

【3203. 1】 研究线性函数 u = 2x - 3y + 5 在平面 $E^2 = \{ |x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty \}$ 上的一致连续性.

解 设
$$(x_1,y_1),(x_2,y_2)\in \mathbf{R}^2,$$

曲
$$|u(x_1, y_1) - u(x_2, y_2)|$$

 $= |2x_1 - 3y_1 + 5 - 2x_2 + 3y_2 - 5|$
 $= |2(x_1 - x_2) - 3(y_1 - y_2)|$
 $\leq 2|x_1 - x_2| + 3|y_1 - y_2|$,

知,对任意的 $\epsilon > 0$. 取 $\delta = \frac{\epsilon}{5}$,当 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$, $|y_1 - y_2| < \delta$ 时有

$$|u(x_1,y_1)-u(x_2,y_2)| < 2\delta+3\delta=5\delta=\epsilon,$$

于是 u(x,y) = 2x - 3y + 5 在 \mathbb{R}^2 上一致连续.

【3203. 2】 研究函数 $u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$ 在平面 $E^2 = \{ |x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty \}$ 上的一致连续性.

解 由

$$\begin{split} \left| \sqrt{x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2}} - \sqrt{x_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}} \right| \\ &= \left| \frac{x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2} - x_{2}^{2} - y_{2}^{2}}{\sqrt{x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2}} + \sqrt{x_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}}} \right| \\ &\leq \frac{\left| x_{1} + x_{2} \right| \left| x_{1} - x_{2} \right| + \left| y_{1} + y_{2} \right| \left| y_{1} - y_{2} \right|}{\sqrt{x_{1}^{2} + y_{1}^{2}} + \sqrt{x_{2}^{2} + y_{2}^{2}}} \\ &\leq \left| x_{1} - x_{2} \right| + \left| y_{1} - y_{2} \right|, \end{split}$$

 $(x_1, x_2, y_1, y_2$ 皆不同时为零).

又若 $(x_2,y_2)=(0,0)$,显然

 $\sqrt{x_1^2 + y_1^2} \le |x_1| + |y_1| = |x_1 - x_2| + |y_1 - y_2|$,于是我们有

$$\left|\sqrt{x_1^2+y_1^2}-\sqrt{x_2^2+y_2^2}\right| \leq |x_1-x_2|+|y_1-y_2|$$
.

因此,对任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$,取 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{2}$,当 $|x_1 - x_2| < \delta$, $|y_1 - y_2| < \delta$ 时有

 $|u(x_1,y_1)-u(x_2,y_2)|=|\sqrt{x_1^2+y_1^2}-\sqrt{x_2^2+y_2^2}|<\varepsilon$ 成立.故 $u(x,y)=\sqrt{x_1^2+y_2^2}$ 在 IR^2 上一致连续.

【3203. 3】 函数 $f(x,y) = \sin \frac{\pi}{1-x^2-y^2}$ 在域 $x^2+y^2 < 1$ 内是一致连续的吗?

解 f(x,y) 在 $x^2 + y^2 < 1$ 内不一致连续,取 $\epsilon_0 \in (0,1)$, 对任意 $\delta > 0$, 取

$$n_{1} = \left[\frac{1}{\delta}\right] + 1, n_{2} = \left[\frac{1}{\delta}\right] + \frac{3}{2},$$

$$\Leftrightarrow 1 - x_{n_{1}}^{2} - y_{n_{1}}^{2} = \frac{1}{n_{1}}, 1 - x_{n_{2}}^{2} - y_{n_{2}}^{2} = \frac{1}{n_{2}},$$

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且
$$y_{n_1} = y_{n_2}$$
,

有 $|x_{n_1} - x_{n_2}| = \frac{1}{2n_2n_1} < \delta$.

而 $\left| \sin \frac{\pi}{1 - x_{n_1}^2 - y_{n_1}^2} - \sin \frac{\pi}{1 - x_{n_2}^2 - y_{n_2}^2} \right|$
 $= \left| \sin \left(\left[\frac{1}{\delta} \right] + 1 \right) \pi - \sin \left(\left[\frac{1}{\delta} \right] + \frac{3}{2} \right) \pi \right| = 1 > \epsilon_0$.

于是该函数在 $\{(x,y) \mid x^2 + y^2 < 1\}$ 上不一致连续.

【3203. 4】 函数 $u = \arcsin \frac{x}{y}$ 在其定义域 E 内是连续的吗? 在域 E 内是一致连续的吗?

解 定义域为 $\{(x,y) \mid |y| \ge |x|, y \ne 0\} = E$,这是初等函数,显然连续但不一致连续.

取
$$\epsilon_0 \in \left(0, \frac{\pi}{3}\right)$$
, 对任意的 $\delta > 0$,

令 $x_1 = \delta, y_1 = 2\delta, x_2 = \delta, y_2 = \delta$,

有 $|x_1 - x_2| = 0 < \delta, |y_1 - y_2| = \delta$,

而 $\left|\arcsin\frac{x_1}{y_1} - \arcsin\frac{x_2}{y_2}\right| = \left|\arcsin1 - \arcsin\frac{1}{2}\right|$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{6} = \frac{\pi}{3} > \epsilon_0.$$

于是 $\arcsin \frac{x}{y}$ 在 E 上不一致连续.

【3204】 若 $y \neq 0$ 时 $f(x,y) = x \sin \frac{1}{y}$,及 f(x,0) = 0,证明:该函数的不连续点集不是封闭的.

证 当 $y_0 \neq 0$ 时,函数 f(x,y) 在点(x_0,y_0) 显见是连续的,即 f(x,y) 在除去 Ox 轴以外的一切点均连续,又 | f(x,y) 一 f(0,0) |=| f(x,y) | \leq | x |,于是 f(x,y) 在原点连续. 设 $x_0 \neq 0$,由 $\lim_{y \to 0} f(x_0,y)$ = $\lim_{y \to 0} x_0 \sin \frac{1}{y}$ 不存在,于是 f(x,y) 在点($x_0,0$) 处不连续,综上所述,f(x,y) 的全部不连续点为 Ox 轴上除去原

点外的一切点,而原点是不连续点集合的一个聚点,但它本身却不是 f(x,y) 的不连续点. 因此,f(x,y) 的不连续点的集合不是封闭的.

【3205】 证明:若函数 f(x,y) 在某个域 G 内对变量 x 是连续的,而 x 对变量 y 是一致连续的;则这个函数在所研究域内是连续的.

证 任取 $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in G$,因为 f(x, y) 关于 x 对变量 y 一 致连续,故对任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta_1 = \delta_1(\varepsilon) > 0$,当 $(x, y') \in G$, $(x, y'') \in G$,且 $|y' - y''| < \delta_1$ 时,有

$$| f(x,y') - f(x,y'') | < \frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

又 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 关于x 是连续的,故对上述的 ε ,存在 $\delta_2 > 0$. 当 $|x-x_0| < \delta_2$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y_0)-f(x_0,y_0)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

现取 $0 < \delta \le \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$ 且使 (x_0, y_0) 的 δ 邻域 $\bigcup (x_0, y_0)$ 全部包含在区域G内,则当 $P(x, y) \in U(x_0, y_0)$,即 $|PP_0| < \delta$ 时, $|x-x_0| < \delta \le \delta_2$, $|y-y_0| < \delta \le \delta_1$,从而有

$$| f(x,y) - f(x_0,y_0) |$$

$$\leq | f(x,y) - f(x,y_0) | + | f(x,x_0) - f(x_0,y_0) |$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon.$$

因此, f(x,y) 在点 P_0 连续, 由 P_0 的任意性知, 函数 f(x,y) 在 G 内是连续的.

【3206】 证明:若函数 f(x,y) 在某个域 G 内对变量 x 是连续的,并且对于变量 y 满足李普希茨条件,亦即:

$$| f(x,y') - f(x,y'') | \leq L | y' - y'' |,$$

其中 $(x,y') \in G$, $(x,y'') \in G$,而 L 为常数,则这个函数在该域内是连续的.

证 由 f(x,y) 在 G 内满足对 y 的李普希兹条件,知 f(x,y) — 32 —

在 G 内关于 x 对变量 y 是一致连续的,因此,由 3205 题结论知, f(x,y) 在 G 内是连续的.

【3207】 证明:若函数 f(x,y)(这里 $(x,y) \in E$)分别对每一个变量 x 和 y 是连续的,而且对其中一个是单调的,则这个函数在域 E 内对两个变量的总体是连续的(尤戈定理).

证 不妨设 f(x,y) 关于 x 是单调的,设(x_0,y_0) 为函数 f(x,y) 的定义域G内的任一点,由 f(x,y) 关于 x 连续,有对任给 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta_1 > 0$,当 $|x-x_0| \le \delta_1$ 时,有

$$|f(x,y_0)-f(x_0,y_0)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

对于点 $(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0)$ 和 $(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0)$,因为 f(x, y)关于 y 连续,于 是对上述的 ϵ ,存在 $\delta_2 > 0$,当 $|y - y_0| < \delta_2$ 时,有

$$| f(x_0 - \delta_1, y) - f(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0) | < \frac{\varepsilon}{2},$$

和

$$|f(x_0+\delta_1,y)-f(x_0+\delta_1,y_0)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{2}.$$

现令 $\delta = \min\{\delta_1, \delta_2\}$,则当 $|x-x_0| < \delta$, $|y-y_0| < \delta$ 时,由 f(x,y) 关于x单调,记

有
$$\Delta x = x - x_0$$
, $\Delta y = y - y_0$,
$$| f(x_0 + \Delta x, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) |$$

$$\leq \max\{ | f(x_0 + \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) |,$$

$$| f(x_0 - \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) | \}$$

$$| f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0, y_0) |$$

$$\leq | f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0 + \Delta y) - f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0) |$$

$$+ | f(x_0 \pm \delta_1, y_0) - f(x_0, y_0) |$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{2} + \frac{\varepsilon}{2} = \varepsilon,$$

于是当 $|x-x_0|$ < δ , $|y-y_0|$ < δ 时,有 $|f(x,y)-f(x_0,y_0)|$ < ϵ .

即 f(x,y) 在点 (x_0,y_0) 是连续的,由 (x_0,y_0) 的任意性有 f(x,y)

在 G 内是二元连续的.

【3208】 设函数 f(x,y) 在域 $a \le x \le A, b \le y \le B$ 上是连续的,而函数序列 $\varphi_n(x)(n = 1,2,\cdots)$ 在[a,A] 上一致收敛,并且满足条件 $b \le \varphi_n(x) \le B$,证明:函数序列 $F_n(x) = f(x,\varphi_n(x))(n = 1,2,\cdots)$ 在[a,A] 上也一致收敛.

证 由 $b \leqslant \varphi_n(x) \leqslant B$ 知, $F_n(x) = f[x, \varphi_n(x)]$ 有意义,又因为 f(x,y) 在 $a \leqslant x \leqslant A, b \leqslant y \leqslant B$ 上连续,故 f(x,y) 在 $E = \{(x,y) \mid a \leqslant x \leqslant A, b \leqslant y \leqslant B\}$ 是一致连续.于是对任意的 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta = \delta(\epsilon) > 0$,当 $(x_1,y_1) \in E$, $(x_2,y_2) \in E$,且 $|x_1-x_2| < \delta$, $|y_1-y_2| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x_1,y_1)-f(x_2,y_2)| < \epsilon$,特别地,当 $|y_1-y_2| < \delta$ 时,对一切 $x \in [a,A]$,皆有

对上述的 $\delta > 0$,由 $\varphi_n(x)$ 在 [a,A] 上一致收敛知,存在 N > 0,当 m > N,n > N 时,对所有 $x \in [a,b]$,皆有

$$|\varphi_n(x)-\varphi_m(x)|<\delta.$$

 $|f(x,y_1)-f(x,y_2)|<\varepsilon.$

于是,任意 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在N > 0,当m > N,n > N时,对所有 $x \in [a, b]$,皆有

 $|F_n(x) - F_m(x)| = |f[x, \varphi_n(x)] - f[x, \varphi_m(x)]| < \varepsilon$. 因此, $F_n(x)$ 在[a,A]上一致收敛.

【3209】 设(1) 函数 f(x,y) 在域 R(a < x < A; b < y < B) 内是连续的,(2) 函数 $\varphi(x)$ 在区间(a,A) 是连续的并具有属于区间(b,B) 内的值,证明:函数 $F(x) = f(x,\varphi(x))$ 在(a,A) 内是连续的.

证 任取(x_0, y_0) $\in R$,由于 f(x,y) 在 R 中连续,于是对任 给的 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta > 0$,当 $|x-x_0| < \delta$, $|y-y_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x,y) - f(x_0, y_0)| < \varepsilon$,又 $\varphi(x)$ 在 (a,A) 上连续,对上述的 $\delta > 0$,存在 $\eta > 0$,当 $|x-x_0| < \eta$ 时,有

$$|\varphi(x)-\varphi(x_0)|=|y-y_0|<\delta.$$

于是 $|f[x,\varphi(x)]-f[x_0,\varphi(x_0)]|<\varepsilon$,

即
$$|F(x)-F(x_0)|<\varepsilon$$
.

因此,F(x) 在点 x_0 处连续,由 x_0 的任意性知函数 F(x) 在(a,A) 内连续.

【3210】 设:(1) 函数 f(x,y) 在域 R(a < x < A; b < y < B) 内是连续的,(2) 函数 $x = \varphi(u,v)$ 和 $y = \psi(u,v)$ 在域 R'(a' < u < A'; b' < v < B') 内是连续的并且分别具有属于对应区间(a, A) 和(b,B) 的值,证明函数: $F(u,v) = f(\varphi(u,v),\psi(u,v))$ 在域 R' 内是连续的.

证 不妨设 δ , η 足够小,使点的 δ 邻域和点的 η 邻域皆在所给的区域内,任取 $(x_0,y_0) \in R$,由 f(x,y) 在 R 内连续知,对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\delta > 0$,当 $|x-x_0| < \delta$, $|y-y_0| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x,y)-f(x_0,y_0)| < \varepsilon$.

又由 φ 及 ψ 的连续性知,对上述 δ ,存在 $\eta > 0$,当 $|u-u_0| < \eta$, $|v-v_0| < \eta$ 时,有

$$|x-x_0| < \delta, |y-y_0| < \delta,$$

其中 $x_0 = \varphi(u_0, v_0), y_0 = \psi(u_0, v_0).$

于是 对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $\eta > 0$,当 $|u-u_0| < \eta$, $|v-v_0| < \eta$ 时有

$$|f[\varphi(u,v),\psi(u,v)]-f[\varphi(u_0,v_0),\psi(u_0,v_0)]|<\varepsilon,$$

$$|F(u,v)-F(u_0,v_0)|<\varepsilon.$$

因此,F(u,v) 在点(u_0,v_0) 连续,由(u_0,v_0) 的任意性知,函数 F(u,v) 在 R' 内连续.

§ 2. 偏导函数 多元函数的微分

- 1. **偏导数** 若所讨论的多元函数的所有偏导函数是连续的,则微分的结果与微分的次序无关.
- 2. **函数的微分** 若自变量 x,y,z 的函数 f(x,y,z) 的全增量可以写成:

$$\Delta f(x,y,z) = A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z + o(\rho),$$
其中,系数 A,B,C 与 $\Delta x,\Delta y,\Delta z$ 无关,

$$\rho = \sqrt{(\Delta x)^2 + (\Delta y)^2 + (\Delta z)^2},$$

则函数 f(x,y,z) 在(x,y,z) 点上称为是可微分的,而增量的线性 主部 $A\Delta x + B\Delta y + C\Delta z$ 等于

$$df(x,y,z) = f'_{x}(x,y,z)dx + f'_{y}(x,y,z)dy + f'_{z}(x,y,z)dz,$$
(1)

(其中 $dx = \Delta x, dy = \Delta y, dz = \Delta z$) 称为这个函数的微分.

在变量 x,y,z 是其他自变量的一些可微函数的情况下,公式 ① 仍有其意义.

若x,y,z为自变量,而函数f(x,y,z)具有到n阶(包括n阶)的连续偏导数,则对于高阶微分,有符号公式:

$$d^n f(x,y,z) = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^n f(x,y,z).$$

3. **复合函数的导函数** 若 w = f(x,y,z) 可微分且 $x = \varphi(u,v), y = \psi(u,v), z = \chi(u,v),$ 这里函数 φ, ψ, χ 可微分,则

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

对于函数w二阶导函数的计算,可以利用符号公式:

$$\frac{\partial^{2} \omega}{\partial u^{2}} = \left(P_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{2} \omega + \frac{\partial P_{1}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_{1}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_{1}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z},$$

$$+ \frac{\partial Q_{1}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_{1}}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z},$$

和
$$\frac{\partial^2 \omega}{\partial u \partial v} = \left(P_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \left(P_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + R_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) \omega$$
$$+ \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial Q_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial R_1}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial z},$$

其中
$$P_1 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, Q_1 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, R_1 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$P_2 = \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, Q_2 = \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, R_2 = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

4. **在已知方向上的导函数** 若在空间 Oxyz 中用方向余弦 — 36 — $(\cos \alpha, \cos \beta, \cos \gamma)$ 表示 l 方向,且函数 u = f(x, y, z) 可微分,则沿方向 l 的导函数按照下式计算:

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma,$$

在已知点上函数的最大增速的大小与方向,用矢量即一函数的梯度来表示:

grad
$$u = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}j + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}k$$
,

其大小等于

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2}.$$

【3211】 证明:

$$f'_{x}(x,b) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} [f(x,b)].$$

于是
$$\frac{d}{dx}[f(x,b)] = \varphi'(x) = \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{\varphi(x + \Delta x) - \varphi(x)}{\Delta x}$$
$$= \lim_{\Delta x \to 0} \frac{f(x + \Delta x, b) - f(x, b)}{\Delta x}$$
$$= f'_{x}(x,b).$$

【3212】 若

$$f(x,y) = x + (y-1)\arcsin\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}},$$

求 $f'_x(x,1)$.

解 由
$$f(x,1) = x$$
 知, $f'_x(x,1) = 1$.

【3212.1】 若

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{xy},$$

求 $f'_{x}(0,0)$ 和 $f'_{y}(0,0)$. 这个函数在 O(0,0) 点上可微分吗?

解 因为

$$f(x,0) = 0 = f(0,y) = f(0,0),$$

于是
$$f'_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0,$$

$$f'_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0,$$

从而
$$f'_x(0,0) = 0 = f'_y(0,0)$$
.

$$\lim_{\substack{y=\beta x \\ x\to 0}} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x \cdot \beta x}}{\sqrt{x^2 + \beta^2 x^2}} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{x^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \sqrt[3]{\beta}}{(1+\beta^2)|x|} \to 0,$$

于是 $f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{xy}$ 在(0,0) 点不可微.

【3212.2】 函数

$$f(x,y) = \sqrt[3]{x^3 + y^3},$$

在 O(0,0) 点上可微分吗?

解 由

$$f(0,0) = 0, f(x,0) = x, f(0,y) = y,$$

知

$$f'_{x}(0,0) = 1 = f'_{y}(0,0).$$

于是对 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 的可微的充要条件是考察

$$\lim_{x^2+y^2\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3+y^3}-x-y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}=0.$$

而

$$\lim_{x^2+y^2\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3+y^3}-x-y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}}$$

$$\frac{2 \cdot x = \rho \cos \theta}{y = \rho \sin \theta} \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{\rho \left[\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} - \rho \cos \theta - \rho \sin \theta}{\rho}$$

$$= \left[\cos^3 \theta + \sin^3 \theta\right]^{\frac{1}{3}} - \cos \theta - \sin \theta,$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{3},$$

则

$$\cos \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{1}{2}, \sin \frac{\pi}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}.$$

此时上述极限为

$$\frac{\sqrt[3]{1+3\sqrt{3}}}{2} - \frac{1+\sqrt{3}}{2} \neq 0,$$

因此
$$\lim_{x^2+y^2\to 0} \frac{\sqrt[3]{x^3+y^3}-x-y}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \neq 0.$$

故 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 处不可微.

【3212. 3】 当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时, $f(x,y) = e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}$,而 f(0,0) = 0,研究函数 f(x,y) 在 O(0,0) 点的可微性.

A
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}, & x^2+y^2 \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^2+y^2 = 0, \end{cases}$$

知 $f_x(0,0) = f_y(0,0) = 0.$

于是 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 处可微的充要条件是

$$\lim_{x^2+y^2\to 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x^2+y^2\to 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}}}{\sqrt{x^2+y^2}} \xrightarrow{\frac{1}{x^2+y^2}} \lim_{t\to 0} \frac{e^{-\frac{1}{t^2}}}{t}$$

$$\Rightarrow v = \frac{1}{t}$$

$$\lim_{x\to \infty} v = 0,$$

故 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 处可微.

求下列函数的一阶和二阶偏导数(3213~3228).

[3213]
$$u = x^4 + y^4 - 4x^2y^2$$
.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 8xy^2$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 8x^2y$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 12x^2 - 8y^2$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 12y^2 - 8x^2$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = -16xy$.

[3214]
$$u = xy + \frac{x}{y}$$
.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{\mu}} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y + \frac{1}{y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x - \frac{x}{y^2},$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 1 - \frac{1}{y^2}.$$

[3215]
$$u = \frac{x}{y^2}$$
.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^3}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0,$$

 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{6x}{y^4}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2}{y^3}.$

(3216)
$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{3}{2}y^2 \cdot \frac{2x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} = -\frac{3xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3}{2}xy \cdot \frac{2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},
= \frac{x(2y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right] = \frac{y(2x^2 - y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

(3217)
$$u = x \sin(x + y)$$
.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \sin(x+y) + x\cos(x+y),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x\cos(x+y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2\cos(x+y) - x\sin(x+y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -x\sin(x+y),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \cos(x+y) - x\sin(x+y).$$

[3218]
$$u = \frac{\cos x^2}{y}$$
.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x\sin x^2}{y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\cos x^2}{y^2},$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2\sin x^2 + 4x^2\cos x^2}{y},$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2\cos x^2}{y^3}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{2x\sin x^2}{y^2}.$$

[3219]
$$u = \tan \frac{x^2}{y}$$
.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{y} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x^2}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2}{y} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{8x^2}{y^2} \sec^3 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x^2}{y^3} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{2x^4}{y^4} \sec^3 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2x}{y^2} \sec^2 \frac{x^2}{y} - \frac{4x^3}{y^3} \sec^3 \frac{x^2}{y} \sin \frac{x^2}{y}.$$

(3220)
$$u = x^{y}$$
.

解 由
$$u = x^y = e^{y \ln x}$$
,
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{y \ln x}, \ln x = x^y \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1)x^{y-2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = x^y \ln^2 x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + y x^{y-1} \ln x = x^{y-1} (1 + y \ln x), \quad (x > 0).$$

[3221]
$$u = \ln(x + y^2)$$
.

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{2y}{x + y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(x + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2}{x + y^2} - \frac{2y \cdot 2y}{(x + y^2)^2} = \frac{2(x - y^2)}{(x + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{2y}{(x + y^2)^2}.$$

T32221
$$u = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y \cdot 2y}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

[3223]
$$u = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy} (xy \neq 1).$$

解 由 776 题有

$$\arctan \frac{x+y}{1-xy} = \arctan x + \arctan y - \theta \pi$$

其中
$$\theta = 0, 1, -1,$$
 于是

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1+x^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{1+y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2x}{(1+x^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2y}{(1+y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$$

(3224)
$$u = \arcsin \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
.

解 由 3216 题结论有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}}} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)_x'$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{|y|} \cdot \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{|y|}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2}}} \left(\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} \right)_y' = -\frac{x \operatorname{sgny}}{x^2 + \frac{1}{9} y^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{2x \mid y \mid}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[-\frac{xy}{\mid y \mid (x^2 + y^2)} \right] \\ &= -\frac{x \mid y \mid (x^2 + y^2) - xy \left[\frac{\mid y \mid}{y} (x^2 + y^2) + 2y \mid y \mid \right]}{y^2 (x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{2x \mid y \mid}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{\frac{\mid y \mid}{y} (x^2 + y^2) - 2y \mid y \mid}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{x^2 \operatorname{sgny} - y \mid y \mid}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{(x^2 - y^2) \operatorname{sgny}}{(x^2 + y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, (y \neq 0). \end{split}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3225 \end{bmatrix} \quad u &= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}. \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= -\frac{y}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} + \frac{3x^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}} \\ &= \frac{2x^2 - y^2 - z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{3xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}}, \end{split}$$

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{2y^{2} - x^{2} - z^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = \frac{2z^{2} - x^{2} - y^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial z} = \frac{3yz}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z \partial x} = \frac{3xz}{(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}}.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3226 \end{bmatrix} \quad u = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z}.$$

$$\mathbf{W} \quad u = x^{z}y^{-z},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = zx^{z-1}y^{-z} = \frac{z}{x}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -zx^{z}y^{-z-1} = -\frac{z}{y}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = z(z-1)x^{z-2}y^{-z} = \frac{z(z-1)}{x^{2}}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = (-z)(-z-1)x^{z}y^{-z-2} = \frac{z(z+1)}{y^{2}}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z}\ln^{2}\frac{x}{y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = \left(\frac{z}{y}u\right)'_{y} = \frac{z}{x}\left[-\frac{z}{y}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z}\right] = -\frac{z^{2}}{xy}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial z} = -\left(\frac{z}{y}u\right)'_{z} = -\frac{z}{y}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z}\ln\frac{x}{y} - \frac{x}{y}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z}$$

$$= -\frac{1+z\ln\frac{x}{y}}{y}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z \partial x} = \left(u\ln\frac{x}{y}\right)'_{x} = \frac{z}{x}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z}\ln\frac{x}{y} + \frac{1}{x}\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{z}$$

$$= \frac{1 + z \ln \frac{x}{y}}{x} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^z, \frac{x}{y} > 0.$$

(3227) $u = x^{\frac{y}{z}}$.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}-1} = \frac{yu}{xz},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x = \frac{u \ln x}{z},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{u}{z^2} x^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln x = -\frac{yu \ln x}{z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{xyz}{z^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - yzu = \frac{y(y-z)u}{x^2 z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\ln x}{z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u \ln^2 x}{z^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -y \ln x \left[\frac{z^2}{z^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} - 2uz}{z^4} \right] = \frac{yu \ln x (2z + y \ln x)}{z^4},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{xy} \left(u + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{u(z + y \ln x)}{xz^2}$$

$$= -\frac{u \ln x \cdot (z + y \ln x)}{z^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = -\frac{y}{z^2} \left(\ln x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{u}{x} \right) = -\frac{yu(z + y \ln x)}{xy^3}.$$

[3228] $u = x^{y^z}$.

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^z x^{y^z - 1} = \frac{uy^z}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = zy^{z-1} x^{y^z} \ln x = zuy^{z-1} \ln x,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x^{y^z} y^z \ln x \cdot \ln y = uy^z \ln x \cdot \ln y,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = y^z \left(-\frac{u}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{uy^z (y^z - 1)}{x^2},$$

(3)
$$1^{\circ}$$
 当 $0 < x \leq y$ 时,

$$u = \arccos\sqrt{\frac{x}{y}} = \arccos\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{y}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{y}}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y}} = \frac{-1}{2\sqrt{x(y - x)}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{x}{y}}} \left(-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \right) = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{2\sqrt{y^2(y - x)}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y - x)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}\sqrt{y^2(y - x)}} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{4y(y - x)^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4\sqrt{x}(y - x)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

于是,当 $0 < x \le y$ 时,有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

$$u = \arccos \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{\sqrt{-y}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{-r}\sqrt{r-v}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\sqrt{-x}}{2\sqrt{xv^3-v^3}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}(x-y)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}\sqrt{xy^2 - y^3}} + \frac{\sqrt{-x}}{4\sqrt{y^2}(x - y)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{1}{4\sqrt{-x}(x - y)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

于是,当
$$y \leq x < 0$$
时,有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial x}.$$

【3230】 设

$$f(x,y) = xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2},$$
 $= x^2 + y^2 \neq 0,$

及
$$f(0,0) = 0$$
,证明 $f''_{xy}(0,0) \neq f''_{yx}(0,0)$.

证 由

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,y)}{x} = \lim_{x\to 0} \frac{xy \frac{x^2 - y^2}{x^2 + y^2} - 0}{x} = -y,$$

知

$$f'_{x}(0,y) = -y,$$

从而
$$f''_{xy}(0,0) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} [f'_x(0,y)] \Big|_{y=0} = -1.$$

同法可求得

$$f'_{y}(x,0) = x,$$

从而
$$f''_{yx}(0,0) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} [f'_{y}(x,0)] \Big|_{x=0} = 1.$$

于是 $f''_{xy}(0,0) \neq f''_{yx}(0,0)$.

【3230.1】 若

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{2xy}{x^2 + y^2}, & \text{if } x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \text{ if;} \\ 0, & \text{if } x = y = 0 \text{ if.} \end{cases}$$

f"xy(0,0)存在吗?

解 由

$$f(0,y) = 0 = f(x,0) = 0,$$

其中 $x \neq 0, y \neq 0,$ 有

$$f'_{x}(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = 0,$$

$$f'_{y}(0,0) = \lim_{y\to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = 0.$$

当
$$(x,y) \neq (0,0)$$
 时,

$$f'_{x}(x,y) = \frac{2y(x^{2} + y^{2}) - 2xy \cdot 2x}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2y(y^{2} - x^{2})}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}},$$

$$f'_{y}(x,y) = \frac{2x(x^{2} + y^{2}) - 2xy \cdot 2y}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = \frac{2x[x^{2} - y^{2}]}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}},$$

$$f''_{xy}(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f'_{x}(0,y) - f'_{x}(0,0)}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2y^{3}}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{y^{2}} = \infty,$$

知 ƒ", (0,0) 不存在.

【3231】 设u = f(x,y,z) 为n次齐次函数,用以下例题验证 关于齐次函数的欧拉定理:

(1)
$$u = (x-2y+3z)^2$$
;

(2)
$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}};$$

(3)
$$u = \left(\frac{x}{v}\right)^{\frac{y}{z}}$$
.

证 关于 n 次齐次函数的欧拉定理是:

设n次齐次函数f(x,y,z)在域A中关于所有变量皆有连续偏导数,则下述等式成立.

$$xf'_{x}(x,y,z) + yf'_{y}(x,y,z) + zf'_{z}(x,y,z)$$

= $nf(x,y,z)$,

(1)由

$$(tx-2ty+3tz)^2=t^2u,$$

我们有 u 是二次齐次函数,又

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2(x - 2y + 3z),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -4(x - 2y + 3z),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 6(x - 2y + 3z),$$

于是
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

= $(x - 2y + 3z)(2x - 4y + 6z) = 2u$,

即 u 满足欧拉定理.

(2)由

$$\frac{tx}{\sqrt{(tx)^2 + (ty)^2 + (tz)^2}} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$
$$= t^0 \cdot u_1(t > 0)_1$$

有 u 为零次齐次函数,又

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} [xy^2 + xz^2 - xy^2 - xz^2]$$

$$= 0 \cdot u = 0.$$

即函数 u 满足欧拉定理.

(3)由

$$\left(\frac{tx}{ty}\right)^{\frac{ty}{tz}} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{y}{z}} = t^0 \cdot u, (t > 0),$$

于是 u 为零次齐次函数,又

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y} \cdot \frac{y}{z} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{y}{z}-1} = \frac{yu}{xz},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \left(e^{\frac{y}{z}\ln\frac{x}{y}}\right)'_{y} \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{y}{z}} \cdot \left[\frac{1}{z}\ln\frac{x}{y} - \frac{y}{z} \cdot \frac{1}{y}\right]$$

$$= \frac{u}{z} \left(\ln\frac{x}{y} - 1\right),$$

故有
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^{\frac{x}{z}} \cdot \ln \frac{x}{y} \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{z^2}\right) = -\frac{yu}{z^2} \ln \frac{x}{y},$$

$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$

$$= x \frac{yu}{xz} + y \frac{u}{z} \left(\ln \frac{x}{y} - 1\right) - z \frac{yu}{z^2} \ln \frac{x}{y} = 0 = 0 \cdot u,$$

即函数 u 满足欧拉定理.

【3232】 证明:若可微函数 u = f(x,y,z) 满足方程式

$$x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = nu,$$

则它是 n 次齐次函数.

提示:研究辅助函数 $F(t) = \frac{f(tx, ty, tz)}{t''}$.

证 设
$$t > 0$$
,令
$$F(t) = \frac{f(tx, ty, tz)}{t''},$$

由复合函数的求导法则,对 t 求导有

$$F'(t) = \frac{1}{t^n} \{ x f'_x(tx, ty, tz) + y f'_y(tx, ty, tz)$$

$$+ z f'_z(tx, ty, tz) \} - \frac{n}{t^{n+1}} f(tx, ty, tz)$$

$$= \frac{1}{t^{n+1}} \{ tx f'_x(tx, ty, tz) + ty f'_y(tx, ty, tz)$$

$$+ tz f'_z(tx, ty, tz) - n f(tx, ty, tz) \},$$

由已知条件

$$txf'_{x}(tx,ty,tz) + tyf'_{y}(tx,ty,tz) + tzf'_{z}(tx,ty,tz) = nf(tx,ty,tz),$$

有 F'(t)=0.

从而 t > 0 时, F(t) = C, 其中 C 为常数.

现令 t=1,有

$$F(1) = \frac{f(x,y,z)}{1^n} = f(x,y,z),$$

即 C = f(x, y, z).

从而 $f(tx,ty,tz) = F(t)t^n = t^n f(x,y,z).$

于是 f(x,y,z) 为一个 n 次的齐次函数.

【3233】 证明:若 f(x,y,z) 是可微分的 n 次齐次函数,则其偏导数 $f'_x(x,y,z), f'_y(x,y,z), f'_z(x,y,z)$ 是 n-1 次的齐次函数.

证 由

$$f(tx,ty,tz)=t^nf(x,y,z),$$

两边对 x,y,z 分别求偏导数有

$$tf'_{x}(tx,ty,tz) = t^{n}f'_{x}(x,y,z),$$

$$tf'_{y}(tx,ty,tz) = t^{n}f'_{y}(x,y,z),$$

$$tf'_{z}(tx,ty,tz) = t^{n}f'_{z}(x,y,z),$$
于是
$$f'_{x}(tx,ty,tz) = t^{n-1}f_{x}(x,y,z),$$

$$f'_{y}(tx,ty,tz) = t^{n-1}f_{y}(x,y,z),$$

$$f'_{z}(tx,ty,tz) = t^{n-1}f_{z}(x,y,z).$$

故 $f'_x(x,y,z), f'_y(x,y,z), f'_z(x,y,z)$ 皆为 n-1 次齐次函数.

【3234】 设u = f(x,y,z)是可微分两次的n次齐次函数,证明: $\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2 u = n(n-1)u$.

证 由 3233 知, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ 皆为(n-1) 次齐次函数,于是

由欧拉定理有

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = (n-1)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x},\tag{1}$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = (n-1)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y},$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = (n-1)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}.$$

将①式两端乘以x,②式两端乘以y,③式两端乘以z,并相加有

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{2} u$$

$$= (n-1) \left(x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right) = n(n-1) u.$$

求解下列函数的一阶和二阶微分(x,y,z)为自变量)(3235 \sim 3241).

[3235]
$$u = x^m y^n$$
.

解
$$du = x^{m-1}y^{n-1}(mydx + nxdy)$$

 $d^2u = m(m-1)x^{m-2}y^ndx^2 + 2mnx^{m-1}y^{n-1}dxdy$
 $+ n(n-1)x^my^{n-2}dy^2$
 $= x^{m-2}y^{n-2}[m(m-1)y^2dx^2 + 2mnxydxdy$
 $+ n(n-1)x^2dy^2].$

[3236]
$$u = \frac{x}{y}$$
.

解
$$du = \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2},$$

$$d^2u = \frac{y^2(dxdy - dxdy) - 2ydy(ydx - xdy)}{y^4}$$

$$= -\frac{2}{v^3}(ydx - xdy)dy.$$

(3237)
$$u = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

$$\mathbf{f} du = \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

$$d^{2}u = \frac{d(xdx + ydy)}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} + (xdx + ydy) \cdot d\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{dx^{2} + dy^{2}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}} - \frac{(xdx + ydy)^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}} = \frac{(ydx - xdy)^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

[3238]
$$u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

解
$$du = \frac{xdx + ydy}{x^2 + y^2}$$
,

$$d^2u = \frac{d(xdx + ydy)}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2(xdx + ydy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{dx^2 + dy^2}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2(xdx + ydy)^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}$$

$$= \frac{(y^2 - x^2)(dx^2 - dy^2) - 4xydxdy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

(3239) $u = e^{xy}$.

解
$$du = e^{xy}(ydx + xdy)$$
,
 $d^2u = e^{xy}[(ydx + xdy)^2 + 2dxdy]$
 $= e^{xy}[v^2dx^2 + 2(1+xy)dxdy + x^2dv^2]$.

[3240] u = xy + yz + zx.

解
$$du = (y+z)dx + (z+x)dy + (x+y)dz,$$
$$d^2u = 2(dxdy + dydz + dzdx).$$

(3241)
$$u = \frac{z}{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

解
$$du = -\frac{2z}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} (xdx + ydy) + \frac{dz}{x^2 + y^2}$$
$$= \frac{(x^2 + y^2)dz - 2z(xdx + ydy)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$d^{2}u = \frac{1}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{4}} \{ (x^{2} + y^{2})^{2} [2(xdx + ydy)dz - 2(xdx + ydy)dz - 2z(dx^{2} + dy^{2})] - 4(x^{2} + y^{2})(xdx + ydy)[(x^{2} + y^{2})dz - 2z(xdx + ydy)] \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{3}} \{ 2z[(3x^{2} - y^{2})dx^{2} + 8xydxdy + (3y^{2} - x^{2})dy^{2}] - 4(x^{2} + y^{2})(xdx + ydy)dz \}.$$

【3242】 若
$$f(x,y,z) = \sqrt[z]{\frac{x}{y}}$$
,求 $df(1,1,1)$ 及 $d^2f(1,1,1)$.

解 由
$$f'_{x}(x,1,1) = 1, f'_{x}(1,1,1) = 1,$$

$$f'_{y}(1,y,1) = -\frac{1}{y^{2}}, f'_{y}(1,1,1) = -1,$$

$$f'_{z}(1,1,z) = 0, f'_{z}(1,1,1) = 0,$$

有
$$df(1,1,1) = f'_{x}(1,1,1)dx + f'_{y}(1,1,1)dy + f'_{z}(1,1,1)dz = dx - dy.$$

$$\forall f'_{x}(x,1,1) = 1, f''_{xx}(x,1,1) = 0,$$

$$f'_{xx}(1,1,1) = 0,$$

$$f'_{xx}(1,1,1) = -1,$$

$$f'_{xy}(1,1,1) = -1,$$

$$f'_{x}(1,1,z) = \frac{1}{z}, f''_{xx}(1,1,z) = -\frac{1}{z^{2}},$$

$$f''_{xy}(1,1,1) = -1,$$

$$f'_{y}(1,y,1) = -\frac{1}{y^{2}}, f''_{xy}(1,y,1) = \frac{2}{y^{3}},$$

$$f''_{y}(1,1,1) = 2,$$

$$f'_{y}(1,1,z) = -\frac{1}{z}, f''_{yx}(1,1,z) = \frac{1}{z^{2}},$$

$$f''_{xx}(1,1,1) = 1,$$

$$f'_{z} = (1,1,z) = 0, f''_{x}(1,1,z) = 0,$$

$$f''_{x}(1,1,1) = 0,$$

于是
$$d^{2}f(1,1,1)$$

$$= f''_{xx}(1,1,1)dx^{2} + f''_{xy}(1,1,1)dy^{2} + f''_{x}(1,1,1)dz^{2} + 2f''_{xy}(1,1,1)dxdz + 2f''_{x}(1,1,1)dxdz$$

$$= 2dy^{2} - 2dxdy + 2dydz - 2dxdz$$

$$= 2(dy - dx)(dy + dz).$$
【3243】 证明:若 $u = \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}}, \text{y}] d^{2}u \geqslant 0.$

$$\mathbf{U} = \frac{1}{u^{2}}[u(dx^{2} + dy^{2} + dz^{2}) - (xdx + ydy + zdz)du]$$

$$= \frac{1}{u^3} \left[(x\mathrm{d}y - y\mathrm{d}x)^2 + (y\mathrm{d}z - z\mathrm{d}y)^2 + (z\mathrm{d}x - x\mathrm{d}z)^2 \right].$$

由 u > 0,知 $du \ge 0$.

【3244】 假定 x,y 的绝对值很小,推导下列表达式的近似公式:

(1)
$$(1+x)^m(1+y)^n$$
;

(2)
$$\ln (1+x) \cdot \ln (1+y)$$
;

(3)
$$\arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy}$$
.

$$f(x,y) = (1+x)^m (1+y)^n$$

有
$$f'_x(x,0) = m(1+x)^{m-1}, f'_x(0,0) = m,$$

$$f'_{y}(0,y) = n(1+y)^{n-1}, f'_{y}(0,0) = n,$$

于是
$$f(x,y) \approx f(0,0) + f'_x(0,0)x + f'_y(0,0)y$$

= $1 + mx + ny$.

从而
$$(1+x)^m(1+y)^n \approx 1+mx+ny$$
.

(2) 由

$$f(x,y) = \ln(1+x)\ln(1+y),$$

有
$$f'_x(x,0) = 0, f'_x(0,0) = 0,$$

$$f'_{y}(0,y) = 0, f'_{y}(0,0) = 0,$$

$$f''_{xx}(x,0) = 0, f''_{xx}(0,0) = 0,$$

$$f''_{yy}(0,y) = 0, f''_{yy}(0,0) = 0,$$

$$f'_{x}(0,y) = \ln(1+y), f''_{xy}(0,y) = \frac{1}{1+y},$$

$$f''_{xy}(0,0) = 1.$$

于是 $f(x,y) \approx f(0,0) + f'_x(0,0)x + f'_y(0,0)y$

+
$$\frac{1}{2!} [f''_{xx}(0,0)x^2 + 2f''_{xy}(0,0)xy + f''_{yy}(0,0)y^2]$$

$$= xy$$
.

从而
$$\ln(1+x) \cdot \ln(1+y) \approx xy$$
.

(3)由

$$f(x,y) = \arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy}$$

$$f'_{x}(x,0) = \frac{1}{1+x^{2}}, f'_{x}(0,0) = 1,$$

$$f'_{y}(0,y) = \frac{1}{1+y^2}, f'_{y}(0,0) = 1,$$

于是 $f(x,y) \approx f(0,0) + f'_x(0,0)x + f'_y(0,0)y = x + y$.

从而 $\arctan \frac{x+y}{1+xy} \approx x+y$.

【3245】 用微分替换函数的增量,近似计算:

(1) 1.002 • 2.003
2
 • 3.004 3 ;

(2)
$$\frac{1.03^2}{\sqrt[3]{0.98}\sqrt[4]{1.05^3}}$$
;

(3)
$$\sqrt{1.02^3 + 1.97^3}$$
;

$$(5) 0.97^{1.05}$$
.

解 (1) 设

$$f(x,y,z) = (1+x)^m (1+y)^n (1+z)^l,$$

则当|x|,|y|,|z|很小时,有近似公式

$$f(x,y,z) \approx 1 + mx + ny + lz$$
,

于是 $1.002 \times 2.003^2 \times 3.004^3$

=
$$(1+0.002) \times 2^2 \left(1+\frac{0.003}{2}\right)^2 \times 3^3 \left(1+\frac{0.004}{3}\right)^3$$

$$\approx 1 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3^2 \left(1 + 0.002 + 2 \cdot \frac{0.003}{2} + 3 \cdot \frac{0.004}{3}\right)$$

= 108.972.

(2) 原式=
$$(1+0.03)^2 \cdot (1-0.02)^{-\frac{1}{3}} (1+0.05)^{-\frac{1}{4}}$$

 $\approx 1+2\times 0.03 + \left(-\frac{1}{3}\right)(-0.02) + \left(-\frac{1}{4}\right)\times 0.05$
 $\approx 1.054.$

(3) 原式=
$$(1.97)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left(1 - \frac{0.03}{2} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[1 + \left(\frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^3 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\approx 2^{\frac{3}{2}} \left[1 + \frac{3}{2} \left(-\frac{0.03}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1.02}{1.97} \right)^3 \right]$$

$$\approx 2.958.$$

(4) 设 $f(x,y) = \sin x \tan y$,则有近似公式 $f(x,y) \approx \sin x_0 \tan y_0 + \cos x_0 \tan y_0 \cdot (x-x_0) + \frac{\sin x_0}{\cos^2 y_0} (y-y_0).$

现令
$$x_0 = \frac{\pi}{6}$$
, $y_0 = \frac{\pi}{4}$,
$$x - x_0 = -\frac{\pi}{180}$$
, $y - y_0 = \frac{\pi}{180}$,

有 $\sin 29^{\circ} \tan 46^{\circ} \approx \sin \frac{\pi}{6} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} + \cos \frac{\pi}{6} \tan \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \left(-\frac{\pi}{180}\right)$

$$+\frac{\sin\frac{\pi}{6}}{\cos^2\frac{\pi}{4}}\left(\frac{\pi}{180}\right)$$

 ≈ 0.502 .

(5) 设 $f(x,y) = x^y$,

由于
$$f'_{x}(1,1) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}f(x,1)\Big|_{x=1} = 1,$$

$$f'_{y}(1,1) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}f(1,y)\Big|_{y=1} = 0,$$

于是 $x^y \approx x$,从而 0.97^{1.05} \approx 0.97.

【3246】 矩形的边长 x = 6 m, y = 8 m. 若第一个边增加 2 mm, 而第二个边减少 5 mm, 问矩形的对角线和面积变化各是 多少?

解 矩形面积
$$S = xy$$
,矩形对角线 $l = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,
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而
$$\Delta S \approx y dx + x dy$$
, $\Delta l \approx \frac{x dx + y dy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$, 以 $x = 6000$, $y = 8000$, $dx = 2$, $dy = -5$ 代入上式有 $\Delta S \approx 8000 \times 2 + 6000 \times (-5)$ $= 14000 (平方毫米) = -140 (平方厘米)$. $\Delta l \approx \frac{6000 \times 2 + 8000 \times (-5)}{\sqrt{6000^2 + 8000^2}} \approx -2.8(毫米)$.

于是对角线减少约3毫米,面积减少约140平方厘米.

【3247】 扇形的中心角 $\alpha = 60^{\circ}$,要增加 $\Delta \alpha = 1^{\circ}$.为了使扇形的面积仍然不变,扇形半径 R = 20 cm 应该减少多少?

解 扇形的面积

$$A=\frac{1}{2}R^2\alpha,$$

于是
$$\Delta A \approx dA = R\alpha dR + \frac{1}{2}R^2 d\alpha$$
.
由 $\Delta A = 0$ 有
 $20 \times \frac{\pi}{3} dR + \frac{1}{2} \times 20^2 \times \frac{\pi}{180} \approx 0$,

于是
$$dR \approx -\frac{1}{6}(\mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{E}) \approx -1.7(2 \times \mathbb{E} \times \mathbb{E}).$$

从而应当使半径减少约1.7毫米.

【3248】 证明:乘积的相对误差近似地等于乘数相对误差的和.

证 设
$$u = xy$$
,

则 $du = xdy + ydx$,

从而 $\frac{du}{u} = \frac{dx}{x} + \frac{dy}{y}$.

取绝对值,有

$$\left|\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{u}\right| \leqslant \left|\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x}\right| + \left|\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y}\right|.$$

上式各项皆表示该量的相对误差.

【3249】 在测量圆筒的底半径R和高度H时取得以下结果: $R = 2.5 \text{ m} \pm 0.1 \text{ m}$; $H = 4.0 \text{ m} \pm 0.2 \text{ m}$

在计算圆筒的容积时会有怎样的绝对误差 Δ 和相对误差 δ ?

解 体积
$$V = \pi R^2 H$$
,于是

$$\Delta V \approx dV = 2\pi R dR + \pi R^2 dH$$

以
$$R = 2.5$$
, $H = 4.0$, $dR = 0.1$, $dH = 0.2$ 代入上式,有 $\Delta V \approx 10.2$ 立方米, $\delta_V = \left|\frac{\Delta V}{V}\right| = 13\%$.

【3250】 三角形的边 $a = 200 \text{ m} \pm 2 \text{ m}$, $b = 300 \text{ m} \pm 5 \text{ m}$. 它们之间的角度 $C = 60^{\circ} \pm 1^{\circ}$. 在计算三角形的第三个边 c 时其绝对误差是多少?

解 由余弦定理

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2 - 2ab\cos C,$$

有 $cdc = ada + bdb - b\cos Cda - a\cos Cdb + ab\sin CdC$,

$$\Rightarrow a = 200, b = 300,$$

$$c = \sqrt{200^2 + 300^2 - 2 \times 200 \times 300 \cos 60^{\circ}},$$

$$C=\frac{\pi}{3}$$
, $da=2$,

$$db = 5, dC = \frac{\pi}{180},$$

于是 $dc \approx 7.6 \%$.

从而第三边 c 之绝对误差约为 7.6 米.

【3251】 证明:在(0,0) 点连续的函数 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{|xy|}$ 在这个点上存在两个偏导数 $f'_x(0,0)$ 和 $f'_y(0,0)$,但在(0,0) 点上不可微.

说明导数 $f'_x(x,y)$ 和 $f'_y(x,y)$ 在点(0,0) 邻域中的性质.

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad f'_{x}(0,0) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} [f(x,0)] \Big|_{x=0} = 0,$$

$$f'_{y}(0,0) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} [f(0,y)] \Big|_{y=0} = 0.$$

$$\mathbb{Z} \qquad \lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_{x}(0,0)x - f'_{y}(0,0)y}{\rho} \\
= \lim_{\rho \to +0} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{\sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}}},$$

当动点(x,y)沿直线 y=kx 趋于点(0,0) 时,显然对不同的 k 有不同的极限值 $\frac{\sqrt{|k|}}{\sqrt{1+k^2}}$,因此,上述极限不存在,即在点(0,0),

$$f(x,y) - f(0,0) - f'_{x}(0,0)x - f'_{y}(0,0)y \neq o(\rho)$$

其中 $\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$. 从而 $\sqrt{|xy|}$ 在点(0,0) 不可微. 易求

$$f'_{x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{\sqrt{|xy|}}{2x}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^{2} + y^{2} = 0, \\ \pm \hat{z}, & x = 0, y \neq 0. \end{cases}$$

因此, $f'_x(x,y)$ 在点(0,0)的任何邻域内皆无界及存在无意义的点, $f'_y(x,y)$ 有类似性质.

【3252】 证明: 函数若 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0, f(x,y) =$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$
在点(0,0) 的邻域是连续,并且存在有界

偏导数 $f'_x(x,y)$ 及 $f'_y(x,y)$,但是这个函数在(0,0) 点上不可微.

证 f(x,y) 在 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 的点连续,又

$$|f(x,y)| = \left|\frac{xy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}\right| \le \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}{2},$$

知 $\lim_{\substack{x\to 0\\y\to 0}} f(x,y) = 0 = f(0,0).$

于是 f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 的邻域连续.

$$\chi \qquad f'_{x}(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{y^{3}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}, & x^{2} + y^{2} \neq 0, \\ 0, & x^{2} + y^{2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

当 $x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$ 时,

有 $f'_{x}(x,y)$ 在(0,0) 点的邻域内有界,同理 $f'_{y}(x,y)$ 在(0,0) 点的邻域内有界.

由
$$f'_{x}(0,0) = f'_{y}(0,0) = 0$$
,
$$\lim_{\rho \to +0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - xf'_{x}(0,0) - yf'_{y}(0,0)}{\rho}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \to +0} \frac{xy}{x^{2} + y^{2}},$$

不存在,于是 f(x,y) 在点(0,0) 不可微.

【3253】 证明:
$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} (x^2 + y^2)\sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 \neq 0 \\ 0, & x^2 + y^2 = 0 \end{cases}$$

函数在点(0,0) 的邻域存在偏导数 $f'_x(x,y)$ 及 $f'_y(x,y)$,它们在(0,0) 点不连续并且在此点的任何邻域无界,但这个函数在(0,0) 点可微.

证 当
$$x^2 + y^2 \neq 0$$
 时, $f'_x(x,y)$, $f'_y(x,y)$ 皆存在,且
$$f'_x(x,y) = 2x\sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2x}{x^2 + y^2}\cos\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$f'_y(x,y) = 2y\sin\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{2y}{x^2 + y^2}\cos\frac{1}{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$f'_x(0,0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x,0) - f(0,0)}{x} = \lim_{x \to 0} x\sin\frac{1}{x^2} = 0,$$

$$f'_y(0,0) = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{f(0,y) - f(0,0)}{y} = \lim_{y \to 0} y\sin\frac{1}{y^2} = 0,$$

于是 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 点有偏导数.

又由
$$f'_x \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2n\pi}}, 0\right) = \frac{2}{\sqrt{2n\pi}} \sin 2n\pi - 2\sqrt{2n\pi} \cos 2n\pi$$

= $-2\sqrt{2n\pi} \rightarrow -\infty (n \rightarrow \infty)$,

因此, $f'_x(x,y)$ 在(0,0) 点的任何邻域内无界, 因此 $f'_x(x,y)$ 在(0,0) 点不连续, 同理 $f'_y(x,y)$ 在(0,0) 点的任何邻域中也无界,

从而 $f'_y(x,y)$ 在点(0,0) 处也不连续,但 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 点可微分,事实上

$$f'_{x}(0,0) = f'_{y}(0,0) = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\rho \to 0} \frac{f(x,y) - f(0,0) - xf'_{x}(0,0) - yf'_{y}(0,0)}{\rho}$$

$$= \lim_{\rho \to 0} \sqrt{x^{2} + y^{2}} \sin \frac{1}{x^{2} + y^{2}} = 0.$$

于是 $f(x,y) = f(0,0) + xf'_x(0,0) + yf'_y(0,0) + o(\rho)$, 即函数 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 点可微分.

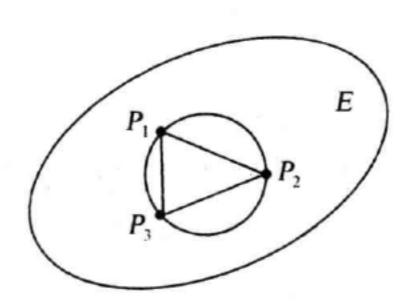
【3254】 证明:在某个凸域 E 具有有界偏导数 $f'_x(x,y)$ 和 $f'_y(x,y)$ 的函数 f(x,y) 在这个域内一致连续.

证 由 $f'_x(x,y)$ 和 $f'_y(x,y)$ 在 E 内有界,于是存在 L > 0, 当 $(x,y) \in E$ 时,有

$$|f'_{x}(x,y)| \leq \frac{L}{2}, |f'_{y}(x,y)| \leq \frac{L}{2}.$$

现在 E 内的两点 $P_1(x_1,y_1), P_2(x_2,y_2)$.

 1° 若以 $|P_1P_2|$ 为直径的圆(包括圆圈在内) 皆属于 E(3254 题图(1)),则点 $P_3(x_1,y_2)$ 及线段 P_1P_3 , P_2P_3 皆在 E 内,于是



3254 题图(1)

$$| f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2) |$$

$$\leq | f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_1, y_2) | + | f(x_1, y_2) - f(x_2, y_2) |$$

$$= | f'_{y}(x_1, \xi) | \cdot | y_1 - y_2 | + | f'_{x}(\eta, y_2) | \cdot | x_1 - x_2 |,$$

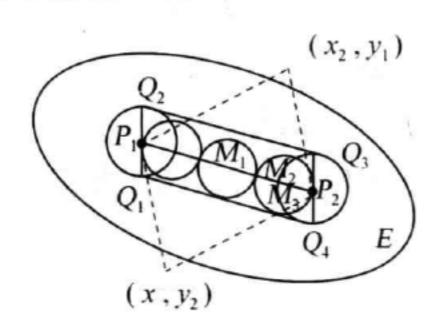
其中 ξ 介于 y_1,y_2 之间, η 介于 x_1,x_2 之间,由偏导函数的有界性,

有
$$|f(x_1, y_1) - f(x_2, y_2)|$$

 $\leq \frac{L}{2} |y_1 - y_2| + \frac{L}{2} |x_1 - x_2|$
 $\leq \frac{L}{2} \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$
 $+ \frac{L}{2} \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$
 $= L \sqrt{(x_1 - x_2)^2 + (y_1 - y_2)^2}$

也就是 $|f(P_1)-f(P_2)| \leqslant L \cdot |P_1P_2|$.

 2° 如 3254 题图(2) 所示, $P_1 \in E$, $P_2 \in E$,但点 (x_1,y_2) 和 (x_2,y_1) 不一定属于 E,由于 P_1 和 P_2 均为 E 的内点,于是存在 R > 0,使得分别以 P_1 , P_2 为圆心,R 为半径的圆(包括圆圈在内) 皆在 E 内,作两圆的外公切线 Q_1Q_4 及 Q_2Q_3 ,则由切点均在 E 内知,矩形 $Q_1Q_2Q_3Q_4$ 整个落在 E 内.



3254 题图(2)

不难看出,在直线 P_1P_2 上可取足够多的分点.

$$P_1 = M_0, M_1, M_2, \cdots M_n = P_2,$$

使 $|M_{k-1}M_k| < 2R, k = 1, 2, \dots, n,$

则以 $|M_{k-1}M_k|$ 为直径的圆全落在矩形内,从而也在E内,于是

$$| f(P_1) - f(P_2) | \leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} | f(M_k) - f(M_{k-1}) |$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{n} L \cdot | M_k M_{k-1} | = L \cdot \sum_{k=1}^{n} | M_k M_{k-1} |$$

$$= L \cdot | P_1 P_2 |.$$

于是对E中任意两点,函数f(P)满足李普希兹条件.

对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$,取 $\delta = \frac{\varepsilon}{L}$,当 $P_1 \in E$, $P_2 \in E$ 且 $|P_1 P_2| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(P_1) - f(P_2)| \leqslant L \cdot |P_1 P_2| < L\delta = \varepsilon$. 则函数 f(x,y) 在 E 中一致连续.

【3255】 证明:若函数 f(x,y) 对变量 x(对每一个固定值 y) 是连续的,对变量 y 具有有界导数 $f'_{y}(x,y)$,则这个函数对于变量 x 和 y 的总体是连续的.

证 任取 $P_0(x_0, y_0) \in E$,且以 P_0 为中心的一个充分小的开球 G_0 ,有 $G_0 \subset E$,设在 G_0 内,有 $|f'|_y(x,y)| \leqslant L$,于是,当(x,y'),(x,y'') 属于 G_0 时,有

$$| f(x,y') - f(x,y'') | = | f'_{y}(x,\xi) | \cdot | y' - y'' |$$

 $\leq L | y' - y'' |,$

其中 ξ 介于y'与y''之间的一数,因此,由 3206 题结论知 f(x,y) 在 G_0 中连续,于是在 P_0 点连续,由 P_0 的任意性知 f(x,y) 在 E 内连续.

在下列各题中求出指定的偏导数(3256~3265).

【3256】
$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}$$
, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$,
$$u = x - y + x^2 + 2xy + y^2 + x^3 - 3x^2 y - y^3 + x^4 - 4x^2 y^2 + y^4.$$
解 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2 + 6x - 6y + 12x^2 - 8y^2$,

$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 6 + 24x,$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 24, \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = -16.$$

【3257】
$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y}$$
,若 $u = x \ln(xy)$.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \ln(xy) + 1, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{x},$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = 0.$$

【3258】 $\frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y^3}$,若 $u = x^3 \sin y + y^3 \sin x.$

解 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x^3} = 6 \sin y + y^3 \sin \left(x + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) = 6 \sin y - y^3 \cos x$,

于是 $\frac{\partial^6 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y^3} = 6 \sin \left(y + \frac{3\pi}{2}\right) - 6 \cos x = -6(\cos y + \cos x).$

【3259】 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$,若 $u = \arctan \frac{x + y + z - xyz}{1 - xy - xz - yz}.$

解 由 $u = \arctan x + \arctan y + \arctan z + \alpha \pi$, $(\alpha = 0, \pm 1)$,

有 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = 0.$

【3260】 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z}$,若 $u = e^{xyz}.$

解 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yz e^{xyz}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = ze^{xyz} + xyz^2 e^{xyz}$,

于是 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = e^{xyz} + xyz e^{xyz} + 2xyz e^{xyz} + x^2 y^2 z^2 e^{xyz}$
 $= e^{xyz} (1 + 3xyz + x^2 y^2 z^2).$

【3261】 $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi \partial \eta}$,若 $u = \ln \frac{1}{\sqrt{(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2}}.$

解 设 $r = \sqrt{(x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2}$, $u = -\ln r$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{x - \xi}{r^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi} = \frac{2(x - \xi)(y - \eta)}{r^4}$, $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi} = -\frac{2(y - \eta)}{r^4} + \frac{8(x - \xi)^2(y - \eta)}{r^5}$,

于是
$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial \xi \partial \eta} = \frac{2}{r^4} - \frac{8(y-\eta)^2}{r^6} - \frac{8(x-\xi)^2}{r^6} + \frac{48(x-\xi)^2(y-\eta)^2}{r^8} = -\frac{6}{r^4} + \frac{48(x-\xi)^2(y-\eta)^2}{r^8}.$$

【3262】
$$\frac{\partial^{p+q}u}{\partial x^p\partial y^q}$$
,若 $u=(x-x_0)^p(y-y_0)^q$.

$$\mathbf{M} \quad \frac{\partial^p u}{\partial x^p} = p! \cdot (y - y_0)^q,$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial^{p+q}}{\partial x^p \partial y^q} = p!q!, (p,q \in \mathbb{N}).$$

【3263】
$$\frac{\partial^{m+n}u}{\partial x^m\partial y^n}$$
,若 $u=\frac{x+y}{x-y}$.

$$\mathbf{m} \quad u = 1 + \frac{2y}{x - y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^m u}{\partial x^m} = (-1)^m m! \frac{2y}{(x - y)^{m+1}},$$

由高阶导数的莱布尼兹公式有

$$\frac{\partial^{m+n}u}{\partial x^{m}\partial y^{n}} = (-1)^{m} \cdot 2(m!) \cdot \left\{ y \frac{\partial^{n}}{\partial y^{n}} \left[\frac{1}{(x-y)^{m+1}} \right] \right.$$

$$+ C_{n}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(y) \cdot \frac{\partial^{m-1}}{\partial y^{n-1}} \left[\frac{1}{(x-y)^{m+1}} \right] \right\}$$

$$= 2 \cdot (-1)^{m} m! \cdot \left\{ \frac{(m+1)(m+2) \cdots (m+n)y}{(x-y)^{m+n+1}} \right.$$

$$+ \frac{n(m+1)(m+2) \cdots (m+n-1)}{(x-y)^{m+n}} \right\}$$

$$= \frac{2 \cdot (-1)^{m} (m+n-1)! (nx+my)}{(x-y)^{m+n-1}}.$$

【3264】
$$\frac{\partial^{m+n}u}{\partial x^m\partial y^n}$$
,若 $u=(x^2+y^2)e^{x+y}$.

解
$$u = (x^2 + y^2)e^{x+y} = x^2e^x \cdot e^y + y^2e^y \cdot e^x = u_1 + u_2$$
,
易知 $\frac{\partial^m u_2}{\partial x^m} = e^x \cdot y^2e^y$.

由莱布尼兹公式有

$$\frac{\partial^{m+n} u_2}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} \left(\frac{\partial^m u_2}{\partial x^m} \right) = \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} (e^x y^2 e^y) = e^x \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} (y^2 e^y)$$

$$= e^x \left\{ y^2 \frac{\partial^n}{\partial y^n} (e^y) + C_n^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} (y^2) \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial y^{n-1}} (e^y) + C_n^2 \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} (y^2) \frac{\partial^{n-2}}{\partial y^{n-2}} (e^y) \right\}$$

$$= e^{x+y} \left\{ y^2 + 2ny + n(n-1) \right\}.$$

同理有 $\frac{\partial^{m+n}u_1}{\partial x^m\partial y^n} = e^{x+y}\{x^2 + 2mx + m(m-1)\}.$

于是
$$\frac{\partial^{m+n} u}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^{m+n} u_1}{\partial x^m \partial y^n} + \frac{\partial^{m+n} u_2}{\partial x^m \partial y^n}$$

$$= e^{x+y} [x^2 + y^2 + 2mx + 2ny + m(m-1) + n(n-1)].$$

【3265】
$$\frac{\partial^{p+q+r}u}{\partial x^p\partial y^q\partial z^r}$$
,若 $u=xyze^{x+y+z}$.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \frac{\partial^{p+q+r} u}{\partial x^{p} \partial y^{q} \partial z^{r}} \\
= \frac{\partial^{p+q+r}}{\partial x^{p} \partial y^{p} \partial z^{r}} (xe^{x} \cdot ye^{y} \cdot ze^{z}) \\
= \frac{\partial^{p}}{\partial x^{p}} (xe^{x}) \cdot \frac{\partial^{p}}{\partial y^{q}} (ye^{y}) \cdot \frac{\partial^{r}}{\partial z^{r}} (ze^{z}) \\
= e^{x} (x+p) \cdot e^{y} (y+q) \cdot e^{z} (z+r) \\
= e^{x+y+z} (x+p) (y+q) (z+r).$$

【3266】 若 $f(x,y) = e^x \sin y$,求 $f_{x^m y^n}^{(m+n)}(0,0)$.

解
$$f_x^{(m+n)}(0,0) = e^x \sin(y + \frac{n\pi}{2})\Big|_{\substack{x=0 \ y=0}} = \sin\frac{n\pi}{2}$$
.

【3267】 证明:若 u = f(xyz) 则 $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = F(t)$,其中 t = xyz,并求出函数 F.

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = yzf'(t),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = yzf''(t) \cdot xz + zf'(t),$$
于是有
$$\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = x^2 y^2 z^2 f'''(t) + 2xyzf''(t) + f'(t) + xyzf''(t)$$

$$= x^2 y^2 z^2 f'''(t) + 3xyzf''(t) + f'(t)$$

$$= t^2 f'''(t) + 3tf''(t) + f'(t) = F(t).$$

【3268】 若

$$u = x^4 - 2x^3y - 2xy^3 + y^4 + x^3 - 3x^2y - 3xy^2 + y^3 + 2x^2 - xy + 2y^2 + x + y + 1,$$

求 d⁴u.

导数
$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4}$$
, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2}$, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x \partial y^3}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4}$ 等于什么?

解 $d^4 u = 24 dx^4 - 2C_4^1 d^3(x^3) dy - 2C_4^1 dx d^3(y^3) + 24 dy^4$
 $= 24 (dx^4 - 2dx^3 dy - 2dx dy^3 + dy^4)$,
由 $d^4 u = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^4 u$,

 $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^4} = 24$, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^3 \partial y} = -12$, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = 0$,
$$\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial x^2 \partial y^2} = -12$$
, $\frac{\partial^4 u}{\partial y^4} = 24$.

在下列各题中求出指定阶的全微分(3269~3278).

【3269】
$$d^3u$$
,若 $u = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy(x - y)$.
解 $d^3u = 6(dx^3 + dy^3 - 3dx^2dy + 3dxdy^2)$.
【3270】 d^3u ,若 $u = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$.

解
$$du = 2x\cos(x^2 + y^2)dx + 2y\cos(x^2 + y^2)dy$$

$$= 2(xdx + ydy)\cos(x^{2} + y^{2}),$$

$$d^{2}u = -4\sin(x^{2} + y^{2})(xdx + ydy)^{2}$$

$$+2\cos(x^2+y^2) \cdot (dx^2+dy^2),$$

故
$$d^{3}u = -8\cos(x^{2} + y^{2}) \cdot (xdx + ydy)^{3}$$
$$-8\sin(x^{2} + y^{2}) \cdot (xdx + ydy) \cdot (dx^{2} + dy^{2})$$
$$-4\sin(x^{2} + y^{2}) \cdot (xdx + ydy) \cdot (dx^{2} + dy^{2})$$

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$$= -8(xdx + ydy)^3\cos(x^2 + y^2)$$

$$-12(xdx + ydy)(dx^2 + dy^2)\sin(x^2 + y^2).$$
【3271】 $d^{10}u$, 若 $u = \ln(x + y)$.

解 $du = \frac{dx + dy}{x + y}$,

于是 $d^{10}u = \frac{9!(dx + dy)^{10}}{(x + y)^{10}}$.
【3272】 d^6u , 若 $u = \cos x \cosh y$.

解 $d^6u = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^6u$

$$= -\cos x \cosh y dx^6 - 6\sin x \sinh y dx^5 dy$$

$$+15\cos x \cosh y dx^4 dy^2 + 20\sin x \sinh y dx^3 dy^3$$

$$-15\cos x \cosh y dx^2 dy^4 - 6\sin x \sinh y dx dy^5$$

$$+\cos x \cosh y dy^6$$

$$= -(dx^6 - 15dx^4 dy^2 + 15dx^2 dy^4 - dy^6)\cos x \cosh y$$

$$-2dx dy(3dx^4 - 10dx^2 dy^2 + 3dy^4) \cdot \sin x \sinh y.$$
【3273】 d^3u , 若 $u = xyz$.

解 由 $d^2x = d^2y = d^2z = 0$,
$$d^3u = d^3(xyz) = C_3^1 dx d^2(yz)$$

$$= 3dx \cdot (C_2^1 dy dz) = 6dx dy dz.$$

【3274】 d^4u ,若 $u = \ln(x^x y^y z^z)$.

 $\pm u = x \ln x + y \ln y + z \ln z$ $d^4 u = (x \ln x)^{(4)} dx^4 + (y \ln y)^{(4)} dy^4 + (z \ln z)^{(4)} dz^4$ 有 $=2\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x^4}{x^3}+\frac{\mathrm{d}y^4}{y^3}+\frac{\mathrm{d}z^4}{z^3}\right).$

【3275】 $d^n u$,若 $u = e^{ax+by}$.

 $d^2(ax+by)=0,$ $d^n u = d^n (e^{ax+by}) = e^{ax+by} [d(ax+by)]^n$ $= e^{ax+by} (adx + bdy)^n$.

【3276】 $d^n u$,若 u = X(x)Y(y).

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有

解
$$d^n u = \sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k d^{n-k} X(x) \cdot d^k Y(y)$$

= $\sum_{k=0}^n C_n^k X^{(n-k)}(x) Y^{(k)}(y) dx^{n-k} dy^k$.

【3277】 $d^n u$,若 u = f(x+y+z).

解 由 $d^2(x+y+z)=0$,

有 $d^n u = f^{(n)}(x+y+z) \cdot (dx+dy+dz)^n$.

【3278】 $d^n u$,若 $u = e^{ax+by+cz}$.

解由 $d^2(ax+by+cz)=0$,

有 $d^n u = e^{ax+by+cz} (adx+bdy+cdz)^n$.

【3279】 设 $P_n(x,y,z)$ 为 n 次齐次多项式,证明: $d^n P_n(x,y,z) = n! P_n(dx,dy,dz)$

证 设 $P_n(x,y,z)$ 是形如 $Ax^py^qz^r$ 的单项之和,其中A为常数,p,q,r皆为非负整数,且p+q+r=n,

由微分运算对加法及数乘运算是线性可交换的,因此只要证明 $d^n(x^py^qz^r) = n!dx^pdy^qdz^r$ 就足够了.

$$\overrightarrow{m} \qquad d^{n}(x^{p}y^{q}z^{r})
= C_{n}^{p+q}d^{p+q}(x^{p}y^{q}) \cdot d^{r}(z^{r})
= \frac{n!}{r!(p+q)!} [C_{p+q}^{p}d^{p}(x^{p})d^{q}(y^{q}) \cdot d^{r}(z^{r})]
= \frac{n!}{r!(p+q)!} \cdot \frac{(p+q)!}{p!q!} \cdot p!q!r!dx^{p}dy^{q}dz^{r}
= n!dx^{p}dy^{q}dz^{r}.$$

【3280】 设

$$Au = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y},$$

若(1)
$$u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$
; (2) $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,

求解 Au 和 $A^2u = A(Au)$.

解 (1)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

于是
$$Au = \frac{x(y^2 - x^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} - \frac{2xy^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = -u,$$
 $A^2u = A(Au) = A(-u) = -Au = u.$

(2)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

于是

$$Au = \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 1,$$

 $A^2u = A(Au) = 0.$

【3281】 设

$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2},$$

若(1) $u = \sin x \cosh y$; (2) $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,求 Δu .

解 (1)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\sin x \cosh y$$
, $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \sin x \cosh y$,

于是 $\Delta u = -\sin x \cosh y + \sin x \cosh y = 0$.

(2)
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

于是
$$\Delta u = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{x^2 - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = 0.$$

【3282】 设

$$\Delta_1 u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2,$$

及
$$\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2},$$

若 (1)
$$u = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$$
;

(2)
$$u = \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}};$$

求 $\Delta_1 u$ 和 $\Delta_2 u$.

解 (1)
$$\Delta_1 u = 9[(x^2 - yz)^2 + (y^2 - zx)^2 + (z^2 - xy)^2)],$$

 $\Delta_2 u = 6(x + y + z).$

(2)
$$\Leftrightarrow r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$$
,

则

$$u=\frac{1}{r}$$
.

于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3},$$
 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x}{r^4} \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}.$

由对称性有

$$\Delta_1 u = \frac{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}{r^6} = \frac{1}{r^4} = \frac{1}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2},$$

$$\Delta_2 u = \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3x^2}{r^5}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3y^2}{r^5}\right) + \left(-\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3z^2}{r^5}\right) = 0.$$

求下列复合函数的一阶和二阶导数($3283 \sim 3285$).

[3283]
$$u = f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$
,
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4x^2 f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$
,
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xyf''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$
,

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2yf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2zf'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4y^2f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 2f'(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) + 4z^2f''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = 4yzf''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = 4xzf''(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

[3284]
$$u = f\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right)$$
.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_{1}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{y}f'_{2}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right),
\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^{2}}f'_{2}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right),
\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = f''_{11}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{2}{y}f''_{12}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{1}{y^{2}}f''_{22}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right),
\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{2x}{y^{3}}f'_{2}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) + \frac{x^{2}}{y^{4}}f''_{22}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right),
\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^{2}}f''_{12}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{1}{y^{2}}f'_{2}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right) - \frac{x}{y^{3}}f''_{22}\left(x, \frac{x}{y}\right).$$

这里 $f'_1, f'_2, f''_{11}, f''_{12}, f''_{22}$ 皆指按其下标的次序分别对第一、第二个中间变量求导函数,以下各题类似符号以该题意义相同,不再详细说明.

(3285)
$$u = f(x, xy, xyz)$$
.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{\mu}} = f'_1(x, xy, xyz) + yf'_2(x, xy, xyz) + yzf'_3(x, xy, xyz),$$

将 $f'_1(x,xy,xyz)$, $f'_2(x,xy,xyz)$, $f'_3(x,xy,xyz)$ 简记为 f'_1,f'_2,f'_3 ,于是

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_{1} + yf'_{2} + yzf'_{3},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = xf'_{2} + xzf'_{3},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = xyf'_{3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = f''_{11} + yf''_{12} + yzf''_{13} + y(f''_{21} + yf''_{22} + yzf''_{23})$$

中 yz (
$$f''_{31} + yf''_{32} + yzf''_{33}$$
),
由 $f''_{12} = f''_{21}$, $f''_{13} = f''_{31}$, $f''_{23} = f''_{32}$,

有 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f^2_{11} + y^2 f''_{22} + y^2 z^2 f''_{33} + 2yf''_{12} + 2yzf''_{13} + 2y^2 zf''_{23}$.

同理有

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = x^{2} f''_{22} + x^{2} z f''_{23} + x^{2} z f''_{32} + x^{2} z^{2} f''_{33}$$

$$= x^{2} f''_{22} + 2x^{2} z f''_{33} + x^{2} z^{2} f''_{33},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = x^{2} y^{2} f''_{33},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} = x f''_{12} + xz f''_{13} + f'_{2} + xy f''_{22} + xyz f''_{23}$$

$$+ z f'_{3} + xyz f''_{32} + xyz^{2} f''_{33}$$

$$= xy f''_{22} + xyz^{2} f''_{33} + x f''_{12} + xz f''_{13}$$

$$+ 2xyz f''_{23} + f'_{2} + z f'_{3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial z} = xy f''_{13} + xy^{2} f''_{23} + xy^{2} z f''_{33} + y f'_{3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y \partial z} = x^{2} y f''_{23} + x^{2} yz f''_{33} + x f'_{3}.$$

【3286】 若 u = f(x+y,xy),求 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + y f'_2$$
,

于是
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = f''_{11} + xf''_{12} + f'_{2} + yf''_{21} + xyf''_{22}$$
$$= f''_{11} + (x+y)f''_{12} + xyf''_{22} + f'_{2}.$$

【3287】 若
$$u = f(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2)$$
,求 $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} +$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_1 + 2xf'_2$$
,

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''_{11} + 2xf''_{12} + 2f'_{2} + 2xf''_{21} + 4x^2f''_{22}$$
$$= f''_{11} + 4xf''_{12} + 4x^2f''_{22} + 2f'_{2}.$$

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''_{11} + 4yf''_{12} + 4y^2f''_{22} + 2f'_{2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''_{11} + 4zf''_{12} + 4z^2f''_{22} + 2f'_{2},$$

从而 $\Delta u = 3f''_{11} + 4(x+y+z)f''_{12} + 4(x^2+y^2+z^2)f''_{22} + 6f'_{2}$.

求下列复合函数的一阶和二阶全微分(x,y) 和 z 为自变量 $)(3288 \sim 3301)$.

【3288】
$$u = f(t)$$
,式中 $t = x + y$.

解
$$du = f'(t)(dx + dy),$$

$$d^2u = f''(t)(dx + dy)^2.$$

【3289】
$$u = f(t)$$
,式中 $t = \frac{y}{x}$.

解
$$du = f'(t) \cdot \frac{xdy - ydx}{x^2}$$
,

$$d^2 u = f''(t) \cdot \frac{(xdy - ydx)^2}{x^4} - 2f'(t) \cdot \frac{dx(xdy - ydx)}{x^3}.$$

(3290)
$$u = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$$

解
$$du = f' \cdot \frac{xdx + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}$$
,

$$d^{2}u = f'' \cdot \frac{(xdx + ydy)^{2}}{x^{2} + y^{2}} + f' \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

【3291】
$$u = f(t)$$
,其中 $t = xyz$.

解
$$du = f'(t)(yzdx + xzdy + xydz),$$

$$d^2u = f''(t)(yzdx + xzdy + xydz)^2 + 2f'(t)(zdxdy + ydxdz + xdydz).$$

(3292)
$$u = f(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$

解
$$du = 2f' \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz)$$
,

$$d^{2}u = 4f'' \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz)^{2} + 2f' \cdot (dx^{2} + dy^{2} + dz^{2}).$$

【3293】
$$u = f(\xi, \eta)$$
,其中 $\xi = ax$, $\eta = by$.

解
$$du = af'_{1}dx + bf'_{2}dy$$
,
 $d^{2}u = a^{2}f''_{11}dx^{2} + 2abf''_{12}dxdy + b^{2}f''_{22}dy^{2}$.

【3294】
$$u = f(\xi, \eta)$$
,其中 $\xi = x + y$, $\eta = x - y$.

解
$$du = f'_1 \cdot (dx + dy) + f'_2 \cdot (dx - dy)$$
,
 $d^2u = f''_{11} \cdot (dx + dy)^2 + 2f''_{12} \cdot (dx^2 - dy^2)$
 $+ f''_{22} \cdot (dx - dy)^2$.

【3295】
$$u = f(\xi, \eta)$$
,其中 $\xi = xy$, $\eta = \frac{x}{y}$.

解
$$du = f'_1 \cdot (ydx + xdy) + f'_2 \cdot \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2}$$

 $d^2u = f''_{11} \cdot (ydx + xdy)^2 + f''_{22} \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)^2}{y^4}$
 $+2f''_{12} \cdot \frac{y^2dx^2 - x^2dy^2}{y^2} + 2f'_1 \cdot dxdy$
 $-2f'_2 \cdot \frac{(ydx - xdy)dy}{y^3}$.

(3296)
$$u = f(x + y, z).$$

解
$$du = f'_1 \cdot (dx + dy) + f'_2 \cdot dz$$
,
 $d^2u = f'_{11} \cdot (dx + dy)^2 + 2f''_{12} \cdot (dx + dy)dz + f''_{22}dz^2$.

[3297]
$$u = f(x+y+z, x^2+y^2+z^2).$$

解
$$du = f'_1 \cdot (dx + dy + dz) + 2f'_2 \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz),$$

 $d^2u = f''_{11} \cdot (dx + dy + dz)^2$
 $+ 4f''_{12} \cdot (dx + dy + dz)(xdx + ydy + zdz)$
 $+ 4f''_{22} \cdot (xdx + ydy + zdz)^2$
 $+ 2f'_2 \cdot (dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2).$

[3298]
$$u = f\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}\right).$$

解
$$du = f'_1 \cdot \frac{ydx - xdy}{y^2} + f'_2 \cdot \frac{zdy - ydz}{z^2}$$
,

解
$$du = (f'_1 + 2tf'_2 + 3t^2f'_3)dt$$
,
 $d^2u = (f''_{11} + 4t^2f''_{22} + 9t^4f''_{33} + 4tf''_{12} + 6t^2f''_{13} + 12t^3f''_{23} + 2f'_2 + 6tf'_3)dt^2$.

【3300】
$$u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$$
,其中 $\xi = ax$, $\eta = by$, $\zeta = cz$.

解
$$du = af'_{1} \cdot dx + bf'_{2} \cdot dy + cf'_{3} \cdot dz$$
,
 $d^{2}u = a^{2}f''_{11} \cdot dx^{2} + b^{2}f''_{22} \cdot dy^{2} + c^{2}f''_{33} \cdot dz^{2}$
 $+ 2abf''_{12} \cdot dxdy + 2acf''_{13} \cdot dxdz + 2bcf''_{23} \cdot dydz$.

【3301】
$$u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$$
,其中
 $\xi = x^2 + y^2$, $\eta = x^2 - y^2$, $\zeta = 2xy$.
解 $du = 2f'_1 \cdot (xdx + ydy) + 2f'_2 \cdot (xdx - ydy)$
 $+ 2f'_3 \cdot (ydx + xdy)$,
 $d^2u = 4f''_{11} \cdot (xdx + ydy)^2 + 4f''_{22} \cdot (xdx - ydy)^2$
 $+ 4f''_{33} \cdot (ydx + xdy)^2 + 8f''_{12} \cdot (x^2dx^2 - y^2dy^2)$
 $+ 8f''_{13} \cdot (xdx + ydy)(ydx + xdy)$
 $+ 8f''_{22} \cdot (xdx - ydy)(ydx + xdy)$

$$+8f''_{23} \cdot (xdx - ydy)(ydx + xdy)$$

 $+2f'_{1} \cdot (dx^{2} + dy^{2}) + 2f'_{2} \cdot (dx^{2} - dy^{2})$
 $+4f'_{3} \cdot dxdy$.

求其 $d^n u$,设(3302 \sim 3303).

(3302)
$$u = f(ax + by + cz).$$

解
$$d^n u = f^{(n)}(ax + by + cz) \cdot (adx + bdy + cdz)^n$$
.

[3303]
$$u = f(ax, by, cz).$$

解
$$d''u = \left(adx\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} + bdy\frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} + cdz\frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta}\right)'' f(\xi, \eta, \zeta),$$

其中

$$\xi = ax, \eta = by, \zeta = cz.$$
【3304】 $u = f(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$, 式中
$$\xi = a_1x + b_1y + c_1z, \eta = a_2x + b_2y + c_2z,$$

$$\zeta = a_3x + b_3y + c_3z.$$

【3305】 设

$$u = f(r)$$
,

其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,且 f 为可微分两次的函数.证明 $\Delta u = F(r)$,

其中 $\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$ 为拉普拉斯算子,并求出函数 F.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r) \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$
,
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{x^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{r^2 - x^2}{r^3}$$
,

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{y^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{r^2 - y^3}{r^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r) \cdot \frac{z^2}{r^2} + f'(r) \cdot \frac{r^2 - z^2}{r^3},$$

于是
$$\Delta u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = f''(r) + 2f'(r) \cdot \frac{1}{r} = F(r).$$

【3306】 设u和v为可微分两次的函数, Δu 为拉普拉斯算子(见例题 3305).证明:

其中
$$\Delta(uv) = u\Delta v + v\Delta u + 2\Delta(u,v).$$
其中
$$\Delta(u,v) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}.$$

$$\mathbf{IE} \quad \Delta(uv) = \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2(uv)}{\partial z^2}$$

$$= \left(u\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + v\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$+ \left(u\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + v\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$+ \left(u \cdot \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial z^2} + v\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + 2\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\right)$$

【3307】 证明:函数

$$u = \ln \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2}$$

 $= u\Delta v + v\Delta u + 2\Delta(u,v).$

(a 和 b 为常数)满足拉普拉斯方程.

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

$$\mathbf{\tilde{u}} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x - a}{(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{(y - b)^2 - (x - a)^2}{\lceil (x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 \rceil^2},$$

由对称性有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{(x-a)^2 - (y-b)^2}{[(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2]^2},$$

F是
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

【3308】 证明:若函数 u = u(x,y) 满足拉普拉斯方程(见例 题 3307),则

$$v = u\left(\frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}\right)$$

也满足这个方程式.

证设

$$\xi = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \eta = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

则

$$v(x,y)=u(\xi,\eta).$$

从而

$$v''_{xx} = u''_{\xi} \cdot (\xi'_{x})^{2} + u''_{\eta\eta} \cdot (\eta'_{x})^{2} + 2u''_{\xi\eta} \cdot \xi'_{x} \cdot \eta'_{x} + u'_{\xi} \cdot \xi''_{xx} + u'_{\eta} \cdot \eta''_{xx},$$

$$u''_{yy} = u''_{\xi} \cdot (\xi'_{y})^{2} + u''_{\eta} \cdot (\eta'_{y})^{2} + 2u''_{\xi\eta} \cdot \xi'_{y}\eta'_{y} + u'_{\xi} \cdot \xi''_{yy} + u'_{\eta} \cdot \eta''_{yy}.$$

由

$$\xi'_{x} = \frac{y^{2} - x^{2}}{(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2}} = -\eta'_{y},$$

$$\xi'_{y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \eta'_{x},$$

$$\xi''_{yy} = (\xi'_{y})'_{y} = (\eta'_{x})'_{y} = (\eta'_{y})'_{x} = -\xi''_{xx},$$

 $\eta''_{yy} = (\eta'_{y})'_{y} = (-\xi'_{x})'_{y} = (\xi'_{y})'_{x} = -\eta''_{xx},$

及

$$u''_{\sharp}(\xi,\eta) + u''_{m}(\xi,\eta) = 0,$$

有

$$\Delta v = v''_{xx} + v''_{yy}$$

$$= u''_{\xi} \cdot (\xi'_{x})^{2} + u''_{\eta} \cdot (\eta'_{x})^{2} + 2u''_{\xi\eta} \cdot \xi'_{x}\eta'_{x}$$

$$+ u'_{\xi} \cdot \xi''_{xx} + u'_{\eta} \cdot \eta''_{xx} + u''_{\xi} \cdot (\eta'_{x})^{2}$$

$$+ u''_{\eta} \cdot (-\xi'_{x})^{2} + 2u''_{\xi\eta} \cdot \eta'_{x}(-\xi'_{x})$$

$$+ u'_{\xi} \cdot (-\xi''_{xx}) + u'_{\eta} \cdot (-\eta''_{xx})$$

$$= (u''_{\xi} + u''_{\eta}) [(\xi'_{x})^{2} + (\eta'_{x})^{2}] = 0.$$

于是函数 υ 也满足拉普拉斯方程.

【3309】 证明:函数

$$u = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2t}}$$

(a 和 b 为常数)满足热传导方程

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{8a^3t^2} \sqrt{\pi t} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2t}} \cdot \left[(x-b)^2 - 2a^2t \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x-b}{4a^3t} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2t}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{8a^5t^2} \sqrt{\pi t} e^{-\frac{(x-b)^2}{4a^2t}} \cdot \left[(x-b)^2 - 2a^2t \right].$$

比较 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$,有 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$,即函数 u 满足热传导方程.

【3310】 证明:若函数 u = u(x,t) 满足热传导方程(见例题 3309),则函数:

$$v = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}} u\left(\frac{x}{a^2t}, -\frac{x}{a^4t}\right) \qquad (t > 0),$$

也满足这个方程.

证设

$$w = w(x,t) = \frac{1}{a\sqrt{t}}e^{-\frac{x^2}{4a^2t}},$$

这是 3309 题中的函数 u 乘 $2\sqrt{\pi}$, 且令 b=0 而得到的,于是它满足 热传导方程

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2},$$
显然有
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = -\frac{2x}{4a^2t}w = -\frac{xw}{2a^2t}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \xi = \xi(x,t) = \frac{x}{a^2t}, \eta = \eta(t) = -\frac{1}{a^4t},$$
则
$$\xi'_x = \frac{1}{a^2t}, \xi''_{xx} = 0,$$

$$\xi'_t = -\frac{x^2}{a^2t^2}, \eta'_t = \frac{1}{a^4t^2}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow v = w(x,t) \cdot u(\xi,\eta), \qquad u'_\eta = a^2u''_{\xi},$$

$$v'_t = w'_t \cdot u + w \cdot (u'_{\xi} \cdot \xi'_t + u'_{\eta} \cdot \eta'_t)$$

$$= a^2w''_{xx} \cdot u$$

$$\begin{split} &+w\bullet\left[u'_{\xi}\bullet\left(-\frac{x^2}{a^2t^2}\right)+a^2u''_{\sharp}\bullet\left(\frac{1}{a^4t^2}\right)\right],\\ v'_{x}&=w'_{x}\bullet u+wu'_{\xi}\bullet\xi'_{x},\\ v''_{xx}&=w''_{xx}\bullet u+2w'_{x}\bullet u'_{\xi}\xi'_{x}+wu''_{\sharp}\bullet(\xi'_{x})^2+wu'_{\xi}\bullet\xi''_{xx}\\ &=w''_{xx}\bullet u+2\left(-\frac{xw}{2a^2t}\right)u'_{\xi}\bullet\left(\frac{x}{a^2t}\right)+wu''_{\sharp}\bullet\left(\frac{1}{a^2t}\right)^2\\ &=w''_{xx}\bullet u-\frac{x^2w}{a^4t^2}u'_{\xi}+\frac{w}{a^4t^2}u''_{\sharp}. \end{split}$$

比较 v',和 v",有

$$v'_{t} = a^{2}v''_{xx}$$

从而函数 υ 也满足热传导方程.

【3311】 证明:函数

$$u=\frac{1}{r}$$
,

(其中 $r = \sqrt{(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2}$),当 $r \neq 0$ 时,满足拉普拉斯方程

$$\Delta u \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

证 因为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(x-a)^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(z-c)^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{3(y-b)^2}{r^5}, \quad \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{r^3} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} =$$

将上述三式相加有

$$\Delta\left(\frac{1}{r}\right) = 0.$$

【3312】 证明:若函数 u = u(x,y,z) 满足拉普拉斯方程(见例题 3311),则函数 $v = \frac{1}{r}u\left(\frac{k^2x}{r^2},\frac{k^2y}{r^2},\frac{k^2z}{r^2}\right)$ (其中 k 为常数及 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$) 也满足这个方程式.

$$S = S(x, y, z) = \frac{1}{r},$$

则由 3282 题有

$$\Delta S = S''_{xx} + S''_{yy} + S''_{zz} = 0,$$

$$(S'_{x})^{2} + (S'_{y})^{2} + (S'_{z})^{2} = \frac{1}{r^{4}} = S^{4},$$

$$S'_{x} = -\frac{x}{r^{3}} = -S^{3}x, S'_{y} = -S^{3}y,$$

$$S'_{z} = -S^{3}z.$$

于是
$$v = \frac{1}{r}u\left(\frac{k^2x}{r^2}, \frac{k^2y}{r^2}, \frac{k^2z}{r^2}\right) = Su(k^2S^2x, k^2S^2y, k^2S^2z).$$

记
$$v = Sw(x, y, z, S) = F(x, y, z, S)$$
,

其中
$$w(x,y,z,S) = u(k^2S^2x,k^2S^2y,k^2S^2z).$$

则有
$$v'_x = F'_x + F'_s \cdot S'_x$$
, $v''_x = F''_x + 2F''_x \cdot S'_x + F''_s \cdot (S'_x)^2 + F'_s \cdot S''_x$.

由对称性有

$$v''_{yy} = F''_{yy} + 2F''_{ys} \cdot S'_{y} + F''_{ss} \cdot (S'_{y})^{2} + F'_{s} \cdot S''_{yy},$$

$$v''_{zz} = F''_{zz} + 2F''_{zs} \cdot S'_{z} + F''_{ss} \cdot (S'_{z})^{2} + F'_{s} \cdot S''_{zz}.$$
于是
$$\Delta v = (F''_{xx} + F''_{yy} + F''_{zz}) + F'_{s} \cdot (S''_{xx} + S''_{yy} + S''_{zz})$$

$$+ \{2(F''_{xs} \cdot S'_{x} + F''_{ys} \cdot S'_{y} + F''_{ys} \cdot S'_{z})$$

$$+ F''_{ss} [(S'_{x})^{2} + (S'_{y})^{2} + (S'_{z})^{2}]\}.$$

$$\mathcal{Z} \qquad F''_{xx} + F''_{yy} + F''_{zz} = r^4 S^5 \cdot (u''_{11} + u''_{22} + u''_{33}) = 0, \text{ } \\
Sw'_{s} = 2k^2 S^2 x u'_{1} + 2k^2 S^2 y u'_{2} + 2k^2 S^2 z u'_{3} \\
= 2xw'_{s} + 2yw'_{y} + 2zw'_{z},$$

于是
$$F''_{ss} \cdot [(S'_{x})^{2} + (S'_{y})^{2} + (S'_{z})^{2}]$$

 $= (Sw)''_{ss} \cdot S^{4} = (w + Sw'_{s})'_{s} \cdot S^{4}$
 $= (w + 2xw'_{x} + 2yw'_{y} + 2zw'_{z}) \cdot S^{4}$
 $= S^{4}w'_{s} + 2xS^{4}w''_{xs} + 2yS^{4}w''_{ys} + 2zS^{4}w''_{zs}$, ②

而
$$2(F''_{xs} \cdot S'_{x} + F''_{ys}S'_{y} + F''_{zs} \cdot S'_{z})$$

【3313】 证明:函数

$$u=\frac{C_1 e^{-ar}+C_2 e^{ar}}{r},$$

满足亥尔姆霍兹方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = a^2 u$,其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$, C_1 与 C_2 为常数. 证 设

$$v = \frac{1}{r} e^{-ar}$$
, $w = \frac{1}{r} e^{ar}$,

则有
$$u = C_1 v + C_2 w$$
,

$$v'_{x} = v'_{r} \cdot r'_{x} = e^{-ar} \cdot \left(-\frac{1}{r^{2}} - \frac{a}{r}\right) \cdot \frac{x}{r}$$

$$= -xv \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^{2}} + \frac{a}{r}\right),$$

$$v''_{xx} = -v'_{x}\left(\frac{1}{r^{2}} + \frac{a}{r}\right) \cdot x - v \cdot \left(-\frac{2}{r^{3}} - \frac{a}{r^{2}}\right) \cdot \frac{x}{r} \cdot x$$

$$-v \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^{2}} + \frac{a}{r}\right)$$

$$= x^{2}v \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^{2}} + \frac{a}{r}\right)^{2} + x^{2}v \cdot \frac{1}{r} \cdot \left(\frac{2}{r^{3}} + \frac{a}{r^{2}}\right)$$

$$-v \cdot \left(\frac{1}{r^{2}} + \frac{a}{r}\right)$$

$$=v\cdot\left[\left(\frac{3}{r^4}+\frac{3a}{r^3}+\frac{a^2}{r^2}\right)x^2-\frac{1}{r^2}-\frac{a}{r}\right].$$

由对称性有

$$\Delta v = v \cdot \left[\left(\frac{3}{r^4} + \frac{3a}{r^3} + \frac{a^2}{r^2} \right) \cdot (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - \frac{3}{r^2} - \frac{3a}{r} \right]$$

$$= a^2 v,$$

$$♦$$
 $b = -a$,

有
$$w = \frac{1}{r} e^{-hr}$$
.

同理有
$$\Delta w = b^2 w = a^2 w$$
.

于是
$$\Delta u = \Delta (C_1 v + C_2 w) = C_1 \Delta v + C_2 \Delta w$$

= $C_1 a^2 v + C_2 a^2 w = a^2 u$,

故
$$\Delta u = a^2 u$$
.

【3314】 设函数 $u_1 = u_1(x,y,z)$ 及 $u_2 = u_2(x,y,z)$ 满足拉普拉斯方程式 $\Delta u = 0$.

证明函数 $v = u_1(x,y,z) + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)u_2(x,y,z)$ 满足二重调和方程 $\Delta(\Delta v) = 0$.

证 由 3306 题结论知

$$\Delta v = \Delta u_1 + (x^2 + y^2 + z^2) \Delta u_2 + u_2 \cdot \Delta (x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$$

$$+ 2 \left(2x \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + 2z \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \right)$$

$$= 6u_2 + 4 \left(x \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \right) .$$

$$\Delta(\Delta v) = 6\Delta u_2 + 4 \left\{ x \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) + y \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} \right) \right.$$

$$+ z \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \right) + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \Delta x + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y} \Delta y + \frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z} \Delta z$$

$$+ 2 \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} \right) \right\} ,$$

$$Z \qquad \Delta \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial y^2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial^2}{\partial z^2} \left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial x} \right)$$

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$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u_2}{\partial z^2} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \Delta u_2 = 0.$$

类似地 $\Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial y}\right) = 0, \Delta\left(\frac{\partial u_2}{\partial z}\right) = 0.$

于是 $\Delta(\Delta v) = 0$.

【3315】 设 f(x,y,z) 是可微分 m 次的 n 次齐次函数. 证明:

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^m f(x, y, z)$$

$$= n(n-1) \cdots (n-m+1) \ f(x, y, z).$$

证 由齐次函数的定义有

 $=t^{n-2}\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x}+y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}+z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2f(x,y,z).$

 $+2zx\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial (zt)\partial (zt)}$

由数学归纳法有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{m} f}{\mathrm{d}t^{m}} = \sum_{a_{1}+a_{2}+a_{3}=m} C_{a_{1},a_{2},a_{3}} \frac{\partial^{m} f}{\partial (xt)^{a_{1}} \partial (yt)^{a_{2}} \partial (zt)^{a_{3}}} \cdot x^{a_{1}} y^{a_{2}} z^{a_{3}}$$

$$= t^{n-m} \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{m} f(x,y,z), \qquad (2)$$

其中 $C_{\alpha_1,\alpha_2,\alpha_3} = \frac{m!}{\alpha_1!\alpha_2!\alpha_3!}$

总和是关于 $\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \alpha_3 = m$ 的非负整数 $\alpha_1, \alpha_2, \alpha_3$ 的一切可能组合而取的.

① 式右端对 t 求 m 阶导数有

$$[t^m f(x,y,z)]^{(m)}$$

$$= n(n-1)\cdots(n-m+1)t^{n-m}f(x,y,z).$$
 3

比较 ② 和 ③ 式,并令 t = 1 有

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^m f(x, y, z)$$

$$= n(n-1) \cdots (n-m+1) f(x, y, z).$$

【3316】 若 $z = \sin y + f(\sin x - \sin y)$,其中 f 为可微分函数. 试简化表达式 $\sec x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解
$$\sec x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

 $= \sec x \cos x \cdot f' + \sec y \cdot (\cos y - \cos y \cdot f')$
 $= f' + 1 - f' = 1$,
即 $\sec x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sec y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$.

【3317】 证明:函数 $z = x^n f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right)$ (其中 f 为任意的可微分

函数) 满足方程 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nz$.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{iE} \quad & x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \\ &= x \left\{ nx^{n-1} f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) - \frac{2x^n y}{x^3} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \right\} + 2y \frac{x^n}{x^2} f'\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) \end{split}$$

$$= nx^n f\left(\frac{y}{x^2}\right) = nz$$
,

即

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = nz.$$

【3318】 证明:函数

$$z = yf(x^2 - y^2)$$

(其中 f 为任意的可微分函数)满足方程式:

$$y^{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xz.$$

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad y^{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y^{2} \cdot 2xyf' + xy \cdot (f - 2y^{2}f')$$

$$= xyf = xz,$$

即 $y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xz.$

【3319】 若
$$u = \frac{1}{12}x^4 - \frac{1}{6}x^3(y+z) + \frac{1}{2}x^2yz + f(y-x,z)$$

(-x),其中 f 为可微分函数. 试简化表达式 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{3}x^3 - \frac{1}{2}x^2(y+z) + xyz - f'_1 - f'_2$$
,
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2z + f'_1$$
,
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{1}{6}x^3 + \frac{1}{2}x^2y + f'_2$$
,

于是 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = x \cdot y \cdot z.$

【3320】 设 $x^2 = vw, y^2 = uw, z^2 = uv$ 及f(x, y, z) = F(u, v, w).

证明: $xf'_x + yf'_y + zf'_z = uF'_u + vF'_v + wF'_w$.

证 现把 u,v,w 当作自变量,有 $uF'_{u} = u \cdot f'_{x} \cdot x'_{u} + u \cdot f'_{y} \cdot y'_{u} + uf'_{z} \cdot z'_{u},$ $vF'_{v} = vf'_{x} \cdot x'_{v} + v \cdot f'_{v} \cdot y'_{v} + vf'_{z} \cdot z'_{v},$

于是
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} = 0$$
.

同理
$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial v} = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial w} = 0,$$

又由
$$x^2 = vw, y^2 = uw, z^2 = uv,$$

有
$$2x\frac{\partial x}{\partial w} = v, 2x\frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = w, 2y\frac{\partial y}{\partial u} = w,$$

$$2y\frac{\partial y}{\partial w} = u, 2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = v, 2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = u.$$

代入 ① 式有

$$uF'_{u} + vF'_{v} + wF'_{w}$$

$$= \left(\frac{vw}{2x} + \frac{wv}{2x}\right)f'_{x} + \left(\frac{uw}{2y} + \frac{wu}{2y}\right)f'_{y} + \left(\frac{uv}{2z} + \frac{vu}{2z}\right)f'_{z}$$

$$= xf'_{x} + yf'_{y} + zf'_{z},$$

也就是

$$uF'_{u} + vF'_{v} + wF'_{w} = xf'_{x} + yf'_{y} + zf'_{z}.$$

假定 φ , ψ 等任意函数可进行足够次数的微分, 验证下列等式 $(3321 \sim 3330)$.

【3321】
$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$
,若 $z = \varphi(x^2 + y^2)$.

$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \cdot 2x\varphi'(x^2 + y^2),$$
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \cdot 2y\varphi'(x^2 + y^2).$$

有
$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

【3322】
$$x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2 = 0$$
,若 $z = \frac{y^2}{3x} + \varphi(xy)$.

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + y^2$$

$$= x^2 \cdot \left[-\frac{y^2}{3x^2} + y\varphi'(xy) \right] - xy \cdot \left[\frac{2y}{3x} + x\varphi'(xy) \right] + y^2$$

$$= 0.$$

【3323】
$$(x^2 - y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xyz$$
,若 $z = e^y \varphi(ye^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}})$.

解
$$(x^2 - y^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$= (x^2 - y^2) e^y \cdot \frac{x\varphi'}{y^2} y e^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}}$$

$$+ xy \cdot \left\{ e^y \varphi + e^y \varphi' \cdot \left[e^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}} - \frac{x^2}{y^3} y e^{\frac{x^2}{2y^2}} \right] \right\}$$

$$= xy e^y \varphi = xyz.$$

【3324】
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = nu$$
,若 $u = x^n \varphi \left(\frac{y}{x^\alpha}, \frac{z}{x^\beta} \right)$.

解
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \beta z \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$

 $= nx'' \varphi - \alpha x''^{-\alpha} y \varphi'_1 - \beta x''^{-\beta} z \varphi'_2 + \alpha y x''^{-\alpha} \varphi'_1 + \beta z x''^{-\beta} \varphi'_2$
 $= nx'' \varphi = nu$.

【3325】
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u + \frac{xy}{z}$$
,若

$$u = \frac{xy}{z} \ln x + x\varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}, \frac{z}{x}\right).$$

解
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x \cdot \frac{y}{z} \ln x + \frac{xy}{z} + x\varphi - y\varphi'_1 - z\varphi'_2$$
,
 $y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xy}{z} \ln x + y\varphi'_1$,

解 令

$$u_1 = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), u_2 = x\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$$

 $u = \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x\psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$

则 u1 为零次齐次函数, u2 为一次齐次函数.

由 3234 题结论有

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{2} u_{1} = 0,$$

$$\left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{2} u_{2} = 0.$$
于是
$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + 2xy \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}}$$

$$= \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{2} (u_{1} + u_{2})$$

$$= \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{2} u_{1} + \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{2} u_{2}$$

【3329】
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = n(n-1)u$$
,若
$$u = x^n \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) + x^{1-n} \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right).$$

解 设

= 0.

$$u_1 = x^n \varphi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), u_2 = x^{1-n} \psi\left(\frac{y}{x}\right),$$

则 u_1 为 n 次齐次函数, u_2 为 1-n 次齐次函数,由 3234 题结论知

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{2} u_{1} = n(n-1)u_{1},$$

$$\left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{2} u_{2} = (1-n)(1-n-1)u_{2} = n(n-1)u_{2},$$
于是
$$x^{2}\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + 2xy\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x\partial y} + y^{2}\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}}$$

$$= \left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)^{2} (u_{1} + u_{2})$$

$$= n(n-1)(u_{1} + u_{2}) = n(n-1)u.$$

【3330】
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$
,若 $u = \varphi[x + \psi(y)]$.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi', \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi'' \psi',$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \varphi' \psi', \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'',$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$
.

用逐次微分法来消去任意函数 φ 和 ψ (3331 \sim 3340).

[3331]
$$z = x + \varphi(xy)$$
.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + y\varphi', \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x\varphi',$$

于是
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x$$
.

[3332]
$$z = x\varphi\left(\frac{x}{v^2}\right)$$
.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi + \frac{x}{y^2} \varphi', \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{2x^2}{y^3} \varphi',$$

于是
$$2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2x\varphi + \frac{2x^2}{y^2}\varphi' - \frac{2x^2}{y^2}\varphi' = 2x\varphi = 2z.$$

(3333)
$$z = \varphi(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}).$$

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x\varphi'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y\varphi'}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

于是
$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

[3334]
$$u = \varphi(x - y, y - z).$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi'_1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\varphi'_1 + \varphi'_2, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\varphi'_2,$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0.$$

[3335]
$$u = \varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}, \frac{y}{z}\right).$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} &= \frac{1}{y} \varphi'_{1}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^{2}} \varphi'_{1} + \frac{1}{z} \varphi'_{2}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} &= -\frac{y}{z^{2}} \varphi'_{2}, \end{split}$$

于是
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0.$$

(3336)
$$z = \varphi(x) + \psi(y)$$
.

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi'(x),$$

知
$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 0.$$

[3337]
$$z = \varphi(x)\psi(y)$$
.

解由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi' \psi, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi \psi', \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi' \psi',$$

有

$$z \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

[3338]
$$z = \varphi(x+y) + \psi(x-y)$$
.

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi' + \psi', \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \varphi' - \psi',$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \varphi'' + \varphi'', \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \varphi'' + \varphi'',$$

有 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$.

[3339]
$$z = x\varphi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right) + y\psi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right).$$

解 因为函数 z 是一次齐次函数,由 3315 题结论知

$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z.$$

[3340]
$$z = \varphi(xy) + \psi(\frac{x}{y}).$$

$$z_1 = \varphi(xy)$$
,

则由 3331 题知

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$$x\frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y} = 0,$$

又令
$$z_2 = \psi\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)$$
,

则 22 为零次齐次函数,且

$$x\frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x} - y\frac{\partial z_2}{\partial y} = \frac{2x}{y}\phi',$$

也是零次齐次函数,从而函数

$$u = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(x \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_1}{\partial y} \right) + \left(x \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z_2}{\partial y} \right),$$

是零次齐次函数,于是,由3315题知

$$x\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 0.$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{X} & x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) \\ &= x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\ &= x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \end{split}$$

于是
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

【3341】 求函数 $z = x^2 - y^2$ 在 M(1,1) 点沿着与 Ox 轴的正向成 $\alpha = 60^\circ$ 的 l 方向的导数.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = 2$$
, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = -2$, $\cos\alpha = \cos60^\circ = \frac{1}{2}$, $\cos\beta = \cos30^\circ = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, 于是 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = 2 \cdot \frac{1}{2} + (-2) \cdot \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2} = 1 - \sqrt{3}$.

【3342】 求函数 $z = z^2 - xy + y^2$ 在 M(1,1) 点沿着与 Ox 轴 的正向成 α 角的 l 方向的导数. 问在什么方向上这个导数具有:(1) 最大值;(2) 最小值;(3) 等于 0.

解由
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = 1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = 1,$$
于是 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}\Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=1}} = \cos\alpha + \cos(90^{\circ} - \alpha) = \cos\alpha + \sin\alpha$

$$= \sqrt{2}\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right).$$

(1) 当
$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 1$$
,即 $\alpha = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}$ 最大.

(2) 当
$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = -1$$
,即 $\alpha = \frac{5\pi}{4}$ 时, $\frac{2c}{\partial l}$ 最小.

(3) 当
$$\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$$
,即 $\alpha = \frac{3\pi}{4}$ 或 $\alpha = \frac{7\pi}{4}$ 时, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial l} = 0$.

【3343】 求函数 $z = \ln(x^2 + y^2)$ 在 $M(x_0, y_0)$ 点沿着与过该点的等位线成垂直方向上的导数.

解 与等位线垂直的方向即梯度的方向或与梯度相反的方向,于是

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}} = \pm |\operatorname{grad}z|\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2}\Big|_{\substack{x=x_0\\y=y_0}}$$

$$= \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{2x_0}{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2y_0}{x_0^2 + y_0^2}\right)^2}$$

$$= \pm \frac{2}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}}.$$

【3344】 求函数 $z = 1 - \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right)$ 在 $M\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{2}}, \frac{b}{\sqrt{2}}\right)$ 点沿曲线 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 在该点的内法线方向上的导数.

解 曲线 $\frac{x_2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 是函数z的一条等位线.随着x,y的绝对值增大,z是减少的,因此,曲线的内法线方向即梯度方向,于是

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial l}\Big|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{f_2}\\y=\frac{b}{f_2}}} = |\operatorname{grad}z|\Big|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{f_2}\\y=\frac{a}{f_2}}} = \sqrt{\frac{4x^2}{a^4} + \frac{4y^2}{b^4}}\Big|_{\substack{x=\frac{a}{f_2}\\y=\frac{b}{f_2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2(a^2+b^2)}}{ab}, (a>0,b>0).$$

【3345】 求函数 u = xyz 在 M(1,1,1) 点沿着 $I\{\cos \alpha,\cos \beta,\cos \gamma\}$ 方向上的导数. 在这个点函数梯度的大小等于多少?

$$\mathbf{m} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \ y=1 \ z=1}} = \cos\alpha + \cos\beta + \cos\gamma,$$

$$|\mathbf{grad}u| \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \ y=1 \ z=1}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2} \Big|_{\substack{x=1 \ y=1 \ z=1}} = \sqrt{3}.$$

【3346】 求函数 $u = \frac{1}{r}$ 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 梯度的大小和方向,其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{r^3}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{r^3}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{z}{r^3},$$

于是 gradu =
$$-\frac{1}{r^3}(x\vec{i}+y\vec{j}+z\vec{k})$$
,

或记为
$$\operatorname{grad} u = \left(-\frac{x}{r^3}, -\frac{y}{r^3}, -\frac{z}{r^3}\right).$$

在M。点的梯度为

grad
$$u = \left(-\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}, -\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}, -\frac{z_0}{r_0^3}\right)$$

其中
$$r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2}$$
. 从而有

$$|\operatorname{grad} u| = \sqrt{\left(-\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{z_0}{r_0^3}\right)^2} = \frac{1}{r_0^2},$$

$$\cos(\operatorname{grad} u, x) = \frac{-\frac{x_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{x_0}{r_0},$$

$$\cos(\operatorname{grad} u, y) = \frac{-\frac{y_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{y_0}{r_0},$$

$$\cos(\operatorname{grad} u, z) = \frac{-\frac{z_0}{r_0^3}}{\frac{1}{r_0^2}} = -\frac{z_0}{r_0}.$$

【3347】 确定函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 - z^2$ 在 $A(\varepsilon, 0, 0)$ 和 $B(0, \varepsilon, 0)$ 两点的梯度之间的角度.

解 grad
$$u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right) = (2x, 2y, -2z),$$

令 grad u_A 和 grad u_B 分别表示在A 点及B 点的梯度,则有 grad $u_A = (2\varepsilon, 0, 0)$, grad $u_B = (0, 2\varepsilon, 0)$.

于是 $\operatorname{grad}_{u_A} \perp \operatorname{grad}_{u_B}$,也就是在点 A 及点 B 二点的梯度之间的夹角为 $\frac{\pi}{2}$.

【3348】 在M(1,2,2)点函数u=x+y+z梯度的大小与函数 $v=x+y+z+0.001\sin(10^6\pi\sqrt{x^2+y^2+z^2})$ 梯度的大小相差多少?

解 grad
$$u = (1,1,1)$$
, | grad $u = \sqrt{3}$, 令 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,

于是
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1 + 1000\pi \frac{x}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r),$$
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = 1 + 1000\pi \frac{y}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r),$$
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = 1 + 1000\pi \frac{z}{r} \cos(10^6 \pi r).$$

在 M(1,2,2) 处

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{1000\pi}{3}$$
,

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{2000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{2000\pi}{3},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial z} = \frac{2000\pi}{3} + 1 \approx \frac{2000\pi}{3},$$

$$|\operatorname{grad} v| \approx 1000\pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{1}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{2}{3}\right)^2} = 1000\pi,$$

从而,两梯度的大小相差为

$$|\operatorname{grad} v| - |\operatorname{grad} u| \approx 1000\pi - \sqrt{3} \approx 3140.$$

【3349】 证明:函数

$$u = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2$$

$$v = ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 + 2mx + 2ny + 2pz$$

(a,b,c,m,n,p) 为常数且 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \neq 0$)在 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 点的梯度之间的角度在 M_0 无限远移时趋向于 0.

证 M_0 无限远移是指 $x_0 \rightarrow \infty$, $y_0 \rightarrow \infty$, $z_0 \rightarrow \infty$ 同时成立, 易知

grad
$$u = (2ax_0, 2by_0, 2cz_0),$$

grad $v = (2ax_0 + 2m, 2by_0 + 2n, 2cz_0 + 2\beta),$
 $\alpha = ax_0, \beta = by_0, \gamma = cz_0,$
 $\alpha_1 = ax_0 + m = \alpha + m,$
 $\beta_1 = by_0 + n = \beta + n,$
 $\gamma_1 = cz_0 + p = \gamma + p.$

于是, gradu 与 gradv 的夹角 θ 满足

$$\cos\theta = \frac{\alpha\alpha_{1} + \beta\beta_{1} + \gamma\gamma_{1}}{\sqrt{\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2}} \cdot \sqrt{\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{1}^{2}}},$$

$$\sin^{2}\theta = 1 - \cos\theta$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2})(\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{1}^{2}) - (\alpha\alpha_{1} + \beta\beta_{1} + \gamma\gamma_{1})^{2}}{(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2})(\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{1}^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha\beta_{1} - \alpha_{1}\beta)^{2} + (\alpha\gamma_{1} - \alpha_{1}\gamma)^{2} + (\beta\gamma_{1} - \beta_{1}\gamma)^{2}}{(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2})(\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{1}^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{(n\alpha - m\beta)^{2} + (p\alpha - m\gamma)^{2} + (p\beta - n\gamma)^{2}}{(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2})(\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{1}^{2})}.$$

取
$$\delta = \max(|ax_0|, |by_0|, |cz_0|)$$

 $= \max(|\alpha|, |\beta|, |\gamma|),$
则 $\delta \leq \sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \leq \sqrt{3}\delta.$

于是当
$$\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \rightarrow + \infty$$
 时, $\delta \rightarrow + \infty$,

$$0 \leqslant \sin^{2}\theta = \frac{(n\alpha - m\beta)^{2} + (p\alpha - m\gamma)^{2} + (p\beta - n\gamma)^{2}}{(\alpha^{2} + \beta^{2} + \gamma^{2})(\alpha_{1}^{2} + \beta_{1}^{2} + \gamma_{1}^{2})}$$

$$\leqslant \frac{(2q\delta)^{2} + (2q\delta)^{2} + (2q\delta)^{2}}{\delta^{2}(\delta^{2} - 6\delta q - 3q^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{12q^{2}}{\delta^{2} - 6\delta q - 3q^{2}} \rightarrow 0(\delta \rightarrow +\infty).$$

于是, 当 $\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \rightarrow + \infty$ 时, $\sin^2 \theta \rightarrow 0$ 也就是当 $\sqrt{\alpha^2 + \beta^2 + \gamma^2} \rightarrow \infty$, 有 $\theta \rightarrow 0$.

【3350】 设 u = f(x,y,z) 是可微分二次的函数,若 $\cos \alpha$, $\cos \beta$, $\cos \gamma$ 是方向 l 的方向余弦, $求 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial l} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l} \right)$.

【3351】 设 u = f(x, y, z) 是可微分二次的函数及 $l_1\{\cos \alpha_1, \cos \beta_1, \cos \gamma_1\}, l_2\{\cos \alpha_2, \cos \beta_2, \cos \gamma_2\},$ $l_3\{\cos \alpha_3, \cos \beta_3, \cos \gamma_3\}$

是三个相互垂直的方向. 证明:

(1)
$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2$$

(2)
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_2^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{f}\mathbf{f}$$

$$(1)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^3 \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cos \alpha_i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cos \beta_i + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cos \gamma_i\right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \alpha_i + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \beta_i$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos^2 \gamma_i + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \alpha_i \cos \beta_i$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \beta_i \cos \gamma_i + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^3 \cos \gamma_i \cos \alpha_i.$$

由 l1, l2, l3 是互相垂直的单位矢量,有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos \alpha_{i} \cdot \cos \beta_{i} = 0, \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos \beta_{i} \cdot \cos \gamma_{i} = 0,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos \gamma_{i} \cdot \cos \alpha_{i} = 0, \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \alpha_{i} = 1,$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \beta_{i} = 1, \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \gamma_{i} = 1.$$

$$(2)$$

1

将②式中各等式代入①式有

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_1}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial l_3}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2.$$

(2) 由 3350 题的结论有

$$\sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial l_{i}^{2}} = \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \alpha_{i} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \beta_{i}$$
$$+ \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos^{2} \gamma_{i} + 2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos \alpha_{i} \cos \beta_{i}$$

$$+2\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos\beta_{i} \cos\gamma_{i}$$

$$+2\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \cdot \sum_{i=1}^{3} \cos\gamma_{i} \cos\alpha_{i}.$$
(3)

把②式各等式代入③式有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial l_2^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

【3352】 设u = u(x,y)是可微函数且当 $y = x^2$ 时有u(x,y)

$$y) = 1$$
 及 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = x$. 当 $y = x^2$ 时,求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

解
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x}u(x,x^2) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}$$

由题设当

$$y = x^2, u(x, y) = u(x, x^2) = 1,$$

于是
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u(x,x^2)}{\mathrm{d}x}=0.$$

$$\underline{\partial u}_{\partial x} = x, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = 2x,$$

于是有
$$x + 2x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0$$
,

从而
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{2}, (x \neq 0).$$

【3353】 设函数 u = u(x,y) 满足如下方程:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0,$$

及下列条件: $u(x,2x) = x, u'_x(x,2x) = x^2$.

求出 $u''_{xx}(x,2x), u''_{xy}(x,2x), u''_{yy}(x,2x).$

解 由

$$u(x,2x)=x,$$

有
$$u'_{x}(x,2x) + 2u'_{y}(x,2x) = 1.$$
 ①

又由
$$u'_x(x,2x) = x^2$$
,

于是由①式有

$$u'_{y}(x,2x) = \frac{1-x^2}{2}.$$

求②式两端关于 x 的导数,有

$$u''_{yx}(x,2x) + 2u''_{yy}(x,2x) = -x,$$
 3

对

$$u'_{r}(x,2x)=x^{2},$$

两端关于 x 求导有

$$u''_{xx}(x,2x) + 2u''_{xy}(x,2x) = 2x.$$
 (4)

根据③,④和 u", = u",,有

$$u''_{xx}(x,2x) = u''_{yy}(x,2x) = -\frac{4}{3}x,$$

$$u''_{xy}(x,2x) = \frac{5}{3}x.$$

假定 z = z(x,y),解下列方程(3354 ~ 3356).

$$[3354] \quad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 0.$$

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi(y), z = x\varphi(y) + \psi(y).$$

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi_1(x)$$
,

$$z = \int_0^x \varphi_1(t) dt + \psi(y) = \varphi(x) + \psi(y).$$

解
$$\frac{\partial^{n-1}z}{\partial y^{n-1}}=\varphi_{n-1}(x)$$
,

$$\frac{\partial^{n-2}z}{\partial v^{n-2}} = y\varphi_{n-1}(x) + \varphi_{n-2}(x),$$

累次积分n次有

$$z = y^{n-1} \widetilde{\varphi}_{n-1}(x) + y^{n-2} \widetilde{\varphi}_{n-2}(x) + \cdots + y \widetilde{\varphi}_1(x) + \widetilde{\varphi}_0(x).$$

【3357】 设
$$u = u(x,y,z)$$
,解方程: $\frac{\partial^3 u}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = 0$.

解
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \varphi_1(x, y),$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \varphi_2(x, y) + \psi_1(x, z),$$

$$u = \varphi(x, y) + \psi(x, z) + \chi(y, z).$$

【3358】 求出方程 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$ 满足条件 $z(x,x^2) = 1$ 的解 z = z(x,y).

解 由
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 + 2y$$
,
有 $z = x^2y + y^2 + \varphi(x)$.
又由 $z(x, x^2) = 1$,

有
$$1 = x^4 + x^4 + \varphi(x)$$
.
从而 $\varphi(x) = 1 - 2x^4$.

于是
$$z = 1 + x^2y + y^2 - 2x^4$$
.

【3359】 求出方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$ 满足条件 $z(x,0) = 1, z'_y(x,0)$

= x 的解 z = z(x,y).

解 由
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2$$
,

有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + \varphi(x)$$
.

又由
$$z'_y(x,0) = x$$
,

知
$$x = 0 + \varphi(x)$$
,

即
$$x = \varphi(x)$$
.

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + x$$
,

因此,我们有 $z = y^2 + xy + \varphi_1(x)$.

又由
$$z(x,0) = 1$$
,

有
$$1 = 0 + 0 + \varphi_1(x)$$
,

即
$$\varphi_1(x) = 1.$$

故我们有 $z = 1 + xy + y^2$.

【3360】 求出方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y$ 满足条件z(x,0) = x, $z(0,y) = y^2$ 的解 z = z(x,y). 解 由 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = x + y$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy + \frac{1}{2}y^2 + \varphi_1(x),$ 有 $z = \frac{1}{2}x^2y + \frac{1}{2}xy^2 + \varphi(x) + \psi(y).$ $\pm z(x,0) = x, z(0,y) = y^2,$ $x = \varphi(x) + \psi(0), y^2 = \varphi(0) + \psi(y).$ 有 $z = x + y^{2} + \frac{1}{2}x^{2}y + \frac{1}{2}xy^{2} - [\varphi(0) + \psi(0)],$ 于是 又 z(0,0) = 0,故 $\varphi(0) + \psi(0) = 0.$ $z = x + y^2 + \frac{1}{2}xy(x+y).$ 因此

§ 3. 隐函数的微分

1. **存在定理** 若(1) 函数 F(x,y,z) 在某点 $\hat{A}_{o}(x_{o},y_{o},z_{o})$ 为零;(2) F(x,y,z) 和 $F'_{z}(x,y,z)$ 在 \hat{A}_{o} 点的邻域有定义且是连续的;(3) $F'_{z}(x_{o},y_{o},z_{o}) \neq 0$,则在 $A_{o}(x_{o},y_{o})$ 点某个充分小的邻域存在唯一的单值连续函数:

$$z = f(x, y) \tag{1}$$

满足方程 F(x,y,z) = 0,且 $z_0 = f(x_0,y_0)$.

2. **隐函数的可微分性** 除上述条件之外, 若(4) 函数 F(x,y,z) 在 $\hat{A}_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 点的邻域内可微分,则函数 ① 在 $\hat{A}_0(x_0,y_0)$ 点的邻域可微分,且它的导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 可从以下方程 求得:

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

若函数 F(x,y,z) 可进行足够次数的微分,则对等式 ② 用逐次微分法还可以计算函数 z 的高阶导数.

- 3. 由方程组定义的隐函数 设函数 $F_i(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n)$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 满足以下条件:
 - (1) 在 $\hat{A}_0(x_{10}, \cdots x_{m0}; y_{10}, \cdots, y_{n0})$ 点变为零;
 - (2) 在 A。点的邻域可微分;
 - (3) 在 A_0 点函数行列式 $\frac{\partial(F_1,\dots,F_n)}{\partial(y_1,\dots,y_n)}\neq 0$.

在这样的情况下,方程组:

$$F_i(x_1, \dots, x_m; y_1, \dots, y_n) = 0 (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$$
 3

在 $A_0(x_{10}, \dots, x_{m0})$ 点的某个邻域可惟一确定可微分函数组

$$y_i = f(x_i, \dots, x_m) \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

满足方程③ 及以下条件:

$$f_i(x_{10}, \dots, x_{m0}) = y_{i0} \quad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

这些隐函数的微分可从下式求得:

$$\sum_{j=1}^{m} \frac{\partial F_{i}}{\partial x_{i}} dx_{j} + \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{\partial F_{i}}{\partial y_{k}} dy_{k} = 0 \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n).$$

【3361】 证明:在每一个点上都不连续的狄利克雷函数.

$$y = \begin{cases} 1, \text{若} x \text{ 为有理数,} \\ 0, \text{若} x \text{ 为无理数,} \end{cases}$$

满足方程式: $y^2 - y = 0$.

证 当x为有理数时, $y^2 - y = 1 - 1 = 0$,当x为无理数时, $y^2 - y = 0 - 0 = 0$,因此,不论x为何实数时,皆有 $y^2 - y = 0$.

【3362】 设函数 f(x) 在(a,b) 区间有定义,在什么情况下方程 f(x)y = 0,

在a < x < b 时具有唯一连续解y = 0.

解 设函数 f(x) 的非零点的集合在区间(a,b) 内是处处稠

① 在编写这一章的大量习题时,无条件地假定,隐函数及其相应的导数的存在条件成立.

密的,即 f(x) 的零点的集合不能充满区间(a,b) 的任意一个子区 $\Pi(\alpha,\beta)$ \subset (α,b) ,则方程 f(x)y=0 有唯一连续的解 y=0.事实 上,设y = y(x)为方程f(x)y = 0的一个连续解, $x_0 \in (a,b)$,则

1° 当 $f(x_0) \neq 0$ 时,显然 $y(x_0) = 0$, 2° 当 $f(x_{\circ}) = 0$,由 f(x) 的非零点的稠密性知:存在叙列 $\{x_n\}$,满足 $x_n \to x_0$ 及 $f(x_n) \neq 0$, $n = 1, 2, \dots$, 于是 $y(x_n) = 0$, 由

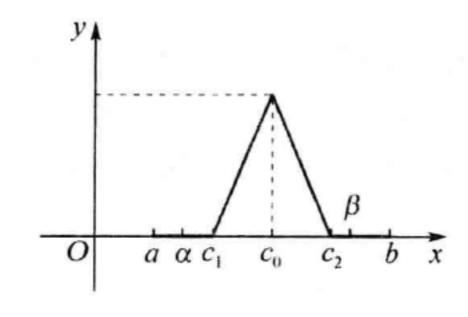
y(x) 的连续性有

$$y(x_0) = y(\lim_{n \to \infty} x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} y(x_n) = 0.$$

从而,当a < x < b时,y = 0,反之,若f(x)y = 0,在(a,b)上只 有唯一的连续解 y = 0,则 f(x) 的零点集必不能充满(a,b) 的任 何子区间.事实上,设在(a,b) 的某子区间 (α,β) 上 f(x)=0,定 义(a,b)上的函数 $y_0(x)$ 如下

$$y_{0}(x) = \begin{cases} 0, & a < x < \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4}, \\ \frac{4}{\beta - \alpha} \left(x - \alpha - \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4} \right), & \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4} \leqslant x < \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2}, \\ -\frac{4}{\beta - \alpha} \left[x - \alpha - \frac{3(\beta - \alpha)}{4} \right], & \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4} \leqslant x \leqslant \alpha + \frac{3}{4}(\beta - \alpha), \\ 0, & \alpha + \frac{3}{4}(\beta - \alpha) < x < b. \end{cases}$$

如 3362 题图所示



3362 题图

图中

$$c_1 = \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{4}, c_0 = \alpha + \frac{\beta - \alpha}{2},$$

$$c_2 = \alpha + \frac{3(\beta - \alpha)}{4}.$$

显然 $y_0(x) \neq 0$, 但 $y = y_0(x)$ 是方程 f(x)y = 0 在(a,b) 上的一个连续解.

【3363】 设函数 f(x) 和 g(x) 在(a,b) 区间有定义且连续,在什么情况下方程 f(x)y = g(x) 在(a,b) 区间具有唯一连续解?

解 下面三个条件是必要的:

- 1° f(x) 的零点必须是 g(x) 的零点,否则 y 无解.
- 2° f(x) 的非零点集合必须在(a,b) 内稠密,否则,存在 (α,β) $\subset (a,b)$,当 $x \in (\alpha,\beta)$ 时,恒有 f(x) = g(x) = 0,从而当 $x \in (\alpha,\beta)$ 时,任意改变原方程一个连续解 y(x) 的函数值(但保持连续性) 就得出原方程的另一个连续解,这与原方程连续解的唯一性矛盾.
- 3° 若 $f(x_0) = 0$,则对任一点列 $x_n \to x_0$, $f(x_n) \neq 0$ $(n = 1, 2, \cdots)$,皆有 $\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)} = y_0$ (y_0) 是有限数且只与 x_0 有关).

显然,如果上述极限不存在或对不同的序列取不同的值均导致 y 不连续. 反之,各上述三个条件满足,则可以证明原方程的连续解存在唯一. 事实上,这时令

$$y_0(x) = \begin{cases} \frac{g(x)}{f(x)}, & \text{if } f(x) \neq 0 \text{ in } h, \\ \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)}, & \text{if } f(x) = 0 \text{ in } h. \end{cases}$$

其中取 $x_n \rightarrow x$, $f(x_n) \neq 0$, $n = 1, 2 \cdots$,

显然 $y_0(x)$ 是(a,b) 内的连续函数且满足原方程,若原方程在(a,b) 内还有一连续解 $y = y_1(x)$,则

$$f(x)y_1(x) = g(x), f(x)y_0(x) = g(x)(a < x < b).$$
 对 任意 $x_0 \in (a,b),$ 若 $f(x_0) \neq 0,$

$$y_1(x_0) = \frac{g(x_0)}{f(x_0)} = y_0(x_0),$$

若
$$f(x_0) = 0$$
,

取

$$x_n \rightarrow x_0, f(x_n) \neq 0, n = 1, 2 \cdots,$$

则根据 $y_1(x)$ 的连续性,有

$$y_1(x_0) = \lim_{n \to \infty} y_1(x_n) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{g(x_n)}{f(x_n)} = y_0(x_0).$$

于是 $y_1(x) = y_0(x), x \in (a,b).$

唯一性得证.

【3364】 设给定方程式

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1,$$

Ħ.

$$y = y(x) \qquad (-1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1), \tag{2}$$

是满足方程式 ① 的单值函数,

- (1) 问有几个单值函数 ② 满足方程式 ①?
- (2) 问有几个单值连续函数 ② 满足方程式 ①?
- (3) 若(a) y(0) = 1; (b) y(1) = 0 问有几个单值连续函数② 满足方程式①?

解 (1) 无限个,如令

$$y_n(x) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1-x^2}, & -1 \leq x \leq 1, \text{ if } x \neq \frac{1}{n} \\ -\sqrt{1-x^2}, & x = \frac{1}{n}, n = 1, 2, 3 \cdots. \end{cases}$$

显然 $y = y_n(x), n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$, 都是满足方程① 的单值函数.

- (3) 1° 满足条件 y(0) = 1 的,只有 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 这一个连续函数.
- 2° 满足条件 y(1) = 0 的,有 $y = -\sqrt{1-x^2}$ 及 $y = \sqrt{1-x^2}$ 这二个连续函数.

【3365】 设给定方程式

— 110 —

$$x^2 = y^2,$$

Ħ.

$$y = y(x) \qquad (-\infty < x < +\infty), \qquad (2)$$

是满足方程式①的单值函数,

- (1) 有几个单值函数 ② 满足方程式 ①?
- (2) 有几个单值连续函数 ② 满足方程式 ①?
- (3) 有几个单值微分函数 ② 满足方程式 ①?
- (4) 若:a) y(1) = 1; b) y(0) = 0 有几个单值连续函数② 满足方程式①?
 - (5) 若 y(1) = 1; δ 足够小,问有几个单值连续函数 $y = y(x)(1 \delta < x < 1 + \delta)$,

满足方程式 ①?

解 (1) 无限个,如

$$y_n(x) = \begin{cases} |x|, & x \neq \frac{1}{n}, \\ -|x|, & x \neq \frac{1}{n}, \end{cases}$$
 $n = 1, 2 \cdots.$

- (3) 二个:y = -x,和 y = x.
- (4) (a) 二个: y = x 和 y = |x|, (b) 四个: 即(2) 中的四个.
- (5) $-\uparrow: y = x$.

【3366】 方程式

$$x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$$

定义 y 为 x 的多值函数. 这个函数在什么样的域内(1) 单值; (2) 有 两个值;(3) 有三个值;(4) 有四个值?求这个函数的分枝点及其单值连续分枝.

解由
$$x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$$
,
得 $y^4 - y^2 + (x^4 - x^2) = 0$,

于是
$$y^2 = \frac{1}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}$$
.

一共有单值连续的六支,其中当

即
$$|x| \le \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$
 时,有二支
$$y_1 = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, |x| \le \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}.$$

$$y_2 = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} + \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4}}, |x| \le \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}.$$
当 $0 \le \frac{1}{4} + x^2 - x^4 \le \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)^2$,

即 $1 \leqslant x^2 \leqslant \frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时有四支:

 $y_{3} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^{2} - x^{4}}}, 1 \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}}.$ $y_{4} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^{2} - x^{4}}}, -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}} \leqslant x \leqslant -1.$ $y_{5} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^{2} - x^{4}}}, 1 \leqslant x \leqslant \sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}}.$ $y_{6} = -\sqrt{\frac{1}{2} - \sqrt{\frac{1}{4} + x^{2} - x^{4}}}, -\sqrt{\frac{1 + \sqrt{2}}{2}} \leqslant x \leqslant -1.$

且(0,0)是孤立点,由上述六支的公共定义域知:

(1) 没有单值区域.

(2) 双值区域为
$$0 < |x| < 1$$
 及 $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$.

(3) 三值区域为
$$x = 0$$
及 $x = \pm 1$.

(4) 四值区域为
$$1 < |x| < \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$$
.

枝点必要条件是

$$[y^4 - y^2 + (x^4 - x^2)]'_y = 0,$$

从而
$$4y^3 - 2y = 0$$
,

于是
$$y = 0, y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
.

由 y = 0,有 x = 0, $x = \pm 1$.

由
$$y = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$
,有 $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}$.

经验证, 得六个枝点: (-1,0), (1,0), $\left[\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right]$,

$$\left[\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right], \left[-\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right], \left[-\sqrt{\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{2}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right].$$

【3367】 求由方程

$$(x^2+y^2)^2=x^2-y^2$$
,

定义的多值函数 y 的分枝点和连续单值分枝

$$y = y(x) \qquad (-1 \leqslant x \leqslant 1).$$

解 由

$$(x^2+y^2)^2=x^2-y^2$$
,

有

$$y^2 = \frac{-(1+2x^2) \pm \sqrt{8x^2+1}}{2}.$$

当 $|x| \le 1$ 时, $\sqrt{8x^2 + 1} \ge 1 + 2x^2$,故单值连续的各枝为(共四枝)

$$y = \alpha(x) \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8x^2 + 1} - (1 + 2x^2)}{2}}, -1 \le x \le 1.$$

其中 $\alpha(x)$ 分别为1,-1,sgnx,-sgnx.

又由[$(x^2 + y^2)^2 - x^2 + y^2$] $'_y = 2(x^2 + y^2) \cdot 2y + 2y = 0$, 有 y = 0, 于是有 x = 0, $x = \pm 1$. 经验证枝点为(0,0),(1,0),(-1,0).

【3368】 设 f(x) 当 a < x < b 时是连续的,而 $\varphi(y)$ 当 c < y < d 时是单调递增且连续的,在什么情况下方程 $\varphi(y) = f(x)$ 可定义出单值函数 $y = \varphi^{-1}[f(x)]$?

研究下题:

(1) $\sin y + \sinh y = x$;

(2)
$$e^{-y} = -\sin^2 x$$
.

解 由 $\varphi(y)$ 的严格增加及 $\varphi(y)$, f(x) 的连续性可知, 若存在 (x_0, y_0) , 使得 $\varphi(y_0) = f(x_0)$, 则在 x_0 近旁由方程 $\varphi(y) = f(x)$ 可唯一地确定 y 为x 的单值连续函数

$$y = \varphi^{-1}[f(x)]($$
 满足 $y_0 = \varphi^{-1}[f(x_0)]),$ ①

若设满足不等式

$$\lim_{y \to c+0} \varphi(y) < f(x) < \lim_{y \to d+0} \varphi(y), x \in (a,b),$$
 (2)

则函数 ① 是整个 a < x < b 上定义的连续函数.

1° 设

$$\varphi(y) = \sin y + \sin y, -\infty < y + \infty.$$

 $f(x) = x, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$

由

$$\varphi'(y) = \cos y + \cosh y > 0, y \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

故 $\varphi(y)$ 是 $-\infty < y + \infty$, 上严格增函数, 又

$$\lim_{y\to\infty}\varphi(y)=-\infty, \lim_{y\to\infty}\varphi(y)=+\infty,$$

因而不等式(2)满足,于是,由方程 $\sin y + \sin y = x$ 唯一确定 y 为 x 的连续函数,它定义在整个数轴: $-\infty < x < +\infty$ 上.

$$2^{\circ} \quad \varphi(y) = e^{-y},$$

及
$$f(x) = -\sin^2 x,$$

满足题设条件,但由

$$e^{-y} > 0, -\sin^2 x \le 0,$$

知,不存在点(x₀,y₀),使得

$$e^{-y_0} = -\sin^2 x_0$$

因此,不能定义y为x的单值函数.

【3369】 设

$$x = y + \varphi(y),$$
 ①

其中 $\varphi(0) = 0$ 且当-a < y < a 时, $\varphi'(y)$ 连续并满足: $|\varphi'(y)| \le -114$

k < 1.

证明:当 $-\epsilon < x < \epsilon$ 时,存在惟一的可微函数 y = y(x),满足方程①,且 y(0) = 0.

证 设

$$F(x,y) = x - y - \varphi(y),$$

于是

$$1^{\circ}$$
 由 $\varphi(0) = 0$ 有, $F(0,0) = 0$.

 2° 当 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty), y \in (-a, a)$ 时, $F(x, y), F'_{x}(x, y)$ 及 $F'_{y}(x, y) = -1 - \varphi'(y)$ 皆连续.

3°
$$F'_{y}(0,0) = -1 - \varphi'(0) < 0, F'_{y}(0,0) \neq 0,$$

于是,由隐函数的存在及可微性定理知:存在 $\epsilon > 0$,当 $x \in (-\epsilon, \epsilon)$,存在唯一的可微函数 y = y(x)满足方程

$$x = y + \varphi(y)$$
,

及

$$y(0) = 0.$$

【3370】 设 y = y(x) 是用以下方程定义的隐函数:

$$x = ky + \varphi(y)$$

其中常数 $k \neq 0$ 且 $\varphi(y)$ 是周期为 ω 的可微分周期函数,且 $|\varphi'(y)| < |k|$.证明

$$y = \frac{x}{k} + \psi(x),$$

其中 $\psi(x)$ 周期为 $|k|_{\omega}$ 的周期函数.

证 由
$$x = ky + \varphi(y)$$
,

知
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = k + \varphi'(y)$$
.

又
$$|\varphi'(y)| < |k|$$
,

故 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$ 与k同号,即x为y的严格单调函数,且是连续的,由于 $\varphi(y)$

是连续的以w为周期的函数,故有界,从而当k > 0时,

$$\lim_{y \to \infty} x = -\infty, \lim_{y \to +\infty} x = +\infty,$$
 当 $k < 0$ 时,

$$\lim_{y\to\infty}x=+\infty, \lim_{y\to+\infty}x=-\infty.$$

由此知,反函数 y = y(x) 存在唯一,且为($-\infty + \infty$)上定义的严格单调可微函数,令

$$y(x) - \frac{x}{k} = \psi(x), x \in (-\infty, +\infty), \qquad (1)$$

则由

$$x = ky(x) + \varphi[y(x)], \varphi[y(x) + w] = \varphi[y(x)],$$

知

$$x + kw = ky(x) + \varphi[y(x)] + kw$$
$$= k[y(x) + w] + \varphi[y(x) + w],$$

从而由反函数的唯一性有

$$y(x+kw) = y(x) + w, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$
 2

由①式与②式有

$$\psi(x+kw) = y(x+k\varphi) - \frac{x+kw}{k}$$
$$= y(x) - \frac{x}{k} = \psi(x), x \in (-\infty + \infty).$$

同理有 $\psi(x-kw)=\psi(x),x\in(-\infty,+\infty).$

故 $\psi(x)$ 是以 |k| w 为周期的可微周期函数,由 ① 得

$$y = y(x) = \frac{1}{k}x + \psi(x).$$

求由下列各式所定义的函数 y 的 y' 及 y''(3371 \sim 3375).

(3371)
$$x^2 + 2xy - y^2 = a^2$$
.

解 等式两边对 x 求导有

$$2x + 2y + 2xy' - 2yy' = 0.$$

故

$$y' = \frac{y+x}{y-x}$$
.

对上式求导数有

$$y'' = \frac{(y-x)(y'+1) - (y+x)(y'-1)}{(y-x)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2y - 2xy'}{(y-x)^2} = \frac{2y(y-x) - 2x(y+x)}{(y-x)^3}$$

$$= \frac{2(y^2 - 2xy - x^2)}{(y-x)^3} = -\frac{2a^2}{(y-x)^3}$$

1

$$=\frac{2a^2}{(x-y)^3}.$$

[3372]
$$\ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} = \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$$

等式两端对 x 求导有 解

$$\frac{x + yy'}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{xy' - y}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

于是
$$y' = \frac{x+y}{x-y}$$
.

将上式对 x 求导有

$$y'' = \frac{(x-y)(1+y') - (x+y)(1-y')}{(x-y)^2}$$

$$= \frac{2(xy'-y)}{(x-y)^2} = \frac{2x(x+y) - 2y(x-y)}{(x-y)^3}$$

$$= \frac{2(x^2+y^2)}{(x-y)^3}.$$

(3373) $y - \varepsilon \sin y = x$ (0 < ε < 1).

等式两端对 x 求导数有

$$y' - \epsilon y' \cos y = 1,$$

于是
$$y' = \frac{1}{1 - \epsilon \cos y}$$
.

将上式再对 x 求导有

$$y'' = -\frac{\varepsilon y' \sin y}{(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)^2} = -\frac{\varepsilon \sin y}{(1 - \varepsilon \cos y)^3}.$$

[3374] $x^y = y^x \quad (x \neq y).$

两边取对数 解

$$y \ln x = x \ln y$$
,

即

$$\frac{\ln x}{x} = \frac{\ln y}{y}, \qquad x > 0, \qquad y > 0.$$

对上式两端关于 x 求导数有

$$\frac{1-\ln x}{x^2} = \frac{y'(1-\ln y)}{y^2},$$

于是
$$y' = \frac{y^2(1-\ln x)}{x^2(1-\ln y)}$$
.

将上式对 x 求导数有

$$y'' = \frac{1}{x^4 (1 - \ln y)^2} \left\{ x^2 (1 - \ln y) \left[2yy' (1 - \ln x) - \frac{y^2}{x} \right] - y^2 (1 - \ln x) \left[2x - 2x \ln y - \frac{x^2 y'}{y} \right] \right\}$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^4 (1 - \ln y)^3} \left\{ y^2 \left[y (1 - \ln x)^2 - 2(x - y) (1 - \ln x) (1 - \ln y) - x (1 - \ln y)^2 \right] \right\}.$$

[3375]
$$y = 2x \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
.

解 由
$$\frac{y}{x} = 2\arctan\frac{y}{x}$$
,

两端微分有

$$d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = \frac{2d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{y}{x}\right)^2}.$$

于是
$$d\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) = 0$$
,

$$\frac{x\mathrm{d}y - y\mathrm{d}x}{x^2} = 0.$$

故有
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{y}{x}$$
.

将上式对 x 求导,有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{x \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} - y}{x^2} = 0.$$

【3376】 证明:当1+xy = k(x-y)时(其中 k 为常数),成立等式 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1+y^2}$.

$$1 + xy = k(x - y)$$

两端微分,有

于是
$$xdy + ydx = k(dx - dy),$$

$$(x - y)(xdy + ydx) = k(x - y)(dx - dy)$$

$$= (1 + xy)(dx - dy),$$

化简有 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{1+y^2},$

【3377】 若 $x^2y^2+x^2+y^2-1=0$,则当xy>0时,成立等

$$\overline{x} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} = 0.$$

证 将所给等式两端微分,有

$$2xy^{2}dx + 2x^{2}ydy + 2xdx + 2ydy = 0,$$

于是
$$x(y^2+1)dx + y(x^2+1)dy = 0$$
. ①

又由 $x^2y^2 + x^2 + y^2 - 1 = 0$,有

$$x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-y^2}{1+y^2}}, y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{1-x^2}{1+x^2}}.$$
 ②

由 xy > 0,知 x,y 应为同号,把 ② 式代入 ① 式后,得

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\sqrt{1-y^4}} = 0.$$

【3378】 证明:方程

$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2) \quad (a \neq 0),$$

在 x = 0, y = 0点的邻域定义两个微分函数: $y = y_1(x)$ 和 $y = y_2(x)$. 求 $y'_1(0)$ 和 $y'_2(0)$.

证 由
$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a(x^2 - y^2)$$
,
有 $y^4 + (2x^2 + a^2)y^2 - (a^2x^2 - x^4) = 0$.

于是
$$y^2 = \frac{-(2x^2 + a^2) + \sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4}}{2}$$
.

$$\Rightarrow y = \pm \sqrt{\frac{\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} - 2x^2 - a^2}{2}} = \pm f(x^2).$$

易知(0,0) 为枝点,从(0,0) 出发,有单值连续的四个分枝:

$$y_1 = f(x^2), 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \delta,$$

$$y_2 = f(x^2), -\delta \leqslant x \leqslant 0,$$

$$y_3 = -f(x^2), 0 \leqslant x \leqslant \delta,$$

$$y_4 = -f(x^2), -\delta \leqslant x \leqslant 0.$$

这几个单值分枝能否组成 $(-\delta,\delta)$ 上的可微函数,主要看组 成的函数在x=0是否可微,为此,研究各分枝在点x=0处的单 侧导数.

$$y'_{1+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{y_1(x) - y_1(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x^2)}{x}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{1}{x} \sqrt{\frac{8a^2x^2 + a^4 - 2x^2 - a^2}{2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{\frac{8a^2x^2 + a^4 - 2x^2 - a^2}{2x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{\frac{8a^2x^2 + a^4 - (2x^2 + a^2)^2}{2x^2(\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} + 2x^2 + a^2)}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{\frac{4a^2 - 4x^2}{2(\sqrt{8a^2x^2 + a^4} + 2x^2 + a^2)}} = 1.$$
同理有 $y'_{2-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f(x^2)}{x} = -1,$

$$y'_{3-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-f(x^2)}{x} = -1,$$

$$y'_{4-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{-f(x^2)}{x} = 1.$$
于是 $\beta_1(x) = \begin{cases} f(x^2), 0 \leqslant x < \delta, \\ -f(x^2), -\delta < x < 0. \end{cases}$
是仅有的两个过点(0,0)的可微函数,且

是仅有的两个过点(0,0)的可微函数,且

$$\beta'_1(0) = 1, \quad \beta'_2(0) = -1.$$

【3379】 若

$$(x^2+y^2)^2=3x^2y-y^3$$
,

求 y' 当 x = 0 和 y = 0 时的值.

有

$$(x^{2} + y^{2})^{2} = 3x^{2}y - y^{3},$$

$$x^{4} + (2y^{2} - 3y)x^{2} + y^{4} + y^{3} = 0,$$

于是
$$x^2 = \frac{(3y - 2y^2) \pm \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}{2}$$
.

$$\Leftrightarrow g(y) = \frac{3y - 2y^2 + \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}{2},$$

$$h(y) = \frac{3y - 2y^2 - \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}{2}.$$

易验证:在 y = 0 的邻域内皆有 $g(y) \ge 0$,且仅当 $y \ge 0$ 时才有 $h(y) \ge 0$. 于是,点(0,0) 为枝点,从该点出发,有六个单值连 续枝:

- 1. $x_1 = \sqrt{g(y)}$, $0 \le y < \epsilon$, 它在 $0 \le x \le \delta$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_1(x)$.
- 2. $x_2 = -\sqrt{g(y)}$, $0 \le y < \varepsilon$, 它在 $-\delta < x \le 0$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_2(x)$.
- $3. x_3 = \sqrt{g(y)}, -\varepsilon < y \le 0, 它在 0 \le x < \delta$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_3(x)$.
- 4. $x_4 = -\sqrt{g(y)}$, $-\epsilon < y \le 0$, 它在 $-\delta < x \le 0$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_4(x)$.
- $5. x_5 = \sqrt{h(y)}, 0 \leq y < \varepsilon$,它在 $0 \leq x < \delta$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_5(x)$.
- 6. $x_6 = -\sqrt{h(y)}$, $0 \le y < \varepsilon$, 它在 $-\delta < x \le 0$ 上定义隐函数 $y = f_6(x)$.

易知,对右端 y 的表达式求导数,有导数不为零,于是上述隐函数存在,因此,只要求上述六枝在原点的单侧导数.

$$f'_{1+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f_1(x) - f_1(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{g(y)}}$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 0} \sqrt{\frac{2y^2}{3y - 2y^2 + \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3}}} = 0.$$

$$f'_{2-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f_2(x) - f_2(0)}{x - 0} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{-\sqrt{g(y)}} = 0.$$

$$f'_{3+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f_3(x) - f_3(0)}{x - 0}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{\frac{2z^2}{\sqrt{9z^2 + 16z^3} - 3z - 2z^2}}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{\frac{2z^2(\sqrt{9z^2 + 16z^3} + 3z + 2z^2)}{(9z^2 + 16z^3) - (3z + 2z^2)^2}}$$

$$= -\lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{\frac{2(\sqrt{9 + 16z} + 3 + 2z)}{4 - 4z}} = -\sqrt{3}.$$

$$f'_{4-}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f_3(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{-\sqrt{g(y)}}$$

$$= -(-\sqrt{3}) = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$f'_{5+}(0) = \lim_{x \to 0} \frac{f_5(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \to 0} \frac{y}{\sqrt{h(y)}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 0} \sqrt{\frac{2y^2(3y - 2y^2 + \sqrt{9y^2 - 16y^3})}{(3y - 2y^2)^2 - (9y^2 - 16y^3)}}$$

$$= \lim_{y \to 0} \sqrt{\frac{2(3 - 2y + \sqrt{9 - 16y})}{4 + 4y}} = \sqrt{3}.$$

$$f'_{6-}(0) = \lim_{x \to -0} \frac{f_6(x)}{x} = \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{y}{-\sqrt{h(y)}} = -\sqrt{3}.$$

于是,上述六个单值连续枝可组成三个 $(-\delta,\delta)$ 上的可微函数

$$y = y_{i}(x), i = 1,2,3.$$

$$y_{1}(x) = \begin{cases} f_{1}(x), x \ge 0 \\ f_{2}(x), x < 0 \end{cases}, y'_{1}(0) = 0,$$

$$y_{2}(x) = \begin{cases} f_{3}(x), x \ge 0 \\ f_{6}(x), x < 0 \end{cases}, y'_{2}(0) = -\sqrt{3},$$

$$y_{3}(x) = \begin{cases} f_{5}(x), x \ge 0 \\ f_{4}(x), x < 0 \end{cases}, y'_{3}(0) = \sqrt{3}.$$

【3380】 若 $x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$,求 y', y'', y'''.

解 对
$$x^2 + xy + y^2 = 3$$

两边关 x 求导有

$$2x + y + xy' + 2yy' = 0,$$
$$y' = -\frac{2x + y}{x + 2y}.$$

又对上式求导有

$$= -\frac{1}{(x+2y)^{2}} \{ (2+y')(x+2y) - (1+2y')(2x+y) \}$$

$$= -\frac{18}{(x+2y)^{3}}.$$

$$y''' = \frac{54}{(x+2y)^{4}} (1+2y') = -\frac{162x}{(x+2y)^{5}}.$$

【3381】 若 $x^2 - xy + 2y^2 + x - y - 1 = 0$,求y',y'',y'',y'' 在x= 0, y = 1 时的值.

对等式两边求关于x的导数,有 解

$$2x - y - xy' + 4yy' + 1 - y' = 0.$$
 ①
$$x = 0, y = 1,$$

代人 ① 式得

$$y'\Big|_{x=0} = 0.$$

将 ① 式再对 x 求导数,得

$$2 - y' - y' - xy'' + 4y'^2 + 4yy'' - y'' = 0.$$
 ②
$$x = 0, y = 1, y' = 0,$$

代入②式有

$$y''\Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{2}{3}$$
.

将 ② 式再对 x 求导数有

$$-3y'' - xy''' + 12y'y'' + 4yy''' - y''' = 0.$$

$$x = 0, y = 1, y' = 0, y'' = -\frac{2}{3},$$

代入③式有

$$y'''\Big|_{x=0} = -\frac{2}{3}.$$

【3382】 证明:对于二次曲线

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$$

等式:
$$\frac{d^3}{dx^3}[(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}}]=0$$
成立.

证 由题意,二次曲线应是非退化的,即

$$\Delta = \begin{vmatrix} a & b & d \\ b & c & e \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

$$d = f$$

由 $\Delta \neq 0$ 可保证 $y'' \neq 0$, 现对等式

$$ax^2 + 2bxy + cy^2 + 2dx + 2ey + f = 0$$

两边关于 x 求导数有

$$2ax + 2by + 2bxy' + 2cyy' + 2d + 2ey' = 0.$$
 ①
$$y' = -\frac{ax + by + d}{bx + cy + e}.$$

 $\frac{1}{2}$ 乘 ① 式后,对等式两边再求关于 x 的导数有

$$a + 2by' + cy'^{2} + (bx + cy + e)y'' = 0.$$
于是 $y'' = -\frac{a + 2by' + cy'^{2}}{bx + cy + e}$

$$= -\frac{1}{(bx + cy + e)^{3}} \{a(bx + cy + e)^{2}$$

$$-2b(bx + cy + e)(ax + by + d) + c(ax + by + d)^{2} \}$$

$$= \frac{\Delta}{(bx + cy + e)^{3}},$$

$$(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}} = \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot (bx + cy + e)^{2}$$

$$= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot [b^{2}x^{2} + c(cy^{2} + 2bxy + 2ey) + e^{2} + 2bex]$$

$$= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot [b^{2}x^{2} - c(ax^{2} + 2dx + f) + 2bex + e^{2}]$$

$$= \Delta^{-\frac{2}{3}} \cdot [(b^{2} - ac)x^{2} + 2(be - cd)x + e^{2} - cf].$$

即 $(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}}$ 是关于x的二次三项式,于是

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^3}{\mathrm{d}x^3} \left[(y'')^{-\frac{2}{3}} \right] = 0.$$

求函数 z = z(x, y) 的一阶和二阶偏导数,设(3383 ~ 3387).

[3383]
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = a^2$$
.

解 对等式两边微分有

$$2xdx + 2ydy + 2zdz = 0.$$

$$dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 + zd^2z = 0.$$
 (2)

由①有

$$\mathrm{d}z = -\frac{x}{z}\mathrm{d}x - \frac{y}{z}\mathrm{d}y,$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{z}.$$

由②有

$$d^{2}z = -\frac{1}{z}(dx^{2} + dy^{2} + dz^{2})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z}dx^{2} - \frac{1}{z}dy^{2} - \frac{1}{z}(\frac{x}{z}dx + \frac{y}{z}dy)^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{z} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{y^2} \right) dx^2 - \frac{2xy}{z^3} dx dy - \frac{1}{z} \left(1 + \frac{y^2}{z^2} \right) dy^2,$$
故
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{z} \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{z^2} \right) = -\frac{z^2 + x^2}{z^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{xy}{z^3}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{z^2 + y^2}{z^3}.$$

[3384] $z^3 - 3xyz = a^3$.

解 等式两边对 x 求偏导有

$$2z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 3yz - 3xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \qquad (1)$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{yz}{z^2 - xy}$$
.

同理
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{xz}{z^2 - xy}$$
.

① 式除以3后再分别对x及y求偏导数有

$$2z\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + z^{2}\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} - 2y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - xy\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} = 0,$$

$$\left(2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - x\right)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (z^{2} - xy)\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x\partial y} - z - y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

将 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代入上述两式有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2xy^3 z}{(z^2 - xy)^3},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{z(z^4 - 2xyz^2 - x^2y^2)}{(z^2 - xy)^3}.$$

同法有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{2x^3yz}{(z^2 - xy)^3}.$$

(3385) $x + y + z = e^z$.

解 等式两端微分有

$$dx + dy + dz = e^z dz,$$

$$dz = \frac{1}{e^z - 1} (dx + dy) = \frac{1}{x + y + z - 1} (dx + dy).$$

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于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x + y + z - 1}$$
.

再将①式微分一次有

$$d^2z = e^z d^2z + e^z dz^2,$$

故有
$$d^2z = -\frac{e^z}{e^z-1}(dz)^2 = -\frac{e^z}{(e^z-1)^3}(dx^2 + 2dxdy + dy^2).$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{e^z}{(e^z - 1)^3}$$
$$= -\frac{x + y + z}{(x + y + z - 1)^3}.$$

(3386)
$$z = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \cdot \tan \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}$$

解设

$$r=\sqrt{x^2-y^2},$$

$$\frac{z}{r} = \tan \frac{z}{r}$$
,

$$d\left(\frac{z}{r}\right) = \frac{d\left(\frac{z}{r}\right)}{1 + \left(\frac{z}{r}\right)^2}.$$

从而有 $d\left(\frac{z}{r}\right) = 0$,

或
$$rdz - zdr = 0$$
.

即
$$dz = \frac{z}{r^2}(xdx - ydy)$$
.

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{zx}{r^2} = \frac{xz}{x^2 - y^2},$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{yz}{r^2} = -\frac{yz}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

由①得

$$(x^2 - y^2) dz = xz dx - yz dy.$$

②式再微分一次有

$$(x^{2} - y^{2}) d^{2}z$$

$$= -(2xdx - 2ydy)dz + xdxdz + zdx^{2} - ydydz - zdy^{2}$$

$$= -(xdx - ydy) \left[\frac{z(xdx - ydy)}{x^{2} - y^{2}} \right] + zdx^{2} - zdy^{2}$$

$$= \frac{z}{x^{2} - y^{2}} \left[-x^{2} dx^{2} + 2xy dxdy - y^{2} dy^{2} + (x^{2} - y^{2}) dx^{2} \right]$$

$$= \frac{z(-y^{2} dx^{2} + 2xy dxdy - x^{2} dy^{2})}{x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{z(-y^{2} dx^{2} + 2xy dxdy - x^{2} dy^{2})}{x^{2} - y^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} = -\frac{y^{2}z}{(x^{2} - y^{2})^{2}}, \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{xyz}{(x^{2} - y^{2})^{2}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y^{2}} = -\frac{x^{2}z}{(x^{2} - y^{2})^{2}}.$$

(3387) $x + y + z = e^{-(x+y+z)}$.

解 等式两端对 x 求偏导数有

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{-(x+y+z)} \cdot \left(-1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right).$$

于是, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$. 利用对称性有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -1$,显见

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

【3388】 设
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz = 0$$
 ①

及 $f(x,y,z) = xy^2z^3$,求 $f'_x(1,1,1)$,若

- (1) 若 z = z(x, y) 是方程式 ① 定义的隐函数,
- (2) 若 y = y(x, z) 是方程式 ① 定义的隐函数. 说明为什么这些导数有差别?

$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 3xyz = 0$$

则由方程① 所定义的隐函数 z = z(x,y) 的偏导 $z'_x(x,y)$ 在(1, 1) 点的值为

$$z'_{x}(1,1) = -\frac{F'_{x}(1,1,1)}{F'_{z}(1,1,1)} = -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}F(x,1,1)|_{x=1}}{\frac{d}{dz}F(1,1,z)|_{z=1}}$$
$$= -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}(x^{2} + 2 - 3x)|_{x=1}}{\frac{d}{dz}(2 + z^{2} - 3z)|_{z=1}} = -1.$$
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}[f(x,y,z(x,y))]|_{(1,1,1)}$$

从而
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f(x,y,z(x,y))]\Big|_{(1,1,1)}$$

$$= \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} f(x,1,1) \Big|_{x=1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z} f(1,1,z) \Big|_{z=1} \cdot z'_{x}(1,1)$$

$$= 1 + 3 \cdot (-1) = -2.$$

(2)
$$y'_{x}(1,1) = -\frac{F'_{x}(1,1,1)}{F'_{y}(1,1,1)} = -\frac{\frac{d}{dx}F(x,1,1)}{\frac{d}{dy}F(1,y,1)\Big|_{y=1}} = -1.$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f(x,y(x,z),z)]\Big|_{(1,1,1)}$$

$$= \frac{d}{dx} f(x,1,1) \Big|_{x=1} + \frac{d}{dy} f(1,y,1) \Big|_{y=1} \cdot y'_{x}(1,1)$$

$$= 1 \cdot 2(-1) = -1.$$

由①与②所得的对x的偏导数在(1,1,1)点的值不相等,方程 F(x,y,z)=0代表一个空间曲面,而 f(x,y,z)表示定义在这曲面上的一个函数,函数 G(x,y)=f(x,y,z(x,y))表示把原曲面上的点投影到 Oxy 平面上后,原曲面上的函数看成在 xOy 平面上定义的一个函数, $G'_x(x,y)$ 表示此函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率,它不仅包含了原来函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率,还包含了原来函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率,还包含了原来函数在 Ox 和方向的变化率的一部份,同样地,H(x,z)=f(x,y(x,z),z)表示把原曲面上的点投影到 Oxz 平面上后,原曲面上的函数看成 Oxz 平面上定义的函数, $H'_x(x,z)$ 表示此函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率,它不仅包含了原来函数在 Ox 轴方向的变化率,还包含了原来函数在 Ox 和方向的变化率,还包含了原来函数在 Ox 和方向的变化率的一部分,一般地,原来函数

在 Oy 轴和 Oz 轴方向的变化率的那两部分是不相等的.

【3389】 若
$$x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + xy - z - 9 = 0$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$$
在 $x = 1$, $y = -2$, $z = 1$ 时的值.

解 对等式两边微分一次有

$$2xdx + 4ydy + 6zdz + xdy + ydx - dz = 0.$$

于是

$$(1 - 6z)dz = (2x + y)dx + (4y + x)dy.$$
 ①

再微分一次有

$$(1-6z)d^2z = 6dz^2 + 2dx^2 + 2dxdy + 4dy^2.$$
 (2)

把

$$x = 1, y = -2, z = 1,$$

代人 ① 式有

$$dz = \frac{7}{5} dy.$$

把
$$z=1, dz=\frac{7}{5}dy$$
,

代入② 式有

$$d^{2}z = -\frac{2}{5}dx^{2} - \frac{2}{5}dxdy - \frac{394}{125}dy^{2}.$$

于是,当x=1,y=-2,z=1时,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{2}{5}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{5}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{394}{125}.$$

求 dz 和 d^2z ,设(3390 \sim 3393).

[3390]
$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

解 等式两端微分一次有

$$\frac{2x}{a^2}\mathrm{d}x + \frac{2y}{b^2}\mathrm{d}y + \frac{2z}{c^2}\mathrm{d}z = 0,$$

于是
$$dz = -\frac{c^2}{z} \left(\frac{x dx}{a^2} + \frac{y dy}{b^2} \right).$$

再将 dz 微分一次有

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}^{2}z &= -\frac{c^{2}}{z^{2}} \Big[z \Big(\frac{\mathrm{d}x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y^{2}}{b^{2}} \Big) - \Big(\frac{x \mathrm{d}x}{a^{2}} + \frac{y \mathrm{d}y}{b^{2}} \Big) \mathrm{d}z \Big] \\ &= -\frac{c^{4}}{z^{3}} \Big[\Big(\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} \Big) \frac{\mathrm{d}x^{2}}{a^{2}} + \frac{2xy}{a^{2}b^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \Big(\frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2}} \Big) \frac{\mathrm{d}y^{2}}{b^{2}} \Big]. \end{split}$$

(3391) xyz = x + y + z.

解 把等式两边微分一次有

$$yz dx + xz dy + xy dz = dx + dy + dz,$$
 ①

于是
$$dz = -\frac{(1-yz)dx + (1-xz)dy}{1-xy}$$
. ②

对① 式再微分一次有

$$2z dx dy + 2x dy dz + 2y dx dz + xy d^2z = d^2z.$$
 3

把②式代入③式,化简后得

$$d^{2}z = -\frac{2}{(1-xy)^{2}} \{y(1-yz)dx^{2} + [x+y-z(1+xy)]dxdy + x(1-xz)dy^{2}\}$$

$$= -\frac{2\{y(1-yz)dx^{2} - 2zdxdy + x(1-xz)dy^{2}\}}{(1-xy)^{2}}.$$

解 等式两端微分一次有

$$\frac{z\mathrm{d}x-x\mathrm{d}z}{z^2}=\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{z}-\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y},$$

于是
$$dz = \frac{z(ydx + zdy)}{y(x+z)}$$
.

对
$$(x+z)dz = zdx + \frac{z^2}{y}dy$$

再微分一次有

$$(x+z)d^{2}z$$

$$=-(dx+dz)dz+dzdx+\frac{2z}{y}dzdy-\frac{z^{2}}{y^{2}}dy^{2}$$

$$=-dz^{2}+\frac{2z}{y}dydz-\frac{z^{2}}{y^{2}}dy^{2}=-\left(dz-\frac{z}{y}dy\right)^{2}$$

$$= -\frac{z^{2} [(y dx + z dy) - (x + z) dy]^{2}}{y^{2} (x + z)^{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{z^{2} (y dx - x dy)}{y^{2} (x + z)^{2}}.$$

于是
$$d^2z = -\frac{z^2(ydx - xdy)^2}{y^2(x+z)^3}$$
.

(3393)
$$z = x + \arctan \frac{y}{z - x}$$

等式两边微分一次有 解

$$dz = dx + \frac{1}{1 + \frac{y^2}{(z - x)^2}} \cdot \frac{(z - x)dy - y(dz - dx)}{(z - x)^2}.$$

化简有
$$dz = dx + \frac{z-x}{(z-x)^2 + y(y+1)} dy$$
.

对上式微分一次有

$$d^{2}z = \frac{1}{[(z-x)^{2} + y(y+1)]^{2}} \{ [(z-x)^{2} + y(y+1)]^{2} \{ [(z-x)^{2} + y(y+1)] dy \cdot (dz - dz) - (z-x) dy \cdot [2(z-x)(dz - dx) + 2y dy + dy] \}.$$

将 dz 代入化简有

$$d^{2}z = \frac{2(x-z)(y+1)[(x-z)^{2}+y^{2}]}{[(x-z)^{2}+y(y+1)]^{3}}dy^{2}.$$

【3394】若
$$u^3 - 3(x+y)u^2 + z^3 = 0$$
,求 du.

把等式两边微分有 解

$$3u^2 du - 3u^2 (dx + dy) - 6u(x + y) du + 3z^2 dz = 0.$$

于是
$$du = \frac{u^2(dx + dy) - z^2 dz}{u \lceil u - 2(x + y) \rceil}.$$

【3395】 若
$$F(x+y+z,x^2+y^2+z^2)=0$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

把等式两边对 x 求导有 解

$$F_1' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + F_2' \cdot \left(2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{F'_1 + 2xF'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2}$$
. ① ① 同理 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{F'_1 + 2yF'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2}$.

对 ① 式两边求关于 y 的偏导数有

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{1}{(F'_{1} + 2zF'_{2})^{2}} \{ (F'_{1} + 2zF'_{2}) \cdot [(F'_{1})'_{y} + 2x(F'_{2})'_{y}]
- (F'_{1} + 2xF'_{2}) \cdot [(F'_{1})'_{y} + 2z(F'_{2})'_{y} + 2z'_{y} \cdot F'_{2}] \}
= -\frac{1}{(F'_{1} + 2zF'_{2})^{2}} \{ 2(x - z)F'_{1} \cdot (F'_{2})'_{y}
+ 2(z - x)F_{2}(F'_{1})'_{y} - 2[F'_{1}F'_{2} + x(F'_{2})^{2}]z'_{y} \}
= -\frac{2(x - z)}{(F'_{1} + 2zF'_{2})^{2}} \{ F'_{1} \cdot (F'_{2})'_{y} - F'_{2} \cdot (F'_{1})_{y} \}
- \frac{2F'_{2} \cdot (F'_{1} + 2xF'_{2}) \cdot (F'_{1} + 2yF'_{2})}{(F'_{1} + 2zF'_{2})^{3}}.$$

现分别求 $(F_1')'_y$ 及 $(F_2')'_y$

$$(F'_1)'_y = F''_{11} \cdot (1 + z'_y) + F''_{12} \cdot (2y + 2zz'_y),$$

 $(F'_2)'_y = F''_{21} \cdot (1 + z'_y) + F''_{22} \cdot (2y + 2zz'_y).$

又由
$$1+z'_{y}=\frac{2(z-y)F'_{2}}{F'_{1}\cdot 2zF'_{2}}$$
,

$$2y + 2zz'_{y} = \frac{2(y-z)F'_{1}}{F'_{1} + 2zF'_{2}},$$

有
$$F'_1 \cdot (F'_2)'_y - F'_2 \cdot (F'_1)'_y$$

$$= F'_1 \cdot F''_{21} \cdot \frac{2(z-y)F'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} + F'_1 F''_{22} \cdot \frac{2(y-z)F'_1}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2}$$

$$- F'_2 F''_{11} \cdot \frac{2(z-y)F'_2}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} - F'_2 F''_{12} \cdot \frac{2(y-z)F'_1}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2}$$

$$= \frac{2(y-z)}{F'_1 + 2zF'_2} \{ (F'_1)^2 F''_{22} - 2F'_1 F'_2 F''_{12} + (F'_2)^2 F''_{11} \}.$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{4(x-z)(y-z)}{(F'_1 + 2zF'_2)^3} \{ (F'_1)^2 F''_{22} - 2F'_1 F'_2 F''_{12} + (F'_2)^2 F''_{11} \}$$

$$-\frac{2F_2' \cdot (F_1' + 2xF_2') \cdot (F_1' + 2yF_2')}{(F_1' + 2zF_2')^3}.$$

【3396】 若F(x-y, y-z,z-x) = 0,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解 对等式两边求关于 x 的偏导数有

$$F_1' + F_2' \cdot \left(-\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F_3' \cdot \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - 1 \right) = 0.$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{F_1' - F_3'}{F_2' - F_3'}$$
.

同理有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{F_2' - F_1'}{F_2' - F_3'}$$
.

【3397】 若
$$F(x,x+y,x+y+z) = 0$$
,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解 对等式两边分别求关于 x 和 y 的偏导数有

$$F_1' + F_2' + F_3' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) = 0$$
,

$$F_2' + F_3' \cdot \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0.$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\left(1 + \frac{F_1' + F_2'}{F_3'}\right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\left(1 + \frac{F_2'}{F_3'}\right).$$

现将 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 对 x 求偏导数有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(F'_3)^2} \Big\{ F'_3 \cdot \Big[F''_{11} + F''_{12} + F''_{13} \cdot \Big(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big) + F''_{21} + F''_{22} + F''_{23} \cdot \Big(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big) \Big] \Big\}.$$

把 代入上式并化简有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(F'_3)^3} \{ (F'_3)^2 \cdot (F''_{11} + 2F''_{12} + F''_{22}) - 2(F'_1 + F'_2)F'_3 \cdot (F''_{13} + F''_{23}) + (F'_1 + F'_2)^2 \cdot F''_{33} \}.$$

【3398】 若
$$F(xz, yz) = 0$$
,求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解 对等式两边求关于 x 的偏导数有

$$F_1' \cdot \left(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) + F_2' \cdot y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$

于是

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{zF_1'}{xF_1' + yF_2'}.$$

现对 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 求关于x 的偏导数有

$$\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}} = -\frac{1}{(xF'_{1} + yF'_{2})^{2}} \left\{ (xF'_{1} + yF'_{2}) \cdot \left[F'_{1} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + z \left(F''_{11} \cdot \left(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{12} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right] - \left[F'_{1} + x \left(F''_{11} \cdot \left(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{12} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + y \left(F''_{21} \cdot \left(z + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + F''_{22} y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \right] z F'_{1} \right\}.$$

把ar代入上式化简有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{(xF'_1 + yF'_2)^3} \{ y^2 z^2 [(F'_1)^2 F''_{22} - 2F'_1 F'_2 F''_{12} + (F'_2)^2 F''_{11}] - 2z(F'_1)^2 \cdot (xF'_1 + yF'_2) \}.$$

【3399】 若(1) F(x+z, y+z) = 0, (2) $F(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}) = 0$, 求 d^2z .

解 (1) 对等式两边微分有

$$F_1' \cdot (dx + dz) + F_2' \cdot (dy + dz) = 0, \tag{1}$$

于是

$$dz = -\frac{F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy}{F'_1 + F'_2},$$

$$dx + dz = \frac{F'_2 \cdot (dx - dy)}{F'_1 + F'_2},$$

$$dy + dz = -\frac{F'_1 \cdot (dx - dy)}{F'_1 + F'_2}.$$

对①式再求一次微分有

$$F''_{11} \cdot (dx + dz)^{2} + 2F''_{12} \cdot (dx + dz)(dy + dz)$$

$$+ F''_{22} \cdot (dy + dz)^{2} + (F'_{1} + F'_{2})d^{2}z = 0,$$
于是
$$d^{2}z = -\frac{1}{F'_{1} + F'_{2}} [F''_{11} \cdot (dx + dz)^{2}$$

$$+ 2F''_{12} \cdot (dx + dz)(dy + dz) + F''_{22} \cdot (dy + dz)^{2}]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{(F'_{1} + F'_{2})^{3}} [F''_{11} \cdot (F'_{2})^{2} - 2F'_{1}F'_{2}F''_{12}$$

$$+ F''_{22} \cdot (F'_{1})^{2}](dx - dy)^{2}.$$

(2) 对等式

$$F\left(\frac{x}{z}, \frac{y}{z}\right) = 0$$

两端求微分有

于是
$$zdx - xdz + F'_2 \cdot zdy - ydz = 0,$$

$$dz = \frac{z(F'_1 dx + F'_2 dy)}{xF'_1 + yF'_2},$$

$$zdx - xdz = \frac{zF'_2 \cdot (ydx - xdy)}{xF'_1 + yF'_2},$$

$$zdy - ydz = -\frac{zF'_1 \cdot (ydx - xdy)}{xF'_1 + yF'_2}.$$

② 式乘以 z² 后再微分一次有

$$F''_{11} \cdot \frac{(z dx - x dz)^2}{z^2} + 2F''_{12} \cdot \frac{(z dx - x dz)(z dy - y dz)}{z^2}$$

$$+ F''_{22} \cdot \frac{(z dy - y dz)^2}{z^2} - (xF'_1 + yF'_2) d^2z = 0,$$

于是
$$d^2z = \frac{1}{z^2 (xF'_1 + yF'_2)} [F''_{11} \cdot (z dx - x dz)^2$$

$$+ 2F''_{12} (z dx - x dz)(z dy - y dz)$$

$$+ F''_{22} \cdot (z dy - y dz)^2]$$

$$= \frac{(y dx - x dy)^2}{(xF'_1 + yF'_2)^3} [F''_{11} \cdot (F'_2)^2 - 2F'_1 F'_2 \cdot F''_{12}]$$

$$+F_{22}'' \cdot (F_1')^2$$
].

【3399. 1】 设 z = z(x, y) 是由方程 $z^3 - zx + y = 0$ 定义的可微函数,且 x = 3, y = -2 时 z = 2,求 dz(3, -2) 和 d²z(3, -2).

解 对
$$z^3 - zx + y = 0$$

两边求微分有 $3z^2 dz - x dz - z dx + dy = 0$,

于是
$$dz = \frac{zdx - dy}{3z^2 - x}.$$

从而
$$dz\Big|_{y=-2}^{x=3} = \frac{2dx - dy}{3 \times 4 - 3} = \frac{2}{9}dx - \frac{1}{9}dy.$$

对①式两边再微分一次有

$$6z(dz)^2 + 3z^2d^2z - dxdz - xd^2z - dzdx = 0$$

于是
$$d^2z = \frac{2dxdz - 6z(dz)^2}{3z^2 - x}$$
.

从而

$$\left. \mathrm{d}^2 z \right|_{\substack{z=2\\ x=3\\ y=-2}} \ = \ \frac{2 \mathrm{d} x (\frac{2}{9} \mathrm{d} x - \frac{1}{9} \mathrm{d} y) - 6 \times 2 \cdot (\frac{2}{9} \mathrm{d} x - \frac{1}{9} \mathrm{d} y)^2}{3 \times 4 - 3} \\ = -\frac{4}{243} \mathrm{d} x^2 + \frac{10}{243} \mathrm{d} x \mathrm{d} y - \frac{4}{243} \mathrm{d} y^2.$$

【3400】 设 x = x(y, z), y = y(x, z), z = z(x, y) 是由 方程 F(x, y, z) = 0 定义的函数,证明 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1$.

证 由隐函数求导法有

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}.$$

于是 $\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial y}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -1.$

【3401】 若
$$x + y + z = 0$$
, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$. 求解 $\frac{dx}{dz}$ 和 $\frac{dy}{dz}$.

对z求导数有 解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}z} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} + 1 = 0, \\ 2x \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}z} + 2y \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} + 2z = 0. \end{cases}$$

于是我们有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}y} = \frac{y-z}{x-y}, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} = \frac{z-x}{x-y}.$$

【3402】 若 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{1}{2}z^2$, x + y + z = 2. 求 $\frac{dx}{dz}$, $\frac{dy}{dz}$, $\frac{d^2x}{dz^2}$ 及

 $\frac{d^2y}{dz^2}$ 在 x = 1, y = -1, z = 2 时的值.

解 对z求导数有

$$\begin{cases} 2x \frac{dx}{dz} + 2y \frac{dy}{dz} = z, \\ \frac{dx}{dz} + \frac{dy}{dz} + 1 = 0. \end{cases}$$
 ①

$$\left| \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}z} + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} + 1 \right| = 0. \tag{2}$$

$$\begin{cases} 2(\frac{dx}{dz})^2 + 2x\frac{d^2x}{dz^2} + 2(\frac{dy}{dz})^2 + 2\frac{d^2y}{dz^2} = 1, & 3 \\ \frac{d^2x}{dz^2} + \frac{d^2y}{dz^2} = 0. & 4 \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}z^2} + \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}z^2} = 0. \tag{4}$$

将 x=1, y=-1, z=2,

代人①、②有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}z} = 0, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}z} = -1.$$

把上述结论和 x, y, z 值及由 ④ 式决定的式子一起代入 ③ 式有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}z^2} = -\frac{1}{4}, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}z^2} = \frac{1}{4}.$$

【3403】 若 xu - yv = 0, yu + xv = 1. 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

微分有 解

$$\begin{cases} x du - y dv = v dy - u dx, \\ y du + x dv = -v dx - u dy. \end{cases}$$

于是
$$du = \frac{1}{x^2 + y^2} [-(xu + yv)dx + (xv - yu)dy],$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{xv - yu}{x^2 + y^2}.$$
同理
$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{yu - xv}{x^2 + y^2},$$

同理

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{xu + yv}{x^2 + y^2}, x^2 + y^2 > 0.$$

【3403. 1】 可微分数 u = u(x, y) 和 v = v(x, y) 由方程组 $\begin{cases} xe^{u+v} + 2uv = 1, \\ ye^{u-v} - \frac{u}{1+x} = 2x \end{cases}$

所定义,且 u(1,2) = 0, v(1,2) = 0,求 du(1,2) 和 dv(1,2).

解 对方程组微分有

$$\begin{cases} (xe^{u+v} + 2v)du + (xe^{u+v} + 2u)dv = -e^{u+v}dx, & \text{(1)} \\ (ye^{u-v} - \frac{1}{1+v})du + (\frac{u}{(1+v)^2} - ye^{u-v})dv = 2dx - e^{u-v}dy. & \text{(2)} \end{cases}$$

把 x = 1, y = 2, u(1,2) = 0, v(1,2) = 0,

代人 ①,②有

$$du + dv = -dx,$$

$$du - 2dv = 2dx - dy.$$

于是由③—④有

$$dv\Big|_{{x=1}\atop{y=2}} = -dx + \frac{1}{3}dy.$$

由 ③×2+4 有

$$\mathrm{d}u\bigg|_{x=1\atop y=2}=-\frac{1}{3}\mathrm{d}y.$$

【3404】 若 u+v=x+y, $\frac{\sin u}{\sin v}=\frac{x}{v}$. 求 du, dv, d^2u 及 d^2v .

解

$$\begin{cases} u+v=x+y, \\ y\sin u=x\sin v. \end{cases}$$

微分有

$$\begin{cases} du + dv = dx + dy, \\ \sin u dy + y \cos u du = \sin v dx + x \cos v dv. \end{cases}$$
 ①

于是

$$du = \frac{1}{x\cos v + y\cos u} [(\sin v + x\cos v)dx$$
$$-(\sin u - x\cos v)dy],$$
$$dv = \frac{1}{x\cos v + y\cos u} [-(\sin v - y\cos u)dx$$
$$+(\sin u + y\cos u)dy].$$

对①,②式再微分一次有

$$\begin{cases} d^2u + d^2v = 0\\ y\cos u \cdot d^2u + 2\cos u dy du - y\sin u \cdot du^2\\ = x\cos v d^2v + 2\cos v dx dv - x\sin v dv^2. \end{cases}$$

从而 $d^2u = -d^2v$

$$= \frac{1}{x \cos v + y \cos u} [(2 \cos v dx - x \sin v dv) dv - (2 \cos u dy - y \sin u du) du].$$

【3405】 若

$$e^{\frac{u}{x}}\cos\frac{v}{y} = \frac{x}{\sqrt{2}}, e^{\frac{u}{x}}\sin\frac{v}{y} = \frac{y}{\sqrt{2}}.$$

当 x = 1, y = 1, u = 0, $v = \frac{\pi}{4}$ 时,求 du, dv, d^2u 和 d^2v .

解 把题中两式相除,平方相加,分别有

$$\begin{cases} \tan \frac{v}{y} = \frac{y}{x}, \\ e^{\frac{2u}{x}} = \frac{x^2 + y^2}{2}. \end{cases}$$

微分 ① 式有

$$\sec^2 \frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{y dv - v dy}{y^2} = \frac{x dy - y dx}{x^2}.$$

把
$$x=1,y=1,v=\frac{\pi}{4}$$
,

代人③有

$$dv = \frac{\pi}{4}dy - \frac{1}{2}(dx - dy).$$

微分③式有

$$2\sec^{2}\frac{v}{y}\tan\frac{v}{y} \cdot \left(\frac{ydv - vdy}{y^{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$+\sec^{2}\frac{v}{y} \cdot \frac{y^{2}d^{2}v - 2(ydv - vdy)dy}{y^{3}}$$

$$= -\frac{2(xdy - ydx)dx}{r^{3}}.$$
(4)

把
$$x=1, y=1, v=\frac{\pi}{4}$$
,

及 dv 值代入 ④ 式有

$$\mathrm{d}^2 v = \frac{1}{2} (\mathrm{d} x - \mathrm{d} y)^2$$

微分②式

$$2e^{\frac{2u}{x}} \cdot \frac{xdu - udx}{x^2} = xdx + ydy.$$
 (5)

把
$$x = 1, y = 1, u = 0,$$

代入⑤ 式有

$$du = \frac{dx + dy}{2}.$$

微分⑤式有

$$4e^{\frac{2u}{x}}\left(\frac{xdu - udx}{x^2}\right)^2 + 2e^{\frac{2u}{x}}\frac{x^2d^2u - 2(xdu - udx)dx}{x^3}$$

$$= dx^2 + dy^2.$$

把 x = 1, y = 1, u = 0,

及 du 代入 ⑥ 式有

$$\mathrm{d}^2 u = \mathrm{d} x^2.$$

【3406】 设
$$x = t + t^{-1}$$
, $y = t^2 + t^{-2}$, $z = t^3 + t^{-3}$.

求解 $\frac{dy}{dx}$, $\frac{dz}{dx}$, $\frac{d^2y}{dx^2}$ 和 $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2}$.

$$\mathbf{H} \frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2t - \frac{2}{t^3}}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 2\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right),$$

$$\frac{dz}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dz}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3t^2 - \frac{3}{t^4}}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 3\left(t^2 + \frac{1}{t^2} + 1\right),$$

$$\frac{d^2y}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dy}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{2\left(1 - \frac{1}{t^2}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 2.$$

$$\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = \frac{\frac{d}{dt}\left(\frac{dz}{dx}\right)}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{3\left(2t - \frac{3}{t^3}\right)}{1 - \frac{1}{t^2}} = 6\left(t + \frac{1}{t}\right).$$

【3407】 在 Oxy 平面的什么域内方程组

$$x = u + v, y = u^2 + v^2, z = u^3 + v^3$$

(其中参数 u 和 v 取所有可能的实值) 把 z 定义为变量 x 和 y 的函数?求出导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解 由
$$\begin{cases} u+v=x, \\ v^2+u^2=y. \end{cases}$$
 有 $u=\frac{x\pm\sqrt{2y-x^2}}{2}, v=\frac{x\mp\sqrt{2y-x^2}}{4},$ 其中 $2y-x^2\geqslant 0,$ 或 $y\geqslant \frac{x^2}{2}.$

对方程组

$$\begin{cases} x = u + v, \\ y = u^2 + v^2. \end{cases}$$

求关于 x 的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = 2u \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 2v \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}. \end{cases}$$

于是
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{v}{v - u}, \\ \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{u}{v - u}. \end{cases} \quad (u \neq v)$$

又对 $z = u^3 + v^3$ 求关于x 的偏导数有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3u^2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + 3v^2 \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 3u^2 \cdot \frac{v}{v - u} - 3v^2 \cdot \frac{u}{v - u}$$
$$= -3uv.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{3}{2}(u+v).$$

【3407.1】 若

$$\begin{cases} x = u + \ln v, \\ y = v - \ln u, \\ z = 2u + v. \end{cases}$$

在 u = 1, v = 1 时,求出 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial r}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$.

对方程组 解

$$\begin{cases} x = u + \ln v, \\ y = v - \ln u, \\ z = 2u + v. \end{cases}$$

求关于 x 的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = u'_x + \frac{v'_x}{v}, \\ 0 = v'_x - \frac{u'_x}{u}, \\ z_x = 2u'_x + v'_x. \end{cases}$$

u > 0, v > 0,其中

$$u'_x = \frac{uv}{1+uv}, v'_x = \frac{v}{1+uv}.$$

于是
$$u'_x \Big|_{v=1}^{u=1} = \frac{1}{2}, v'_x \Big|_{v=1}^{u=1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

从而
$$z'_x \Big|_{v=1}^{u=1} = 2 \times \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{3}{2}.$$

同理有
$$u'_y = -\frac{u}{1+uv}, u'_y = \frac{uv}{uv+1}.$$

于是
$$u'_y \Big|_{y=1}^{u=1} = -\frac{1}{2}, v'_y \Big|_{y=1}^{u=1} = \frac{1}{2}.$$

从而
$$z'_y \Big|_{y=1}^{u=1} = 2 \times \left(-\frac{1}{2}\right) + \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{1}{2}.$$

【3407.2】 若

$$\begin{cases} x = u + v^2, \\ y = u^2 - v^3, \\ z = 2uv. \end{cases}$$

在
$$u = 2$$
, $v = 1$ 时,求出 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$.

解 对方程组

$$\begin{cases} x = u + v^2, \\ y = u^2 - v^2, \\ z = 2uv. \end{cases}$$

两边求关于 x 的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = u'_{x} + 2vv'_{x}, \\ 0 = 2uu'_{x} - 2vv'_{x}, \\ z'_{x} = 2(u'_{x}v + uv'_{x}). \end{cases}$$

从而有

$$\begin{cases} u'_{x} = \frac{1}{1+2u}, \\ v'_{x} = \frac{u}{v(1+2u)}. \end{cases}$$

于是
$$u'_{x}\Big|_{\substack{u=2\\v=1}} = \frac{1}{5}$$
, $v'_{x}\Big|_{\substack{u=2\\v=1}} = \frac{2}{5}$.

对方程组

$$\begin{cases} x = u + v^2, \\ y = u^2 - v^2. \end{cases}$$

两边求关于y的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 0 = u'_{y} + 2vv'_{y}, \\ 1 = 2uu'_{y} - 2vv'_{y}. \end{cases}$$

于是

$$\begin{cases} u'_{y} = \frac{1}{1+2u}, \\ v'_{y} = -\frac{1}{2v(1+2u)}. \end{cases}$$

从而
$$u'_y\Big|_{\substack{u=2\\v=1}} = \frac{1}{5}, v'_y\Big|_{\substack{u=2\\v=1}} = -\frac{1}{10}.$$

对 $u'_y = \frac{1}{1+2u}$ 两边求关于 x 的偏导数有

$$u''_{xy} = -\frac{2u'_{y}}{(1+2u)^2} = -\frac{2}{(1+2u)^3},$$

于是
$$u''_{xy}\Big|_{\substack{u=2\\v=1}} = -\frac{2}{125}$$
.

又对 $v'_y = -\frac{1}{2v(1+2u)}$ 两边求关于 x 的偏导数有

$$v''_{xy} = \frac{2v'_{x}(1+2u) + 2v \cdot 2u'_{x}}{[2v(1+2u)]^{2}}$$

从而
$$v''_{xy}\Big|_{v=2\atop v=1} = \frac{2 \times \frac{2}{5} (1+2 \times 2) + 2 \times 1 \times 2 \times \frac{1}{5}}{100}$$

$$= \frac{24}{500}.$$

对
$$z'_x = 2(u'_x v + u v'_x)$$

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两边求关于y的偏导数有

$$z''_{xy} = 2[u''_{xy}v + u'_{x}v'_{y} + u'_{y}v'_{x} + uv''_{xy}].$$
 (5)

把①,②,③,④代人⑤式有

$$z''_{xy}\Big|_{\substack{u=2\\v=1}}=\frac{7}{50}.$$

【3408】 若 $x = \cos\varphi\cos\psi, y = \cos\varphi\sin\psi, z = \sin\varphi.$ 求 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}$.

解 对

 $x = \cos\varphi\cos\psi, y = \cos\varphi\sin\psi,$

求关于 x 的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = -\sin\varphi\cos\psi\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} - \cos\varphi\sin\psi\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = -\sin\varphi\sin\psi\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial x} + \cos\varphi\cos\psi\frac{\partial\psi}{\partial x}. \end{cases}$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\cos \psi}{\sin \varphi}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\sin \psi}{\cos \varphi}.$$

从而
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos\varphi \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} = -\cot\varphi \cos\varphi$$
,

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial \varphi} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial \psi} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}
= \frac{\cos \psi}{\sin^2 \varphi} \cdot \left(-\frac{\cos \psi}{\sin \varphi} \right) + \cot \varphi \sin \psi \cdot \left(-\frac{\sin \psi}{\cos \varphi} \right)
= -\frac{\cos^2 \psi + \sin^2 \psi \cdot \sin^2 \varphi}{\sin^3 \varphi}
= -\frac{\sin^2 \varphi + \cos^2 \varphi \cdot \cos^2 \psi}{\sin^3 \varphi}.$$

【3409】 若
$$x = u\cos v, y = u\sin v, z = v.$$
 求出 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}$ 和

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$.

解 对 $x = u\cos v, y = u\sin v,$

两边求微分有

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$$dx = \cos v du - u \sin v dv,$$

$$dy = \sin v du + u \cos v dv.$$

$$du = \cos v dx + \sin v dy,$$

$$dv = \frac{1}{u} (-\sin v dx + \cos v dy),$$

$$udv = -\sin vdx + \cos vdy,$$

$$udv = -\sin vdx + \cos vdy.$$

对①式两边求微分有

于是

 $ud^2v + dudv = -\cos v dv dx - \sin v dv dy = -du dv$

从而
$$d^2z = d^2v = -\frac{2}{u}dudv$$

$$= -\frac{2}{u^2}(\cos v dx + \sin v dy) \cdot (-\sin v dx + \cos v dy)$$

$$= \frac{2}{u^2}(\sin v \cos v dx^2 - \cos 2v dx dy - \sin v \cos v dy^2).$$

故
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2\sin v \cos v}{u^2} = \frac{\sin 2v}{u^2},$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\cos 2v}{u^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{\sin 2v}{u^2}.$$

【3410】 设函数 z = z(x,y) 由方程组 $x = e^{u+v}, y = e^{u-v}, z = uv(u 和 v 为参数) 定义, 当 u = 0 及 v = 0 时,求 dz 与 d²z.$

解
$$dx\Big|_{\substack{u=0\\v=0}} = e^{u+v}(du+dv)\Big|_{\substack{u=0\\v=0}} = du+dv,$$

$$dy\Big|_{\substack{u=0\\v=0}\\v=0}} = e^{u-v}(du-dv)\Big|_{\substack{u=0\\v=0\\v=0}} = du-dv.$$

于是,当u = 0, v = 0时

$$du = \frac{1}{2}(dx + dy), dv = \frac{1}{2}(dx - dy),$$

$$\mathrm{d}z = u\mathrm{d}v + v\mathrm{d}u = 0,$$

$$d^2z = ud^2v + 2dudv + vd^2u = 2dudv$$
$$= 2\left(\frac{dx + dy}{2}\right)\left(\frac{dx - dy}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2}(dx^2 - dy^2).$$

【3411】 若
$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
,这里 $y = y(x)$ 由方程 $x^2 - xy + y^2$ — 147 —

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$$= 1 定义,求 \frac{dz}{dx} 及 \frac{d^2z}{dx^2}.$$
解 由 $x^2 - xy + y^2 = 1$,
有 $2x - y - xy' + 2yy' = 0$,
 $2 - 2y' - xy'' + 2y'^2 + 2yy'' = 0$.

于是 $y' = \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y},$
 $y'' = \frac{6(x^2 - xy + y^2)}{(x - 2y)^3} = \frac{6}{(x - 2y)^3}.$
由 $z = x^2 + y^2,$
有 $\frac{dz}{dx} = 2x + 2yy' = 2x + 2y \cdot \frac{2x - y}{x - 2y}$
 $= \frac{2(x^2 - y^2)}{x - 2y},$
 $\frac{d^2z}{dx^2} = 2 + 2y'^2 + 2y''y = 2y' + xy''$
 $= \frac{2(2x - y)}{x - 2y} + \frac{6x}{(x - 2y)^3}.$
【3412】 若 $u = \frac{x + z}{y + z}$, 这里 z 由 方程 z e^z = x e^x + y e^y 定义,

【3412】 若 $u = \frac{x+z}{y+z}$,这里z由方程 $ze^z = xe^x + ye^y$ 定义,

求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$.

$$ze^z = xe^x + ye^y$$
,

两边求微分有

$$e^{z}(1+z)dz = e^{x}(1+x)dx + e^{y}(1+y)dy$$
.

又由
$$u = \frac{x+z}{y+z}$$
,

有
$$du = \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} [(y+z)dx + (y+z)dz$$
$$-(x+z)dy - (x+z)dz]$$
$$= \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} [(y+z)dx - (x+z)dy + (y-x)dz]$$

$$= \frac{1}{(y+z)^2} \left[(y+z) dx - (x+z) dy + \frac{(y-x)e^x(1+x)}{e^z(1+z)} dx + \frac{(y-x)e^y(1+y)}{e^z(1+z)} dy \right],$$

$$= \frac{1}{y+z} + \frac{(x+1)(y-x)}{(x+1)(y+z)^2} e^{x-z},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y+z} + \frac{(x+1)(y-x)}{(z+1)(y+z)^2} e^{x-z},
\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{x+z}{(y+z)^2} + \frac{(y+1)(y-x)}{(z+1)(y+z)^2} e^{y-z}.$$

【3413】 设方程

$$x = \varphi(u,v), y = \psi(u,v), z = \chi(u,v)$$

定义 z 作为 x 和 y 的函数,求 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 及 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$.

解 对x求偏导数有

$$1 = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \qquad (1)$$

$$0 = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$
 (2)

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

由①和②有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}, \tag{4}$$

其中

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}.$$

把 ④ 的结果代入 ③ 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{A} \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial u} \right].$$

同理有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{A} \left[\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \chi}{\partial v} \right].$$

【3414】 设 $x = \varphi(u,v), y = \psi(u,v)$ 求反函数u = u(x,y)和v = v(x,y)的一阶和二阶偏导数.

解 求两次微分有

$$dx = \varphi'_{1}du + \varphi'_{2}dv,$$

$$dy = \psi'_{1}du + \psi'_{2}dv,$$

$$0 = \varphi''_{11}du^{2} + 2\varphi''_{12}dudv + \varphi''_{22}dv^{2} + \varphi'_{1}d^{2}u + \varphi'_{2}d^{2}v,$$
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$$0 = \psi''_{11} du^2 + 2\psi''_{12} du dv + \psi''_{22} dv^2 + \psi'_{1} d^2 u + \psi'_{2} d^2 v,$$
(4)

其中右下面标号 1,2 分别代表对 u,υ 的偏导数.

$$\Leftrightarrow I = \varphi'_{1} \psi'_{2} - \varphi'_{2} \psi'_{1},$$

则由 ①,②有

$$du = \frac{1}{I} (\psi'_2 dx - \varphi'_2 dy), \qquad (5)$$

$$du = \frac{1}{I} (\varphi'_1 dy - \varphi'_1 dx).$$
 (6)

于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I} \phi'_{z} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v},$$
 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}.$

根据③,④,并把⑤,⑥代入有

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}^{2}u &= \frac{1}{I} \big[\varphi'_{2} (\varphi''_{11} \mathrm{d}u^{2} + 2 \varphi''_{12} \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v + \varphi''_{22} \mathrm{d}v^{2}) \\ &- \varphi'_{2} (\varphi''_{11} \mathrm{d}u^{2} + 2 \varphi''_{12} \mathrm{d}u \mathrm{d}v + \varphi''_{12} \mathrm{d}v^{2}) \big] \\ &= \frac{1}{I^{3}} \big[(\varphi'_{2} \varphi''_{11} - \varphi'_{2} \varphi''_{11}) (\varphi'_{2} \mathrm{d}x - \varphi'_{2} \mathrm{d}y)^{2} \\ &+ 2 (\varphi'_{2} \varphi''_{12} - \varphi'_{2} \varphi''_{12}) (\varphi'_{2} \mathrm{d}x - \varphi'_{2} \mathrm{d}y) (\varphi'_{1} \mathrm{d}y - \varphi'_{1} \mathrm{d}x) \\ &+ (\varphi'_{2} \varphi''_{22} - \varphi'_{2} \varphi''_{22}) (\varphi'_{1} \mathrm{d}y - \varphi'_{1} \mathrm{d}x)^{2} \big] \\ &= \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x \partial y} \mathrm{d}x \mathrm{d}y + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial y^{2}} \mathrm{d}y^{2}. \end{split}$$

比较上式两端的系数有

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{1}{I^{3}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u^{2}} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u^{2}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \right)^{2} \right. \\
\left. - 2 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \\
+ \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial v^{2}} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial v^{2}} \right) \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right)^{2} \right], \\
\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{I^{3}} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u^{2}} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u^{2}} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \\
- \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right) \\
+ \left(\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial v^{2}} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} \right) \\
- 2 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \right)^{2} \\
- 2 \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial u \partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\
+ \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} \psi}{\partial v^{2}} - \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} \varphi}{\partial v^{2}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \right)^{2} \right].$$

类似地可求 d^2v , $\frac{\partial^2v}{\partial x^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2v}{\partial x\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial^2v}{\partial y^2}$.

【3415】 若(1)
$$x = u\cos\frac{v}{u}$$
, $y = u\sin\frac{v}{u}$;

(2)
$$x = e^{u} + u\sin v, y = e^{u} - u\cos v.$$

求
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$.

解 (1)由

$$\varphi(u,v) = u\cos\frac{v}{u}, \psi(u,v) = u\sin\frac{v}{u},$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \cos\frac{v}{u} + \frac{v}{u}\sin\frac{v}{u}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\sin\frac{v}{u},$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = \sin\frac{v}{u} - \frac{v}{u}\cos\frac{v}{u}, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \cos\frac{v}{u},$$

$$I = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \cdot \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}$$

$$= \left(\cos\frac{v}{u} + \frac{v}{u}\sin\frac{v}{u}\right)\cos\frac{v}{u}$$
$$+\sin\frac{v}{u} \cdot \left(\sin\frac{v}{u} - \frac{v}{u}\cos\frac{v}{u}\right)$$
$$= 1.$$

于是由 3414 结论有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = \cos \frac{v}{u},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = \sin \frac{v}{u},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = \frac{v}{u} \cos \frac{v}{u} - \sin \frac{v}{u},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{v}{u} \sin \frac{v}{u} + \cos \frac{v}{u}.$$

(2)由

$$\varphi(u,v) = e^{u} + u \sin v, \psi(u,v) = e^{u} - u \cos v,$$

$$\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = e^u + \sin v, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = u \cos v,$$

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} = e^u - \cos v, \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} = u \sin v,$$

$$I = (e^{u} + \sin v)u\sin v - (e^{u} - \cos v)u\cos v$$
$$= u[e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v) + 1].$$

于是由 3414 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\sin v}{e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v) + 1},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\cos v}{e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v) + 1},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{e^{u} - \cos u}{u[e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{e^{u} + \sin v}{u[e^{u}(\sin v - \cos v) + 1]}.$$

【3416】 函数 u = u(x) 由以下方程组定义:u = f(x,y,y)

z),
$$g((x,y,z) = 0$$
, $h(x,y,z) = 0$. $\Re \frac{du}{dx} \& 2 \frac{d^2u}{dx^2}$.

解 微分有

$$du = f'_{x}dx + f'_{y}dy + f'_{z}dz$$

$$= \left(dx\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)f,$$
①

$$0 = g'_{x} dx + g'_{y} dy + g'_{z} dz$$

$$= \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) g, \qquad (2)$$

$$0 = h'_{x} \mathrm{d}x + h'_{y} \mathrm{d}y + h'_{z} \mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right) h.$$
 3

则由 ②, ③ 有

$$dy = \frac{I_2}{I_1} dx, dz = \frac{I_3}{I_1} dx.$$

把 dy, dz 代入 ①, 我们有

$$du = f'_{x}dx + f'_{y} \cdot \frac{I_{2}}{I_{1}}dx + f'_{z} \cdot \frac{I_{3}}{I_{1}}dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{I_{1}}(I_{1}f'_{x} + I_{2}f'_{y} + I_{3}f'_{z})dx = \frac{I}{I_{1}}dx,$$

其中
$$I = \frac{D(f,g,h)}{D(x,y,z)}.$$

于是
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{I}{I_1}$$
.

现对①,②,③式再求微分有

$$\mathrm{d}^2 u = \left(\mathrm{d} x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \mathrm{d} y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + \mathrm{d} z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^2 f + f'_{y} \mathrm{d}^2 y + f'_{z} \mathrm{d}^2 z,$$

4

$$0 = \left(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^2 g + g'_{y} d^2 y + g'_{z} d^2 z, \text{ (5)}$$

$$d^{2}u = \frac{1}{I_{1}} \Big[I_{1} \cdot \Big(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Big)^{2} f$$

$$+ I_{4} \cdot \Big(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Big)^{2} g$$

$$+ I_{5} \cdot \Big(dx \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + dy \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + dz \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Big)^{2} h \Big].$$

把 $dy = \frac{I_2}{I_1} dx$, $dz = \frac{I_3}{I_1} dx$.

代入上式有
$$\frac{d^2 u}{dx^2} = \frac{1}{I_1^3} \Big[I_1 \cdot \Big(I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Big)^2 f$$

$$+ I_4 \cdot \Big(I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Big)^2 g$$

$$+ I_5 \cdot \Big(I_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + I_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + I_3 \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \Big)^2 h \Big].$$

【3417】 函数 u = u(x,y) 由以下方程组定义:u = f(x,y)

$$(z,t), g(y,z,t) = 0, h(z,t) = 0. \ \text{\vec{x}} \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \ \text{n} \ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}.$$

解 对
$$u = f(x, y, z, t), g(y, z, t) = 0, h(z, t) = 0,$$

求微分有 $du = f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_z dz + f'_t dt,$

$$0 = g'_y dy + g'_z dz + g'_t dt, \qquad (2)$$

$$0 = h'_z dz + h'_t dt.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I_1 = \frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(z,t)},$$

$$(3)$$

于是由②,③有

$$dz = \frac{1}{I_1} (-g'_y h'_t) dy, dt = \frac{1}{I_1} \cdot (g'_y h'_z) dy.$$

把 dz, dt 代人 ① 式有

$$du = f'_x dx + f'_y dy - \frac{g'_y}{I_1} (f'_z h'_t - f'_t h'_z) dy.$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'_x, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'_y + g'_y \cdot \frac{I_2}{I_1},$$

其中
$$I_2 = \frac{\partial(h,f)}{\partial(z,t)}$$
.

【3418】 设x = f(u, v, w), y = g(u, v, w), z = h(u, v, w). 求 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$.

解 对

$$x = f(u,v,w), y = g(u,v,w), z = h(u,v,w)$$

求微分有

$$dx = f'_{u}du + f'_{v}dv + f'_{w}dw,$$

$$dy = g'_{u}du + g'_{v}dv + g'_{w}dw,$$

$$dz = h'_{u}du + h'_{v}dv + h'_{w}dw.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow I = \frac{\partial (f,g,h)}{\partial (u,v,w)},$$

于是有
$$du = \frac{1}{I} \begin{vmatrix} dx & f'_v & f'_w \\ dy & g'_v & g'_w \\ dz & h'_v & h'_w \end{vmatrix} = \frac{I_1}{I} dx + \frac{I_2}{I} dy + \frac{I_3}{I} dz;$$

其中
$$I_1 = \frac{\partial(g,h)}{\partial(v,w)}, I_2 = \frac{\partial(h,f)}{\partial(v,w)}, I_3 = \frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(v,w)}.$$

从而
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{I_1}{I}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{I_2}{I}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{I_3}{I}.$$

【3419】 设函数 z = z(x,y) 满足方程组 f(x,y,z,t) = 0,

g(x,y,z,t) = 0. 这里 t 为变量参数. 求 dz.

解 对
$$f(x,y,z,t) = 0, g(x,y,z,t) = 0$$
,

微分有
$$f'_x dx + f'_y dy + f'_z dz + f'_t dt = 0$$
,

$$g'_x dx + g'_y dy + g'_z dz + g'_t dt = 0.$$

把 dz, dt 看作未知数,解上述方程有

$$dz = \frac{1}{I_3} [f'_{t} \cdot (g'_{x} dx + g'_{y} dy) - g'_{t} \cdot (f'_{x} dx + f'_{y} dy)]$$

$$= \frac{1}{I_3} [(f'_{t} g'_{x} - g'_{t} f'_{x}) dx + (f'_{t} g'_{y} - g'_{t} f'_{y}) dy]$$

$$= -\frac{I_1 dx + I_2 dy}{I_3},$$

其中
$$I_1 = \frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(x,t)}, I_2 = \frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(y,t)}, I_3 = \frac{\partial(f,g)}{\partial(z,t)}.$$

【3420】 设 u = f(z),这里 z 为变量 x 和 y 的隐函数,且由 方程 $z = x + y\varphi(z)$ 定义.证明拉格朗日公式:

$$\frac{\partial^n u}{\partial y^n} = \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{n-1}} \Big\{ \left[\varphi(z) \right]^n \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \Big\}.$$

提示:证明 n=1 的公式并采用数学归纳法.

if
$$dz = dx + \varphi(z)dy + y\varphi'(z)dz$$

有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{1 - y\varphi'(z)},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\varphi(z)}{1 - y\varphi'(z)} = \varphi(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}.$$

于是有
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'(z) \varphi(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
.

从而当n=1时成立.对任意可微函数g(z)有

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[g(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$= \varphi(z) g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \varphi(z) g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= \varphi(z) g'(z) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + g(z) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= \varphi(z)g'(z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \varphi'(z)g(z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \varphi(z)g(z)\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$$
$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\varphi(z)g(z)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right],$$

 $\Leftrightarrow g(z) = \varphi(z),$

有
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\varphi(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\varphi^2(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right].$$

也就是n=2时,该公式也成立,现设n=k时,公式成立.即

$$\frac{\partial^k u}{\partial y^k} = \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left[\varphi^k(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right].$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial^{k+1} u}{\partial y^{k+1}} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left\{ \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left[\varphi^k(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \right\} = \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\varphi^k(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \right\}$$
$$= \frac{\partial^{k-1}}{\partial x^{k-1}} \left\{ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\varphi^{k+1}(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right] \right\} = \frac{\partial^k}{\partial x^k} \left[\varphi^{k+1}(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right].$$

因而,当n=k+1时,拉格朗日公式也成立,从而对一切自然数n,

皆有
$$\frac{\partial^n u}{\partial v^n} = \frac{\partial^{n-1}}{\partial x^{n-1}} \left[\varphi^n(z) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right].$$

【3421】 设函数 z = z(x,y) 由以下方程定义:

$$\Phi(x-az,y-bz)=0,$$

其中 $\Phi(u,v)$ 为变量u和v的任意可微函数(a和b为常数). 证明z=z(x,y) 是方程 $a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=1$ 的解. 说明公式 ① 的几何性质.

证 由

$$\begin{cases} \Phi'_{1} \cdot \left(1 - a \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right) - b \Phi'_{2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0, \\ -\Phi'_{1} \cdot a \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \Phi'_{2} \cdot \left(1 - b \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\Phi'_1}{a\Phi'_1 + b\Phi'_2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\Phi'_2}{a\Phi'_1 + b\Phi'_2}.$$

把上面两等式依次乘 a、b,然后相加有

$$a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$$
,

即 z = z(x,y) 为方程 $a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1$ 的解.

等式
$$a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}-1=0$$
表示曲面①上任一点 $P_1(x_1,y_1,z_1)$

的法向量 $\mathbf{n}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{P_1}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{P_1}, -1 \right\}$ 皆与向量的 $\mathbf{r}_1 = \{a, b, 1\}$ 垂直, 过点 P_1 作平行于 \mathbf{r}_1 的直线 l_1

$$\frac{x - x_1}{a} = \frac{y - y_1}{b} = \frac{z - z_1}{1}.$$

易知 l_1 上的点皆在曲面 ① 上,于是,曲面 ① 是母线平行于 r_1 的柱面.

【3422】 设函数 z = z(x,y) 由以下方程定义:

$$\Phi\left(\frac{x-x_0}{z-z_0},\frac{y-y_0}{z-z_0}\right)=0,$$

其中 $\Phi(u,v)$ 为变量 u 和 v 的任意可微函数. 证明 z=z(x,y) 满足方程:

 $(x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=z-z_0$. 说明公式②的几何性质.

证 由于

$$\Phi'_{1} \cdot \frac{z - z_{0} - (x - x_{0}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(z - z_{0})^{2}} - \Phi'_{2} \cdot \frac{(y - y_{0}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}}{(z - z_{0})^{2}} = 0,$$

$$-\Phi'_{1} \cdot \frac{(x - x_{0}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(z - z_{0})^{2}} + \Phi'_{2} \cdot \frac{z - z_{0} - (y - y_{0}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{(z - z_{0})^{2}} = 0,$$
于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{(z - z_{0}) \Phi'_{1}}{(x - x_{0}) \Phi'_{1} + (y - y_{0}) \Phi'_{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{(z - z_{0}) \Phi'_{2}}{(x - x_{0}) \Phi'_{1} + (y - y_{0}) \Phi'_{2}}.$$

把上面二个等式依次乘以 $x-x_0$ 及 $y-y_0$,然后相加有

$$(x-x_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}+(y-y_0)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=z-z_0.$$

等式
$$(x-x_0)$$
 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y-y_0)$ $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - (z-z_0) = 0$,

表示曲面(2) 在其上任一点 $P_2(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ 的法向量

$$n_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big|_{P_2}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big|_{P_2}, -1 \right\},$$

与向量 $\mathbf{r}_2 = \{x_2 - x_0, y_2 - y_0, z_2 - z_0\}$,

垂直,作过点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$, $P_2(x_2,y_2,z_2)$ 的直线 L_2

$$\frac{x-x_0}{x_2-x_0}=\frac{y-y_0}{y_2-y_0}=\frac{z-z_0}{z_2-z_0},$$

易知 L_2 上的任一点皆在曲面 ② 上,于是曲面 ② 是顶点在 P_0 的锥面.

【3423】 证明:由以下方程

$$ax + by + cz = \Phi(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$
 3

(其中 $\Phi(u)$ 为变量u 和a 的任意微分函数,b 和c 为常数) 定义的函数 z = z(x,y) 满足方程: $(cy - bz) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az - cx) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = bx - ay$. 说明公式③的几何性质.

证 由

$$a + c \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \Phi' \cdot \left(2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right),$$

$$b + c \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \Phi' \cdot \left(2y + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x\Phi' - a}{c - 2z\Phi'}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2y\Phi' - b}{c - 2z\Phi'}.$$

有

把上面二个等式依次乘以(cy-bz)和(az-cx),然后相加有

$$(cy-bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az-cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{(2x\Phi'-a)(cy-bz) + (2y\Phi'-b)(az-cx)}{c-2z\Phi'}$$

$$= \frac{(c-2z\Phi')(bx-ay)}{c-2z\Phi'} = bx-ay.$$

设 $P_3(x_3,y_3,z_3)$ 是曲面 ③ 上任意一点,记

$$r_3 = \{a,b,c\},\$$

由曲面③ 在 P3 点的法向量为

$$\mathbf{n}_3 = \left\{ \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial x} \Big|_{P_3}, \frac{\partial \mathbf{z}}{\partial y} \Big|_{P_3}, -1 \right\},$$

有
$$(cy-bz)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (az-cx)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - (bx-ay) = 0.$$

于是 $n_3 \perp (P_3 \times r_3)$,

其中 $\vec{P}_3 = \{x_3, y_3, z_3\}.$

设由原点到 P_3 的距离为 d,即

$$x_3^2 + y_3^2 + z_3^2 = d^2$$
.

考虑平面 A: ax + by + cz = d 和过点 P_3 的球面 $S: x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = d^2$, 且设平面 A 与球面 S 的交线为 C,则

$$1^{\circ}$$
 由点 P_3 在曲面 ③ 上可知 $ax_3 + by_3 + cz = \Phi(x_3^2 + y_3^2 + z_3^2)$, 即 $d = \Phi(d^2)$.

这说明曲线 c 点的坐标皆满足方程 ③,即曲线 C 位于曲面 ③ 上.

- 2° 由 A 为平面,S 为球面知交线 C 为一圆周曲线.
- 3° 圆C的圆心Q即为由原点到平面A的垂足,故Q点位于过原点且与平面A垂直的直线l上.

综上所述,可见曲面③是以直线 $l: \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = \frac{z}{c}$ 为旋转轴的旋转曲面.

【3424】 函数 z = z(x,y) 由以下方程定义:

$$x^2+y^2+z^2=yf\left(\frac{z}{y}\right),$$

证明:
$$(x^2 - y^2 - z^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2xz$$
.

证 由
$$2x + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(\frac{z}{y}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$
,

有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2x}{f'(\frac{z}{v}) - 2z}$$
.

同理有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - zf'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right)}{2yz - yf'\left(\frac{z}{y}\right)},$$
于是
$$(x^2 - y^2 - z^2) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2xy \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{2xy(z^2 + y^2 - x^2) + 2xy(x^2 - y^2 + z^2 - zf')}{y(2z - f')}$$

$$= \frac{2xyz(2z - f')}{y(2z - f')} = 2xz.$$

【3425】 函数 z = z(x,y) 由以下方程定义:

$$F(x+zy^{-1},y+zx^{-1})=0$$

证明:
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z - xy$$
.

证 由

【3426】 证明:由以下方程组

$$\begin{cases} x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha + \ln z = f(\alpha), \\ -x\sin\alpha + y\cos\alpha = f'(\alpha), \end{cases}$$

(其中 $\alpha = \alpha(x,y)$ 为变量参数和 $f(\alpha)$ 为任意微分函数) 定义的函数 z = z(x,y) 满足方程 $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = z^2$.

对 $x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha + \ln\alpha = f(\alpha)$, 证

两边求关于 x 的偏导数有

$$\cos\alpha - x\sin\alpha \frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial x} + y\cos\alpha \frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f'(\alpha) \frac{\partial\alpha}{\partial x}.$$

$$-x\sin\alpha + y\cos\alpha = f'(\alpha),$$

代入上式有

$$\cos\alpha + \frac{1}{z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 0$$
,

或
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -z\cos\alpha$$
. ①

同理有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -z\sin\alpha$$
.

把 ①,② 两式依次平方,然后相加有

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = z^2.$$

【3427】 证明:由以下方程组

$$\begin{cases} z = \alpha x + \frac{y}{\alpha} + f(\alpha), \\ 0 = x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha), \end{cases}$$

定义的函数 z = z(x,y) 满足方程

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1.$$

证 由

$$dz = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy + \left[x - \frac{y}{\alpha^2} + f'(\alpha) \right] d\alpha = \alpha dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \alpha, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\alpha},$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \alpha \cdot \frac{1}{\alpha} = 1.$$

【3428】 证明:由以下方程组

$$\begin{cases} [z-f(\alpha)]^2 = x^2(y^2 - \alpha^2), \\ [z-f(\alpha)]f'(\alpha) = \alpha x^2, \end{cases}$$

定义的函数 z = z(x,y) 满足方程 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy$.

$$2[z-f(\alpha)][dz-f'(\alpha)d\alpha]$$

$$= (y^2-\alpha^2)2xdx+x^2(2ydy-2\alpha d\alpha),$$

于是
$$[z-f(\alpha)]dz = x(y^2 - \alpha^2)dx + x^2ydy$$
$$- \{\alpha x^2 - [z-f(x)]f'(\alpha)\}d\alpha$$
$$= x(y^2 - \alpha^2)dx + x^2ydy.$$

从而
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x(y^2 - \alpha^2)}{z - f(\alpha)}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^2 y}{z - f(\alpha)}.$$

故
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x^3 y(y^2 - \alpha^2)}{[z - f(\alpha)]^2} = xy \cdot \frac{x^2 (y^2 - \alpha^2)}{[z - f(\alpha)]^2} = xy.$$

【3429】 证明:由以下方程组

$$z = \alpha x + y \varphi(\alpha) + \psi(\alpha),$$

$$0 = x + y \varphi'(\alpha) + \psi'(\alpha),$$

定义的函数 z = z(x,y) 满足方程 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = 0$.

证 因为

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \alpha + x \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + y \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} + \psi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}$$
$$= \alpha + \left[x + y \varphi'(\alpha) + \psi'(\alpha) \right] \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} = \alpha,$$

有
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} + \varphi(\alpha) + y \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} + \psi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} = \varphi(\alpha),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial a}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x} = \varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \varphi'(\alpha) - \left(\frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y}\right)^2 \\
= \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \left[\varphi'(\alpha) \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial \alpha}{\partial y} \right],$$

又
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y \partial x},$$
 于是
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^2 = 0.$$

【3430】 证明:由以下方程式

$$y = x\varphi(z) + \psi(z)$$
,

定义的隐函数 z = z(x,y) 满足方程

$$-\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = 0.$$

$$\vdots \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \qquad \vdots$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = p, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = q, \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = r,$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = s, \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = t.$$

现对方程两边分别求关于 x 和 y 的偏导数有

$$\varphi(z) + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]p = 0,$$

$$[x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]q = 1,$$

$$2\varphi'(z)p + [x\varphi''(z) + \psi''(z)]p^2 + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]r = 0,$$

 $\varphi'(z)q + [x\varphi''(z) + \psi''(z)]pq + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]s = 0.$

$$[x\varphi''(z) + \psi''(z)q^2] + [x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]t = 0.$$

把①、②、③ 三式依次乘以 q^2 ,(-2pq)及 p^2 ,然后相加.又

$$[x\varphi'(z) + \psi'(z)]q = 1 \neq 0.$$

于是 $rq^2 - 2pqs + tp^2 = 0,$

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

§ 4. 变量代换

1. 在含有导数的式子中的变量代换 在下式中:

$$A = \Phi(x, y, y'_x, y''_x, \cdots),$$

需要把 x,y 转换成新的变量:t(白变量) 及 u(函数),它们通过 -164 -

方程

$$x = f(t,u), y = g(t,u)$$
 (1)

与原来的变量 x 及 y 联系起来将方程式 ① 微分,得出:

$$y'_{x} = \frac{\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial u} u'_{t}}{\frac{\partial f}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} u'_{t}},$$

类似地可表示出高阶导数 y",,.... 因此我们有:

$$A = \Phi_1(t, u, u'_t, u''_u, \cdots).$$

2. 在含有偏导数的式子中自变量的代换 在下式中:

$$B = F\left(x, y, z, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}, \cdots\right),$$

假设: x = f(u,v), y = g(u,v)

其中 u 和 v 为新的自变量,则逐次偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$,… 由以下方程确定:

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial g}{\partial v},$$

等等.

3. 在含有偏导数的式子中自变量和函数的代换 在一般的情况下,若我们有以下方程:

$$x = f(u, v, \omega), \quad y = g(u, v, \omega),$$

$$z = h(u, v, \omega)$$
3

其中 u,v 为新的自变量和 $\omega = \omega(u,v)$ 为新函数,则对于偏导数 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, \cdots$,我们得到以下方程:

$$\begin{split} &\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big(\frac{\partial f}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial u} \Big) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big(\frac{\partial g}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial \omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial u} \Big) = \frac{\partial h}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial \omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial u}, \\ &\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \Big(\frac{\partial f}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial f}{\partial \omega} \frac{\partial \omega}{\partial v} \Big) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \Big(\frac{\partial g}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \Big) = \frac{\partial h}{\partial v} + \frac{\partial h}{\partial w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}, \end{split}$$

等等.

在某些情况下,利用全微分作变量代换是很方便的.

【3431】 取 y 作为新的自变量,变换方程

$$y'y''' - 3y''^2 = x$$

函数 y = y(x) 与其反函数 x = x(y) 的导数,有如下

关系
$$y' = \frac{1}{x'}$$
, 公式①

于是
$$y'' = (y')' = \left(\frac{1}{x'}\right)_y' \cdot y'_x = -\frac{x''}{(x')^2} \cdot \frac{1}{x'} = -\frac{x''}{(x')^3}$$
, 公式 ②

$$y''' = (y'')' = -\left[\frac{x''}{(x')^3}\right]'_y \cdot y'_x = \frac{3(x'')^2 - x'x'''}{(x')^5}.$$

公式③

把公式 ①,②,③ 代入

$$y'y''' - 3y''^2 = x,$$

$$x''' + x(x')^5 = 0.$$

【3432】 用同样的方式变换方程:

$$y'^{2}y^{(4)} - 10y'y''y''' + 15y''^{3} = 0.$$

解 由 3431 题中公式 ③ 有

$$y^{(4)} = (y''')' = \left[\frac{3(x'')^2 - x'x'''}{(x')^5}\right]'_y \cdot y'_x$$

$$= \frac{6x'x''x''' - (x')^2x^{(4)} - x'x''x''' - 5\left[3(x'')^2 - x'x'''\right]x''}{(x')^6} \cdot \frac{1}{x'}$$

$$= \frac{10x'x''x''' - (x')^2x^{(4)} - 15(x'')^3}{(x')^7}. \quad \text{$\angle \vec{x}$ } \text{4}$$

把 3431 中的公式 ①,②,③ 及公式 ④ 代入所给方程有 $x^{(4)} = 0$.

【3433】 取 x 作函数,t = xy 作为自变量,变换方程:

$$y'' + \frac{2}{x}y' + y = 0.$$

把 t 看成是 x 的函数,对 t = xy 两边求关于 x 的一阶, 二阶导数有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = y + xy', \qquad \qquad \boxed{1}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 t}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = 2y' + xy''.$$

有

$$y' = \frac{1 - y \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}}{x \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}}.$$

由 3431 中的公式 ② 有

$$-\frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2}}{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^3} = 2y' + xy', y'' = -\frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2}}{x\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^3} - \frac{2y'}{x}.$$

把 ④ 式代入所给方程有

$$-\frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + xy\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^3 = 0,$$

即

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - t \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^3 = 0.$$

引入新的变量,变换以下常微分方程(3434~3443).

【3434】
$$x^2y'' + xy' + y = 0$$
, 若 $x = e^t$.

解 由 3431 及

$$y' = \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{dt}{dx} = \frac{\frac{dy}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}},$$
 公式⑤

有

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{dy}{dt} \frac{dt}{dx} \right) = \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \left(\frac{dt}{dx} \right)^2 + \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{d^2 t}{dx^2}$$

$$= \frac{\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt} \cdot \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}}{\left(\frac{dx}{dt} \right)^3}, \qquad \text{$\angle \vec{x}$ 6}$$

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \mathrm{e}^t = x, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = \mathrm{e}^t = x.$$

于是

$$y' = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{x}, y'' = \frac{x \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - x \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{x^3} = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \right).$$

把 y' 和 y" 代入所给方程有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + y = 0.$$

【3435】
$$y''' = \frac{6y}{x^3}$$
,若 $t = \ln|x|$.

解 由复合函数求导公式有

$$y' = \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t},$$

$$y'' = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x} \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{1}{x^2} \left(x \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \frac{dt}{dx} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) = \frac{\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt}}{x^2},$$

$$y''' = \frac{1}{x^4} \left[x^2 \left(\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} \right) \frac{dt}{dx} - 2x \left(\frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} - \frac{dy}{dt} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x^3} \left(\frac{d^3 y}{dt^3} - 3 \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + 2 \frac{dy}{dt} \right).$$

把 y" 代入该题方程有

$$\frac{d^3y}{dt^3} - 3\frac{d^2y}{dt^2} + 2\frac{dy}{dt} - 6y = 0.$$

【3436】
$$(1-x^2)y''-xy'+n^2y=0$$
,若 $x=\cos t$.

解 由

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -\sin t, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -\cos t,$$

和公式(5),公式(6),有

$$y' = -\frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\sin t}, y'' = \frac{-\sin t \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + \cos t \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{-\sin^3 t}.$$

把 y', y'' 和 $x = \cos t$ 代入该题的方程有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + n^2 y = 0.$$

【3437】
$$y'' + y' \operatorname{th} x + \frac{m^2}{\operatorname{ch}^2 x} y = 0$$
,若 $x = \ln \tan \frac{t}{2}$.

解 由公式5和公式6及

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{\sin t}, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = -\frac{\cos t}{\sin^2 t},$$

$$\cosh x = \frac{1}{\sin t}, \ thx = -\cos t,$$

有
$$y' = \sin t \frac{dy}{dt}, y'' = \sin^2 t \frac{d^2 y}{dt^2} + \sin t \cos t \frac{dy}{dt}.$$

把 y', y'', chx 和 thx 代入该题的方程有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} + m^2 y = 0.$$

【3438】 y'' + p(x)y' + q(x)y = 0,若 $y = ue^{-\frac{1}{2}\int_{x_0}^x p(\xi)d\xi}$,其中 $p(x) \in C^{(1)}$.

解 由

$$y' = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi} - \frac{1}{2} u \cdot p(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi},$$

$$y'' = \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}x^2} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi} - p(x) \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4} u \cdot p^2(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi} - \frac{1}{2} u p'(x) e^{-\frac{1}{2} \int_{x_0}^x p(\xi) d\xi},$$

故把 y',y"代入该题方程有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 u}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + \left[q(x) - \frac{1}{4} p^2(x) - \frac{1}{2} p'(x) \right] u = 0.$$

【3439】 $x^4y'' + xyy' - 2y^2 = 0$,设 $x = e^t$ 和 $y = ue^{2t}$,其中 u = u(t).

解 因为

$$y' = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^{2t}(2u + u')}{\mathrm{e}^{t}} = \mathrm{e}^{t}(2u + u'),$$

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{dy'}{dt}}{\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{e^{t}(u'' + 3u' + 2u)}{e^{t}} = u'' + 3u' + 2u.$$

这里u',u''表示u对t的一阶导数、二阶导数,以下各题类似,把y',y''和x,y代入该题的方程有

$$u'' + (u+3)u' + 2u = 0.$$

【3440】 $(1+x^2)^2 y'' = y$,设 $x = \tan t \, \pi y = \frac{u}{\cos t}$,其中u = u(t).

解
$$y' = \frac{\frac{u'\cos t + u\sin t}{\cos^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}} = u'\cos t + u\sin t,$$

$$y'' = \frac{u''\cos t + u\cos t}{\frac{1}{\cos^2 t}} = (u'' + u)\cos^3 t.$$

把 y', y'' 和 x, y 代入所给方程有 u'' = 0.

【3441】 $(1-x^2)^2 y'' = -y$,设 x = tht, $y = \frac{u}{\text{ch}t}$,其中 u = u(t).

解
$$y' = \frac{\frac{u' \operatorname{ch} t - u \operatorname{sh} t}{\operatorname{ch}^2 t}}{\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 t}} = u' \operatorname{ch} t - u \operatorname{sh} t,$$

$$y'' = \frac{u'' \operatorname{ch} t - u \operatorname{ch} t}{\frac{1}{\operatorname{ch}^2 t}} = (u'' - u) \operatorname{ch}^3 t,$$

把 y'' 和 x, y 代入所给方程有 u'' = 0.

解
$$y'=\frac{u'-1}{u'+1}$$
,

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{u''(u'+1) - u''(u'-1)}{(u'+1)^2}}{\frac{2u''}{u'+1}} = \frac{2u''}{(u'+1)^3},$$

把 y', y'' 和 x, y 代入该题的方程有 $u'' + 8u(u')^3 = 0$.

【3443】
$$y''' - x^3 y'' + xy' - y = 0$$
,若 $x = \frac{1}{t}$, $y = \frac{u}{t}$,其中 $u = u(t)$.

解
$$y' = \frac{\frac{u't - u}{t^2}}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = u - tu', y'' = \frac{-tu''}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = t^3 u'',$$

$$y''' = \frac{3t^2 u'' + t^3 u'''}{-\frac{1}{t^2}} = -t^4 (3u'' + tu'''),$$

把 y', y'', y''' 和 x, y 代入所给方程有 $t^5 u''' + (3t^4 + 1)u'' + u' = 0$.

【3444】 假定:

$$u = \frac{y}{x - b}, t = \ln \left| \frac{x - a}{x - b} \right|$$

并取 u 作为变量 t 的函数,变换斯托克斯方程:

$$y'' = \frac{Ay}{(x-a)^2(x-b)^2}.$$

$$t = \ln |x-a| - \ln |x-b|,$$

有
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{x-a} - \frac{1}{x-b} = \frac{a-b}{(x-a)(x-b)},$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{(x-a)(x-b)}{a-b}.$$

故
$$y = u(x-b)$$
,

$$y' = (x-b)\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} + u = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}}(x-b) + u = \frac{(a-b)u'}{x-a} + u, \quad (2)$$

$$y'' = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y'}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \left[\frac{(a-b)u''}{x-a} + u' - \frac{(a-b)u'}{(x-a)^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right] \cdot \frac{b-a}{(x-a)(x-b)}$$

$$=\frac{(a-b)^2(u''-u')}{(x-a)^2(x-b)}.$$

把③式代入所给方程有

$$u'' - u' = \frac{Au}{(a-b)^2}, a \neq b.$$

【3445】 证明:若把 $x = \varphi(\xi)$ 代入方程

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} + p(x) \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} + q(x)y = 0,$$

变换为方程:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}\xi^2} + P(\xi) \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\xi} + Q(\xi) y = 0,$$

则
$$[2P(\xi)Q(\xi) + Q'(\xi)][Q(\xi)]^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$
$$= [2p(x)q(x) + q'(x)][q(x)]^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$\mathbf{i}\mathbf{E} \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\xi} = \varphi'(\xi), \frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}\xi^2} = \varphi''(\xi).$$

由公式 5,公式 6有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\xi}}{\varphi'(\xi)}, \quad \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} = \frac{1}{[\varphi'(\xi)]^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}\xi^2} - \frac{\varphi''(\xi)}{[\varphi'(\xi)]^3} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\xi},$$

代人原方程,两端同乘 $[\varphi'(\xi)]^2$ 有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}\xi^2} + \left\{ p \left[\varphi(\xi) \right] \varphi'(\xi) - \frac{\varphi''(\xi)}{\varphi'(\xi)} \right\} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\xi} + q \left[\varphi(\xi) \right] \left[\varphi'(\xi) \right]^2 y = 0.$$

于是
$$P(\xi) = p\varphi' - \frac{\varphi''}{\varphi'}, Q(\xi) = q \cdot (\varphi')^2,$$
 $Q'(\xi) = q' \cdot (\varphi')^3 + 2q\varphi'\varphi''.$

从而有
$$[2P(\xi)Q(\xi) + Q'(\xi)][Q(\xi)]^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \left\{ 2\left(p\varphi' - \frac{\varphi''}{\varphi'}\right)q \cdot (\varphi')^2 + q' \cdot (\varphi')^3 + 2q\varphi'\varphi''\right\} \cdot$$

$$[q \cdot (\varphi')^2]^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \left\{ 2pq \cdot (\varphi')^3 + q' \cdot (\varphi')^3 \right\} q^{-\frac{3}{2}} \cdot (\varphi')^{-3}$$

$$= [2p(x)q(x) + q'(x)][q(x)]^{-\frac{3}{2}}.$$

【3446】 在方程 $\Phi(y,y',y'') = 0$ (其中 Φ 为变量 y,y',y'' 的 齐次函数) 中假设 $y = e^{\int_{x_0}^x u' dx}$.

解 把

$$y' = ue^{\int_{x_0}^x udx}, y'' = (u' + u^2)e^{\int_{x_0}^x udx},$$

代入方程 $\Phi(y,y',y'') = 0$. 由于 Φ 关于y,y',y''是齐次的,因此各项含有因式 $e^{\int_{x_0}^{x_0}u dx}$ 皆可约去,有

$$\Phi(1,u,u'+u^2)=0.$$

【3447】 在方程 $F(x^2y'',xy',y) = 0$ (其中 F 为自变量的齐次函数) 中假设 $u = x \cdot \frac{y'}{y}$.

解
$$y' = \frac{yu}{x}$$

$$y'' = \frac{x(u'y + y'u) - yu}{r^2} = \frac{y[xu' + (u^2 - u)]}{r^2},$$

于是 $xy' = uy, x^2y'' = y[xu' + (u^2 - u)].$

因为F为其变量的齐次函数,故各项含有的因子y皆可约去,从而 $F(xu'+u^2-u,u,1)=0$.

【3448】 证明:方程

$$y'''(1+y'^2) - 3y'y''^2 = 0$$

在下列射影变换下不改变其形式:

$$x = \frac{a_1 \xi + b_1 \eta + c_1}{a \xi + b \eta + c}, y = \frac{a_2 \xi + b_2 \eta + c_2}{a \xi + b \eta + c}$$

提示:该变换可以写成最简单变换的合成:

$$x = \alpha X + \beta Y + \gamma, y = Y$$
$$X = \frac{1}{X_1}, Y = \frac{Y_1}{X_1}$$

和

$$X_1 = a\xi + b\eta + c, Y_1 = a_2\xi + b_2\eta + c_2$$

证 本题不对,事实上,作压缩变换

$$x = \xi, y = a\eta, (a \neq 0).$$

这是射影变换的特例,有

$$a\eta''(1+a\eta'^2)-3a^3\eta'\eta''^2=0.$$

形式改变.

【3449】 证明:施瓦茨方程

$$S[x(t)] = \frac{x'''(t)}{x'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{x''(t)}{x'(t)} \right]^2$$

在下列线性分式变换下不改变其数值:

$$y = \frac{ax(t) + b}{cx(t) + d} \qquad (ad - bc \neq 0).$$

证 由

$$y = \frac{ax+b}{cx+d} = \frac{a\left(x+\frac{d}{c}\right) + \left(b-\frac{ad}{c}\right)}{cx+d}$$
$$= \frac{a}{c} + \frac{bc-ad}{c(cx+d)},$$

于是已知变换是由下述变换构成

$$y = \alpha + \beta y_2, y_2 = \frac{1}{v_1}, y_1 = cx + d.$$

故我们只要证明在上述各种变换下 S 的值不变即可.

1° 令
$$y_1 = cx + d$$
,
$$y'_1(t) = cx'(t), y''_1(t) = cx''(t),$$

$$y'''_1(t) = cx'''(t).$$

于是
$$S[y_1(t)] = \frac{y''_1(t)}{y'_1(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{y''_1(t)}{y'_1(t)} \right]^2$$

= $\frac{x'''(t)}{x'(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{x''(t)}{x'(t)} \right]^2 = S(x(t)).$

2° 令
$$y_2 = \frac{1}{y}$$
,

 $y'_2(t) = -\frac{y'_1}{y_1^2}, y''_2(t) = -\frac{y_1 y''_1 - 2y'^2}{y_1^3}$,

 $y'''_2(t) = -\frac{y'''_1 y_1^2 - 6y''_1 y'_1 y_1 + 6y'_1^3}{y_1^4}$,

于是 $S(y_2(t)) = \frac{y'''_2(t)}{y'_2(t)} - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{y''_2(t)}{y'_2(t)} \right]^2$

$$= \frac{y'''_1 y_1^2 - 6y''_1 y'_1 y_1 + 6y'_1^3}{\frac{y'_1}{y_1^2}} - \frac{3}{2} \left[\frac{y_1 y''_1 - 2y'_1^2}{\frac{y'_1}{y_1^2}} \right]^2$$

$$= \frac{y'''_1}{y'_1} - \frac{6y''_1}{y_1} + \frac{6y'_1^2}{y_1^2} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y''_1}{y'_1} - \frac{2y'_1}{y_1} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{y'''_1}{y'_1} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y''_1}{y'_1} \right)^2 = S[y_1(t)] = S[x(t)].$$
3° 由 1°和 2°知

$$S(y(t)) = S(\alpha + \beta y_2)$$

$$= \frac{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'''}{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{(\alpha + \beta y_2)''}{(\alpha + \beta y_2)'} \right)^2$$

$$= \frac{y'''_2}{y'_2} - \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{y''_2}{y'_2} \right)^2 = S(y_2(t)) = S(x(t)).$$

将下列方程改变为极坐标r和 φ 所表示的方程,假定(3450~3452).

(3450)
$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \frac{x+y}{x-y}.$$

$$x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi,$$

$$x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi,$$

$$\frac{dx}{d\varphi} = \cos\varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r\sin\varphi, \frac{dy}{d\varphi} = \sin\varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} + r\cos\varphi,$$

$$\frac{d^2x}{d\varphi^2} = \cos\varphi \frac{d^2r}{d\varphi^2} - 2\sin\varphi \frac{dr}{d\varphi} - r\cos\varphi$$

有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2} = \sin\varphi \, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2} + 2\cos\varphi \, \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} - r\sin\varphi$$

由公式 ⑤ 和公式 ⑥(3434 题) 有

$$\begin{split} \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x} &= \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}} = \frac{\sin\varphi \, \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} + r \cos\varphi}{\cos\varphi \, \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} - r \sin\varphi}, \qquad \qquad \text{$\angle \vec{x}$ (7)} \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}x^2} &= \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}^2y}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} - \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2x}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2}}{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}\right)^3} = \frac{r^2 + 2\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}\right)^2 - r \, \frac{\mathrm{d}^2r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2}}{\left(\cos\varphi \, \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} - r \sin\varphi\right)^3}. \end{split}$$

公式 ⑧

把公式 ⑦ 和 x, y 代入所给方程, $\frac{dr}{d\varphi} = r$ 或 r' = r.

注:以下各题中 $\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi}$ 和 $\frac{\mathrm{d}^2r}{\mathrm{d}\varphi^2}$ 皆简记为r'和r''.

[3451]
$$(xy'-y)^2 = 2xy(1+y'^2).$$

解
$$xy'-y$$

$$= r\cos\varphi \cdot \frac{r'\sin\varphi + r\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi} - r\sin\varphi$$

$$= \frac{r(r'\sin\varphi\cos\varphi + r\cos^2\varphi - r'\sin\varphi\cos\varphi + r\sin^2\varphi)}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}$$

$$=\frac{r^2}{r'\cos\varphi-r\sin\varphi},$$

$$1+y'^2=1+\left(\frac{r'\sin\varphi+r\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi-r\sin\varphi}\right)^2=\frac{r'^2+r^2}{(r'\cos\varphi-r\sin\varphi)^2}.$$

把 $xy'-y,1+y'^2$ 和 x,y 代入所给方程,有

$$r'^2 = \frac{1 - \sin 2\varphi}{\sin 2\varphi} r^2.$$

[3452**]**
$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 y'' = (x + yy')^3$$
.

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 $x + yy'$

$$= r\cos\varphi + r\sin\varphi \cdot \frac{r'\sin\varphi + r\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{r'\cos^2\varphi - r^2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi + r'\sin^2\varphi + r^2\sin\varphi\cos\varphi}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{r'}{r'\cos\varphi - r\sin\varphi}.$$

把公式 ⑧,x + yy',x,y 代人该题的方程,有 $r(r^2 + 2r'^2 - rr'') = r'^3$.

【3453】 把 $\frac{x+yy'}{xy'-y}$ 变换成极坐标的式子.

解 把 3451 题中 xy'-y 的结论和 3452 题中的 x+yy' 的 结论代入该题所给的式子,有

$$\frac{x+yy'}{xy'-y} = \frac{r'}{r}.$$

【3454】 把平面曲线的曲率

$$K = \frac{|y''_{xx}|}{(1+y'_{x}^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}}$$

用极坐标r和 φ 表示:

解 把 3451 题中 $1+y'^2$ 的结论和公式 ⑧ 代入曲率式子,有 $K = \frac{|r^2 + 2r'^2 - r''|}{(r^2 + r'^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$

【3455】 将方程组 $\frac{dx}{dt} = y + kx(x^2 + y^2), \frac{dy}{dt} = -x + ky(x^2 + y^2)$ 转换成极坐标方程.

解 把

$$x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi,$$

代入该题方程组,有

$$\begin{cases} \cos\varphi \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} - r\sin\varphi \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = r\sin\varphi + kr^3\cos\varphi, \\ \sin\varphi \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} + r\cos\varphi \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -r\cos\varphi + kr^3\sin\varphi, \end{cases}$$

于是
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} = \frac{1}{r} \left[r \cos\varphi \cdot (r \sin\varphi + kr^3 \cos\varphi) - (-r \sin\varphi)(-r \cos\varphi + kr^3 \sin\varphi) \right]$$

$$= kr^{3},$$

$$\frac{d\varphi}{dt} = \frac{1}{r} \left[\cos\varphi \cdot (-r\cos\varphi + kr^{3}\sin\varphi) - \sin\varphi \cdot (r\sin\varphi + kr^{3}\cos\varphi)\right]$$

$$= -1.$$

$$\left[\frac{dr}{dt} - kr^{3}\right]$$

故

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} = kr^3, \\ \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} = -1. \end{cases}$$

【3456】 引入新函数

$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}, \varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$

变换公式 $W = x \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - y \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2}$.

解 对

$$r=\sqrt{x^2+y^2},$$

两边微分有

$$dr = \frac{xd + ydy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = \frac{x}{r}dx + \frac{y}{r}dy,$$

即 rdr = xdx + ydy.

对
$$\varphi = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
,

两边微分有

$$d\varphi = \frac{xdx - ydx}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{x}{r^2}dy - \frac{y}{r^2}dx,$$

即 $r^2 d\varphi = x dy - y dx$.

于是由①和②有

$$xrdr - yr^2d\varphi = (x^2dx + xydy) - (xydy - y^2dx)$$

= $(x^2 + y^2)dx = r^2dx$,

$$\mathrm{d}x = \frac{x}{r}\mathrm{d}r - y\mathrm{d}\varphi.$$

同理 $dy = \frac{y}{r}dr + xd\varphi.$ ④

从而由③和④有

$$xd^{2}y - yd^{2}x$$

$$= x\left(\frac{y}{r}d^{2}r - \frac{y}{r^{2}}dr^{2} + \frac{1}{r}drdy + dxd\varphi + xd^{2}\varphi\right)$$

$$- y\left(\frac{x}{r}d^{2}r - \frac{x}{r^{2}}dr^{2} + \frac{1}{r}dxdr - dyd\varphi - yd^{2}\varphi\right)$$

$$= \frac{dr}{r}(xdy - ydx) + (xdx + ydy)d\varphi + (x^{2} + y^{2})d^{2}\varphi$$

$$= \frac{dr}{r}(r^{2}d\varphi) + (rdr)d\varphi + r^{2}d^{2}\varphi$$

$$= 2rdrd\varphi + r^{2}d^{2}\varphi,$$

于是
$$W = x \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 y}{\mathrm{d}t^2} - y \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 x}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = 2r \frac{\mathrm{d}r}{\mathrm{d}t} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} + r^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 \varphi}{\mathrm{d}t^2} = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}t} \left(r^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}t} \right).$$

【3457】 在勒让德的变换中曲线 y = y(x) 的每一个点(x, y) 与点(X, Y) 对应,其中 X = y', Y = xy' - y. 求 Y', Y'' 和 Y'''.

解
$$Y' = \frac{dY}{dX} = \frac{dY}{dx} \cdot \frac{dx}{dX} = \frac{xy''}{\frac{dX}{dx}} = \frac{xy''}{y''} = x$$
,

$$Y'' = \frac{\frac{dY}{dx}}{\frac{dX}{dx}} = \frac{1}{y''},$$

$$Y''' = \frac{\frac{dY''}{dx}}{\frac{dX}{dx}} = \frac{-\frac{y'''}{y''^2}}{\frac{y'''^2}{y''}} = -\frac{y'''}{y''^3}.$$

引入新的自变量 ξ 和 η ,解下列方程(3458 \sim 3461).

【3458】
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$
, 令 $\xi = x + y$, 及 $\eta = x - y$.

由
$$\xi = x + y, \eta = x - y,$$

有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}.$$

把上式代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta},$$

即

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 0.$$

于是
$$z = \varphi(\xi) = \varphi(x+y)$$
,

其中 φ 为任意函数.

【3459】
$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0, \Leftrightarrow \xi = x,$$
及 $\eta = x^2 + y^2$.

解 由

$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = 2x, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = 2y,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + 2x \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}.$$

把上述等式代入该题中的方程有

$$y\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + 2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right) - 2xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 0$$

$$y\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = 0.$$

由 y ≠ 0 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = 0$$
,

即

$$z = \varphi(\eta) = \varphi(x^2 + y^2),$$

其中 φ 为任意的函数.

【3460】
$$a\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1(a \neq 0), \Leftrightarrow \xi = x,$$
及 $\eta = y - bz$.

解 由
$$\xi = x, \eta = y - bz$$
,

 $d\xi = dx, d\eta = dy - bdz.$ 有

$$d\xi = dx, d\eta = dy - bdz. \tag{1}$$

$$d = z(\xi,\eta),$$

有
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} d\eta = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} (dy - bdz),$$

$$(1+b\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta})dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}dy,$$

$$dz = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}}{1+b\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}dx + \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}{1+b\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}dy.$$
又由 $z = z(x,y),$

有
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} dy$$
.

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}{1 + b \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}.$$

代入原方程有

$$a\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = 1 + b\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta},$$

即
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = \frac{1}{a}$$
.

于是
$$z = \frac{\xi}{a} + \varphi(\eta) = \frac{x}{a} + \varphi(y - bz).$$

【3461】
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z, \Leftrightarrow \xi = x$$
及 $\eta = \frac{y}{x}$.

解 由
$$\xi = x, \eta = \frac{y}{r}$$
,

有
$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x}.$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta},$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}.$$

把上式代入原方程有

$$x\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \frac{y}{x^2}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right) + \frac{y}{x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} = z, x\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = z,$$

或
$$\xi \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} = z$$
.

于是
$$z = \xi \varphi(\eta) = x \varphi(\frac{y}{x}).$$

取 u 和 v 作为新的自变量,变换以下方程(3462 ~ 3466).

【3462】
$$x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \sqrt{1+y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = xy$$
,若 $u = \ln x$ 及 $v =$

$$\ln(y+\sqrt{1+y^2}).$$

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}}.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+v^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

把上式及

$$x = e^u, y = shv,$$

代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = e^u \operatorname{sh} v.$$

【3463】
$$(x+y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - (x-y)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$
,若 $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$

及 $v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}$.

$$\mathbf{f} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},
\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2},
\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},
\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代人原方程有

$$\frac{x+y}{x^2+y^2} \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)$$

$$-\frac{x-y}{x^2+y^2} \cdot \left(y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = 0, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

【3464】 若
$$u = \frac{y}{x}$$
, $v = z + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}$,则 $x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$
$$= z + \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

解 由

$$\mathrm{d}u = \frac{x\mathrm{d}y - y\mathrm{d}x}{x^2},$$

$$dv = dz + \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}} = dz + \frac{xdx + ydy + zdz}{r},$$

其中
$$r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(\frac{dy}{x} - \frac{y dx}{x^2} \right) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(dz + \frac{x}{r} dx + \frac{y}{r} dy + \frac{z}{r} dz \right).$$

于是
$$\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) dz$$

$$= \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)dx + \left(\frac{1}{x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(-\frac{y}{x^2}\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^{-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \left(\frac{1}{x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^{-1}.$$

代入原方程有

$$x\left(-\frac{y}{x^{2}}\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) + y\left(\frac{1}{x}\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)$$

$$= (z+r)\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} - \frac{z}{r}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right),$$

$$2(z+r)\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = z+r.$$
若 $z+r=0$,
则有 $x^2+y^2=0$.
但 $x \neq 0$, 于是 $z+r \neq 0$, 从而有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{2}.$$
【3465】 若 $u=2x-z^2$ 及 $v=\frac{y}{z}$,则
$$x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{z}.$$
解 $du=2dx-2zdz$, $dv=\frac{dy}{z}-\frac{y}{z^2}dz$

解
$$du = 2dx - 2zdz$$
, $dv = \frac{dy}{z} - \frac{y}{z^2}dz$,

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv$$

$$= \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (2dx - zdz) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(\frac{1}{z} dy - \frac{y}{z^2} dz \right),$$

故
$$\left(1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) dz = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy,$$
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \left(1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^{-1},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(1 + 2z \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^{-1},$$

代人原方程有

$$2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + y \cdot \frac{1}{z}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{x}{z}\left(1 + 2z\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{y}{z^2}\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right),$$
$$\left(\frac{y}{z} - \frac{xy}{z^3}\right)\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{x}{z},$$

把
$$y = zv, x = \frac{1}{2}(u + z^2)$$
 代入上式有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = \frac{z}{v} \cdot \frac{z^2 + u}{z^2 - u}.$$

【3466】 若
$$u = x + z$$
 及 $v = y + z$,则 — 184 —

把 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代入原方程,并利用

有
$$x+y+z=u+v-z,$$

$$u\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+v\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}=(u+v-z)\left(1-\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}-\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right),$$

$$(2u+v-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}+(2v+u-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}=u+v-z.$$

【3467】 取新的自变量:

$$\xi = y + ze^{-x}, \eta = x + ze^{-y}$$
变换 $(z + e^x) \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (z + e^y) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - (z^2 - e^{x+y}).$
解由

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}z &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \mathrm{d}\xi + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \mathrm{d}\eta \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} (\mathrm{d}y + \mathrm{e}^{-x} \mathrm{d}z - z \mathrm{e}^{-x} \mathrm{d}x) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} (\mathrm{d}x + \mathrm{e}^{-y} \mathrm{d}z - z \mathrm{e}^{-y} \mathrm{d}y), \\ \bar{\eta} &\qquad \left(1 - \mathrm{e}^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \mathrm{e}^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right) \mathrm{d}z \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} - z \mathrm{e}^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \right) \mathrm{d}x + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - z \mathrm{e}^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right) \mathrm{d}y, \\ &\qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} - z \mathrm{e}^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} \right) \left(1 - \mathrm{e}^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - \mathrm{e}^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta} \right)^{-1}, \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - z e^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right) \left(1 - e^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}\right)^{-1}.$$

代人原式有

原式 =
$$\frac{e^{x+y} - z^2}{1 - e^{-x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \xi} - e^{-y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial \eta}}.$$

【3468】 假定: $x = uv, y = \frac{1}{2}(u^2 - v^2)$.

变换式子: $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2$

解 由

dx = vdu + udv, dy = udu - vdv,

有 $du = \frac{vdx + udy}{u^2 + v^2}, dv = \frac{udx - vdy}{u^2 + v^2}.$

于是 $dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv$ $= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} (v dx + u dy) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} (u dx - v dy) \right]$ $= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[\left(v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dx + \left(u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) dy \right],$ $\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)^2$ $= \frac{1}{(u^2 + v^2)^2} \left[\left(v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \left(u \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - v \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right]$ $= \frac{1}{u^2 + v^2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \right].$

【3469】 在方程式 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 0$ 中,假定 $\xi = x, \eta = y - x$, $\zeta = z - x$.

$$\mathbf{f} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}.$$

三式相加有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = 0.$$

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【3470】 取x作为函数,y和z作为自变量,变换方程:

$$(x-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0.$$

解 由
$$dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z} dz, dz = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} dx - \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} dy,$$

有 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial z}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial z}}.$

代入原方程有

$$(x-z) \cdot \frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} - y \cdot \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial y}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} = 0,$$

即
$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial y} = \frac{x-z}{y}, (y \neq 0).$$

【3471】 取x作为函数,而u = y - z,v = y + z作为自变量,变换方程: $(y-z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (y+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$.

解 由
$$du = dy - dz, dv = dy + dz,$$

$$dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dv = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} (dy - dz) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} (dy + dz),$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right) dz = -dx + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right) dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}},$$

代人原方程,去分母有

有

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} = \frac{u}{v}, (v \neq 0).$$

【3472】 取x作为函数,u = xz,v = yz作为自变量,变换式子: $A = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2$.

解 由
$$du = xdz + zdx$$
, $dv = ydz + zdy$.

$$dx = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}du + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}dv = \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}(xdz + zdx) + \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}(ydz + zdy).$$

有
$$\left(x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} \right) dz = \left(1 - z \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} \right) dx - z \frac{\partial x}{\partial v} dy,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1 - z \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}}{x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{z \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}}{x \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}},$$

代入原式有

$$\begin{split} A &= \frac{\left(1 - z\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + z^2\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2}{\left(x\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - 2z\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + z^2\left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2\right]}{\left(x\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + y\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{1 - 2\cdot\frac{u}{x}\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \left(\frac{u}{x}\right)^2\left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2\right]}{x^2\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + \frac{v}{u}\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2} \\ &= \frac{u^2\left\{x^2 - 2xu\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + u^2\left[\left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2\right]\right\}}{x^4\left(u\frac{\partial x}{\partial u} + v\frac{\partial x}{\partial v}\right)^2}. \end{split}$$

【3473】 在方程

$$(y+z+u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (x+z+u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (x+y+u)\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$$
$$= x+y+z$$

中,假定
$$e^{\xi} = x - u$$
, $e^{\eta} = y - u$, $e^{\zeta} = z - u$.

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解 由

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} d\xi + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} d\eta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} d\zeta$$

$$= \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} e^{-\xi} (dx - du) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} e^{-\eta} (dy - du) + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} e^{-\zeta} (dz - du),$$

$$(1 + e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}) du$$

$$= e^{-\xi} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} dx + e^{-\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} dy + e^{-\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} dz.$$

把 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ 代入原方程有

$$(y+z+u)e^{-\xi}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + (x+z+u)e^{-\eta}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + (x+y+u)e^{-\zeta}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}$$

$$= (x+y+z)\left(1+e^{-\xi}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi}+e^{-\eta}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}+e^{-\zeta}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta}\right).$$

消去同类项有

$$(x-u)e^{-\xi}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + (y-u)e^{-\eta}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$+ (z-u)e^{-\xi}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + (x+y+z) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + 3u + e^{\xi} + e^{\eta} + e^{\xi} = 0.$$

在下列方程中代入新的变量u,v,w. 其中w = w(u,v)(3474~3477).

【3474】
$$y \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = (y - x)z$$

令 $u = x^2 + y^2, v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}, w = \ln z - (x + y).$
解 由 $du = 2xdx + 2ydy, dv = -\frac{1}{x^2}dx - \frac{1}{y^2}dy,$
 $dw = \frac{1}{z}dz - dx - dy.$

又
$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv,$$
于是
$$\frac{1}{z} dz - dx - dy$$

$$= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} (2xdx + 2ydy) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left(-\frac{1}{x^2} dx - \frac{1}{y^2} dy \right).$$
从而
$$dz = \left(2xz \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{z}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + z \right) dx + \left(2yz \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{z}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + z \right) dy.$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \text{ 代入原方程有}$$

$$yz \left(2x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + 1 \right) - xz \left(2y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + 1 \right)$$

$$= (y - x)z,$$

$$\text{ it } \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = 0.$$

$$\text{ (3475) } x^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = z^2$$

$$\text{ as } \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = \frac{1}{y} - \frac{1}{x}, w = \frac{1}{z} - \frac{1}{x}.$$

$$\text{ if } \text{ if }$$

 $z^2\left(1-x^2\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}-\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)+z^2\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}=z^2$

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或
$$x^2 z^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0.$$

由 $z \neq 0, x \neq 0$,故得

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = 0.$$

[3476]
$$(xy+z)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + (1-y^2)\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + yz$$

设 u = yz - x, v = xz - y, w = xy - z.

解 由

$$dw = ydx + xdy - dz$$

$$= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}(zdy + ydz - dx) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}(zdx + xdz - dy),$$

有
$$\left(1+x\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}+y\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)\mathrm{d}z$$

$$= \left(y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) dx + \left(x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) dy.$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(y + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^{-1}$$
,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(x + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - z \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) \left(1 + x \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + y \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^{-1}.$$

代入原方程有

$$(xy+z)\left(y+\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}-z\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)+(1-y^2)\left(x+\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}-z\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)$$
$$=(x+yz)\left(1+x\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}+y\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right),$$

于是
$$(1-x^2-y^2-z^2-2xyz)\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}=0.$$

易验证,由方程

$$1 - x^2 - y^2 - z^2 - 2xyz = 0,$$

所确定的隐函数不是原方程的解,从而

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} = 0.$$

【3477】
$$\left(x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 = z^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

令 $x = ue^w, y = ve^w, z = we^w$

解 由
 $dx = e^w du + ue^w dw, dy = e^w dv + ve^w dw,$
 $dz = e^w (1+w) dw.$

有 $e^w dw = \frac{1}{1+w} dz,$
 $e^w du = dx - ue^w dw = dx - \frac{u}{1+w} dz,$
 $e^w dv = dy - ve^w dw = dy - \frac{v}{1+w} dz.$

在 $dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv$ 的两边同乘 $e^w,$ 并把上述式子代人有
$$\frac{dz}{1+w} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \left(dx - \frac{u}{1+w} dz \right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left(dy - \frac{v}{1+w} dz \right),$$
即 $\left(1 + u \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) dz = (1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} dx + (1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dy,$
于是 $\left[ue^w (1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right]^2 + \left[ve^w (1+w) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right]^2$

$$= (we^w)^2 (1+w)^2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

消去[ew(1+w)]2有

$$u^2\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^2+v^2\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)^2=w^2\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

【3478】 假定 $u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $v = \arctan z$, w = x + y + z其中 w = w(u,v), 变换式子:

$$(x-y): \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right).$$

解 由 dw = dx + dy + dz =
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}$$
du + $\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$ dv
= $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \left(\frac{x dx + y dy}{x^2 + y^2} \right) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \left(\frac{dz}{1 + z^2} \right)$,

有
$$\left(1 - \frac{1}{1+z^2} \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) dz$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{x^2 + v^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - 1\right) dx + \left(\frac{y}{x^2 + v^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - 1\right) dy.$$

把由上式所确定的 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 和 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$ 代入所给式子有

$$\frac{x-y}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} = \frac{(x-y)\left(1 - \frac{1}{1+z^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)}{\frac{x-y}{x^2 + y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}}$$
$$= \frac{\left(1 - \cos^2 v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) e^{2u}}{\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}}.$$

【3479】 假定 $u = xe^z$, $v = ye^z$, $w = ze^z$. 其中 w = w(u,v), 变换式子:

$$A = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} : \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}.$$

解 由

$$dw = e^{z}(1+z)dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}dv$$
$$= \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}(e^{z}dx + xe^{z}dz) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}(e^{z}dy + ye^{z}dz),$$

有 $\left(1+z-x\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}-y\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)dz = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}dy,$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}}{1 + z - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}}{1 + z - x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - y \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}},$$

从而
$$A = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} : \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} : \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$$
.

【3480】 在方程
$$x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = u + \frac{xy}{z}$$
 中,假定 $\xi = \frac{x}{z}, \eta = \frac{y}{z}, \zeta = z, w = \frac{u}{z}$

其中 $w = w(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$.

解 由

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}w &= \frac{z\mathrm{d}u - u\mathrm{d}z}{z^2} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}\mathrm{d}\xi + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}\mathrm{d}\eta + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}\mathrm{d}\zeta \\ &= \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \Big(\frac{z\mathrm{d}x - x\mathrm{d}z}{z^2}\Big) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} \Big(\frac{z\mathrm{d}y - y\mathrm{d}z}{z^2}\Big) + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}\mathrm{d}z, \end{split}$$

今对两端同乘 z² 有

$$z\mathrm{d}u = z\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}\mathrm{d}x + z\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}\mathrm{d}y + \left(u - x\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} - y\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + z^2\frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}\right)\mathrm{d}z.$$

把由上式确定的 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 和 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}$ 代人原方程有

$$x\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} + y\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + \left(u - x\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} - y\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + z^2\frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}\right) = u + \frac{xy}{z},$$

也就是 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} = \frac{xy}{z^2} = \frac{\xi \eta}{\zeta}$.

把下列各题变换为极坐标 r 和 φ 表示,假定(3481 \sim 3486).

$$x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi$$

(3481)
$$w = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - y \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$
.

解由

 $dx = \cos\varphi dr - r\sin\varphi d\varphi, dy = \sin\varphi dr + r\cos\varphi d\varphi,$

有
$$dr = \frac{x}{r}dx + \frac{y}{r}dy, d\varphi = \frac{x}{r^2}dy - \frac{y}{r^2}dx.$$

于是
$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} dr + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$= \left(\frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right) dx + \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right) dy,$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}. \end{cases}$$

$$(9)$$

把公式 ⑨ 代入原式有

$$w = x \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) - y \left(\frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}.$$

[3482]
$$w = x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$$
.

解 把公式 ⑨ 代入有

$$w = x \left(\frac{x}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) + y \left(\frac{y}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \right) = r \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}.$$

[3483]
$$w = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2$$
.

解
$$w = \left(\frac{x}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{y}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2}\frac{u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{r^2}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2.$$

[3484]
$$w = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}$$
.

解 把 r,φ 看作中间变量,x,y看作自变量,由

$$d^{2}r = d(dr) = d\left(\frac{x}{r}dx + \frac{y}{r}dy\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{r}(dx^{2} + dy^{2}) - \frac{xdx + ydy}{r^{2}}dr$$

$$= \frac{1}{r}(dx^{2} + dy^{2}) - \frac{1}{r^{3}}(xdx + ydy)^{2}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^{3}}(ydx - xdy)^{2}.$$

$$d^{2}\varphi = d(d\varphi) = d\left(\frac{x}{r^{2}}dy - \frac{y}{r^{2}}dx\right) = -\frac{2(xdy - ydx)}{r^{3}}dr$$
$$= -\frac{2}{r^{4}}(xdy - ydx)(xdx + ydy).$$

于是
$$d^2u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} dr^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} dr d\varphi + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} d\varphi^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} d^2r + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} d^2\varphi$$

$$= \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} \cdot \left(\frac{x dx + y dy}{r}\right)^2$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} \cdot \left(\frac{x dx + y dy}{r}\right) \left(\frac{x dy - y dx}{r^2}\right)$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} \left(\frac{x dy - y dx}{r^2}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} \frac{(y dx - x dy)^2}{r^3}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} \left(-\frac{2}{r^4}\right) (x dy - y dx) (x dx + y dy).$$

把上式右边按 dx^2 , dxdy, dy^2 合并同类项,且与

$$d^{2}u = \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}}dx^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x\partial y}dxdy + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial y^{2}}dy^{2},$$

作比较有

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \frac{x^{2}}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} - \frac{2xy}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} + \frac{y^{2}}{r^{4}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{2xy}{r^{4}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi},$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = \frac{y^{2}}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{2xy}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} + \frac{x^{2}}{r^{4}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{x^{2}}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{2xy}{r^{4}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}, \qquad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{xy}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r \partial \varphi} - \frac{xy}{r^{4}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} - \frac{xy}{r^{3}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{x^{2} - y^{2}}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi},$$

把公式 ⑩ 代入原式有

$$w = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2} + \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}.$$

[3485]
$$w = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$$

解 把公式 10 代入原式有

$$w=r^2\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial r^2}.$$

[3486]
$$w = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right).$$

解 把公式 10 的 u 换成 z 代入原式有

$$w=rac{\partial^2 z}{\partial arphi^2}.$$

【3487】 在 $I = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}$ 中,假定 $x = r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$.

解 对函数 u 和 v 分别用公式 9 有

$$I = \left(\frac{x}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)\left(\frac{y}{r}\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2}\frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi}\right)$$
$$-\left(\frac{y}{r}\frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{x}{r^2}\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)\left(\frac{x}{r}\frac{\partial v}{\partial r} - \frac{y}{r^2}\frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi}\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{r}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\frac{\partial v}{\partial \varphi} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\frac{\partial v}{\partial r}\right).$$

【3488】 引入新的自变量 $\xi = x - at$, $\eta = x + at$, 解方程: $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial t} = -a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \cdot \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(-a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + a \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right)$$

$$= a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - 2a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}.$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2},$$

有
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0.$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi)$$
,

从而
$$u = \varphi(\xi) + \psi(\eta) = \varphi(x - at) + \psi(x + at)$$
,
其中 φ 及 ψ 为任意函数.

取 u 和 v 作为新的自变量,变换下列方程(3489 ~ 3500).

[3489]
$$2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

若
$$u = x + 2y + 2$$
 及 $v = x - y - 1$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 4 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代入原方程有

$$3\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial \dot{v}} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = 0.$$

[3490]
$$(1+x^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (1+y^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

若
$$u = \ln(x + \sqrt{1 + x^2})$$
 及 $v = \ln(y + \sqrt{1 + y^2})$.

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1+x^2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{x}{(1+x^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{1+x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{y}{(1+y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{1+y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代人原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0$$

【3491】 若 $u = \ln x, v = \ln y$,

$$ax^{2} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} + 2bxy \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} + cy^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = 0$$

(a,b,c 均为常数).

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{xy} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = -\frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代入原方程有

$$a\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right) + 2b\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v} + c\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) = 0.$$

【3492】 若
$$u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}$$
 及 $v = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2}$, $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial v}\right)^2 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}. \end{cases}$$

$$u = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, v = -\frac{y}{x^2 + y^2},$$

有
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{2xy}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{y^2 - x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(-\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2}.$$
同理有
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = -\frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2}.$$

$$\mathbf{Z} \qquad \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

于是由公式 ① 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) = 0.$$

又由
$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 \neq 0$$
,

知
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

【3493】 若
$$x = e^u \cos v, y = e^u \sin v$$
.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + m^2 z = 0.$$

解 由

$$x = e^u \cos v, y = e^u \sin v,$$

有
$$x^2 + y^2 = e^{2u}, u = \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2},$$

$$\tan v = \frac{y}{x}, v = \arctan \frac{y}{x}.$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$$

从而由 3492 题有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + m^2 z$$

$$= \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right)^2 \right] \cdot \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z$$

$$= \left[\frac{x^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} + \frac{y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2} \right] \cdot \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z$$

$$= e^{-2u} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + m^2 z = 0,$$

也就是 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + m^2 e^{2u} z = 0.$

【3494】 若
$$u = x - 2\sqrt{y}$$
 及 $v = x + 2\sqrt{y}$,
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \qquad (y > 0)$$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2v^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{2v^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$

由公式⑪有

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} &= \frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{2y^{\frac{3}{2}}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{y}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}. \end{split}$$

代人原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = 0.$$

【3495】 若
$$u = xy$$
 及 $v = \frac{x}{y}, x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = x, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial x^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0, \frac{\partial^2 v}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2x}{y^3}.$$

由公式⑪有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2x^2}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{x^2}{y^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2x}{y^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代人原方程有 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{1}{2u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$.

【3496】 若
$$u = x + y$$
 及 $v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}$
$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{x^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2}{x^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \frac{2}{y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{y^4} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{2}{y^3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial v} = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - \left(\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{v^2}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{1}{x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}.$$

代入原方程有

$$\frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2}{x^2 y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + 2\left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 0.$$
又
$$v = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y} = \frac{x + y}{xy} = \frac{u}{xy},$$
即
$$xy = \frac{u}{v},$$
于是有
$$\frac{(x^2 - y^2)^2}{x^2 y^2} = \frac{(x + y)^2}{x^2 y^2} (x - y)^2$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{y}\right)^2 \left[(x + y)^2 - 4xy\right]$$

$$= v^2 \left(u^2 - 4\frac{u}{y}\right) = uv(uv - 4).$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{2}{u(4 - uv)} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

【3497】 若
$$u = \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2), v = xy$$
.

$$xy\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (x^2 + y^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + xy\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + x\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 0$$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + x \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + x^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial v} = xy \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right) + (x^2 + y^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

代入原方程有

$$[(x^2+y^2)^2-4x^2y^2]\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v}=4xy\frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

也就是
$$(u^2 - v^2) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} = v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$
.

【3498】 若
$$u = x \tan \frac{y}{2}$$
 及 $v = x$,

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} - 2x \sin y \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} + \sin^{2} y \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = 0$$

解 由

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \tan^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x^2}{4} \sec^4 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{x}{2} \sec^2 \frac{y}{2} \tan \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2}$$

$$+\frac{x}{2}\sec^2\frac{y}{2}\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v}$$
.

代入原方程有

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial v^{2}} = \left(x \operatorname{sinysec^{2}} \frac{y}{2} - \frac{x}{2} \sin^{2} y \operatorname{sec^{2}} \frac{y}{2} \tan \frac{y}{2}\right) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

$$= \left(2x \tan \frac{y}{2} - 2x \tan \frac{y}{2} \sin^{2} \frac{y}{2}\right) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$

$$= 2x \tan \frac{y}{2} \cos^{2} \frac{y}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} = \frac{2x \tan \frac{y}{2}}{1 + \tan^{2} \frac{y}{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = \frac{2u}{u^2 + v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}.$$

【3499】 若
$$x = (u+v)^2$$
 及 $y = (u-v)^2$, $x \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$ $(x > 0, y > 0)$.

解 对
$$x = (u+v)^2$$
, $y = (u-v)^2$,

求关于 x 和 y 的偏导数有

$$\begin{cases} 1 = 2(u+v)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right), \\ 0 = 2(u-v)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right). \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} 0 = 2(u+v)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right), \\ 1 = 2(u-v)\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right). \end{cases}$$
于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4(u+v)},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4(u-v)}.$$
从而
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{4(u+v)}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{4(u-v)}\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right),$$

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= -\frac{1}{4(u+v)^2} \Big(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big) \Big(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{4(u+v)} \Big(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \Big) \\ &= -\frac{1}{8(u+v)^3} \Big(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{16(u+v)^2} \Big(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \Big). \end{split}$$
同理有
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\frac{1}{8(u-v)^3} \Big(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \Big) \\ &+ \frac{1}{16(u-v)^2} \Big(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \Big). \end{split}$$
代人原方程有

代人原方程有

$$\begin{split} x \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} - y \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} \\ &= -\frac{1}{8(u+v)} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial u^{2}} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial v^{2}} \right) \\ &+ \frac{1}{8(u-v)} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial u^{2}} - 2 \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial v^{2}} \right) \\ &= \frac{1}{16} \left(\frac{4v}{u^{2} - v^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{4u}{u^{2} - v^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + 4 \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial u \partial v} \right) = 0, \end{split}$$

 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{1}{u^2 - v^2} \left(v \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - u \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) = 0.$ 也就是

【3500】 若
$$u = x$$
 及 $v = y + z$,
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^3.$$

th u = x, v = v + z,

有
$$du = dx, dv = dy + dz,$$

$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}dv = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}(dy + dz).$$

于是
$$\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy$$
,

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}},$$

$$1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} = 1 + \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}} = \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}.$$

$$\mathbf{Z} \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(1 + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^2} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)^3} \left[\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right], \quad (2)$$

把 ① 和 ② 式代入原方程有

$$\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 1.$$

【3501】 用线性变换

$$\xi = x + \lambda_1 y, \eta = x + \lambda_2 y.$$

把方程:
$$A\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + 2B\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + C\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
, ①

(其中 A,B 和 C 为常数, $c \neq 0$,以及 $AC - B^2 < 0$),变换成以下形式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \, \partial \eta} = 0,$$

求满足方程①的函数的一般形式.

$$\mathbf{f} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta},
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \lambda_1 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + (\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \lambda_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},
\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \lambda_1^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2\lambda_1 \lambda_2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \lambda_2^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2},$$

把他们代入原方程有

$$(A + 2B\lambda_1 + C\lambda_1^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + 2[A + B(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + C\lambda_1\lambda_2] \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + (A + 2B\lambda_2 + C\lambda_2^2) \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} = 0.$$

当
$$A+2B\lambda_1+C\lambda_1^2=0$$
, $A+2B\lambda_2+C\lambda_2^2=0$,

即 λ_1 , λ_2 为方程 $A + 2B\lambda + C\lambda^2 = 0$ 根时(且是两不相等实根),原 方程变为

$$[A + B(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + C\lambda_1\lambda_2] \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0.$$
又
$$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2 = -\frac{2B}{C}, \lambda_1\lambda_2 = \frac{A}{C},$$
于是
$$A + B(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2) + C\lambda_1\lambda_2 = \frac{2(AC - B^2)}{C} \neq 0.$$
从而
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} = 0,$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} = f(\xi)$$
,

II.
$$u = \int f(\xi) d\xi + \psi(\eta) = \varphi(\xi) + \psi(\eta)$$
$$= \varphi(x + \lambda_1 y) + \psi(x + \lambda_2 y).$$

【3502】 证明:拉普拉斯方程

$$\Delta z \equiv \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
,

在满足条件 $\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u}$ 的任何非退化变量变换 $x = \varphi(u, v), y = \psi(u, v)$ 下保持形式不变.

证 因为

$$dx = \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dv,$$

$$dy = \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} dv = -\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} du + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} dv,$$

现令 $I = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\right)^2$.

由变换是非退化的有

$$\frac{\partial(x,y)}{\partial(u,v)} = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} \\ \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial v} \end{vmatrix} = \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\right)^2 = I \neq 0.$$

解上述方程组有

$$\begin{cases} du = \frac{1}{I} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} dx - \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dy \right), \\ dv = \frac{1}{I} \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} dx + \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} \right) dy, \end{cases}$$

于是 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{1}{I} \frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}.$

由 3492 题过程和公式 ①,及

$$\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 = \frac{1}{I^2} \left[\left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial \varphi}{\partial v}\right)^2 \right] = \frac{1}{I},$$

$$\Delta z = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \left[\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 \right] \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{I} \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\right) = 0.$$

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

这就是说形式不变.

【3503】 假定 u = f(r),其中 $r = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,变换方程: — 208 —

(1)
$$\Delta u \equiv \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = 0;$$

(2) $\Delta(\Delta u) = 0$.

解 (1)由

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{\partial r}{\partial x} = f'(r) \frac{x}{r}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = f'(r) \frac{y}{r},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[f'(r) \frac{x}{r} \right]$$

$$= \frac{f'(r)}{r} + \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''(r) + x f'(r) \cdot \left(-\frac{x}{r^3} \right)$$

$$= \frac{x^2}{r^2} f''(r) + \frac{y^2}{r^3} f'(r).$$

同理
$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \frac{y^2}{r^2} f''(r) + \frac{x^2}{r^3} f'(r),$$

于是
$$\Delta u = f''(r) + \frac{1}{r}f'(r) = \frac{d^2u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r}\frac{du}{dr} = 0$$
,

也就是
$$\Delta u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}r} \left(r \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}r} \right) = 0.$$

(2)
$$\Delta(\Delta u) = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[r \frac{d}{dr} (\Delta u) \right] = \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[r \frac{d}{dr} \left(\frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{r} \frac{d}{dr} \left[r \frac{d^3 u}{dr^3} + \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} - \frac{1}{r} \frac{du}{dr} \right]$$

$$= \frac{d^4 u}{dr^4} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{d^3 u}{dr^3} - \frac{1}{r^2} \frac{d^2 u}{dr^2} + \frac{1}{r^3} \frac{du}{dr} = 0.$$

【3504】 若假定 w = f(u),其中 $u = (x - x_0)(y - y_0)$,方 程 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + cw = 0$ 会是什么形式?

解 由

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = (y - y_0) \frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}u}, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}u} + u \frac{\mathrm{d}^2 w}{\mathrm{d}u^2},$$

于是方程
$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x \partial y} + cw = 0$$
,

变为
$$u\frac{\mathrm{d}^2w}{\mathrm{d}u^2} + \frac{\mathrm{d}w}{\mathrm{d}u} + cw = 0.$$

【3505】 假定
$$x + y = X$$
, $y = XY$. 变换式子: $A = x \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y = X$

$$y\,\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x\,\partial y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}.$$

解 (1)由

$$X = x + y, Y = \frac{y}{X} = \frac{y}{x + y} = 1 - \frac{x}{x + y},$$

有
$$\frac{\partial X}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial X}{\partial y} = 1, \frac{\partial Y}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{(x+y)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial Y}{\partial y} = \frac{x}{(x+y)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial X} - \frac{y}{(x+y)^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial Y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2} - \frac{2y}{(x+y)^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X \partial Y}$$

$$+\frac{y^2}{(x+y)^4}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial Y^2}+\frac{2y}{(x+y)^3}\frac{\partial u}{\partial Y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2} + \frac{x - y}{(x + y)^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X \partial Y}$$

$$-\frac{xy}{(x+y)^4}\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial Y^2} - \frac{x-y}{(x+y)^3}\frac{\partial u}{\partial Y}$$

代入原式有
$$A = X \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X^2} - Y \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial X \partial Y} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial X}$$
.

【3506】 证明:方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2xy^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + 2(y - y^3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + x^2 y^2 z = 0,$$

在变量变换 x = uv 而 $y = \frac{1}{v}$ 下保持形式不变.

证 由
$$v = \frac{1}{v}$$
, $u = \frac{x}{v} = xy$,

有
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial r} = y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(y \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) = y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2}.$$

代入原方程有

$$y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial u^{2}} + 2xy^{3} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2x(y - y^{3}) \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}$$
$$-2(y - y^{3}) \cdot \frac{1}{y^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + x^{2}y^{2}z^{2} = 0,$$

也就是 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2uv^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + 2(v - v^3) \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} + u^2 v^2 z^2 = 0.$

即其形状不变.

【3507】 证明方程
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

在变量变换 u = x + z 及 v = y + z 下不改变自己的形式.

证 把u,v看作中间变量,x,y看作自变量,于是有 du = dx + dz, dv = dy + dz, $d^2u = d^2v = d^2z$.

从而
$$dz = \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dv$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right) dz + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy.$$

$$\Rightarrow A = 1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v},$$

于是
$$dz = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy$$
,

$$\underline{\partial z}_{\partial x} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{A} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}.$$

从而
$$du = dx + dz = \frac{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}}{A} dx + \frac{\partial z}{A} dy$$
,

$$dv = dy + dz = \frac{\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}}{A} dx + \frac{1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}}{A} dy,$$

$$d^{2}z = \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial u^{2}}du^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial u\partial v}dudv + \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial v^{2}}dv^{2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u}d^{2}u + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}d^{2}v.$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{R} & A d^2 z = \frac{1}{A^2} \Big\{ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \Big[\Big(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \Big) dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy \Big]^2 \\ & + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \Big[\Big(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \Big) dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} dy \Big] \cdot \Big[\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx \\ & + \Big(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \Big) dy \Big] + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \Big[\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} dx + \Big(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \Big) dy \Big]^2 \Big\} \end{split}$$

故

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{A^3} \left[\left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{1}{A^3} \left[\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} \right]$$

$$+\left(1-\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)\cdot\left(1-\frac{\partial z}{\partial v}\right)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u\partial v}+\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\left(1-\frac{\partial z}{\partial u}\right)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2}\Big],$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{A^3} \left[\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \left(1 - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} \right].$$

代人原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial v^2} = 0,$$

也就是其形状不变.

【3508】 假定
$$x = \eta , y = \xi , z = \xi \eta$$
. 变换方程:

$$xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + yz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} + xz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} = 0.$$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} 1 = \zeta \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \eta \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = \zeta \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \xi \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}, \\ 0 = \eta \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \xi \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x}. \end{cases}$$

有
$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} = -\frac{\xi}{2\eta \zeta}, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\zeta}, \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2\eta}.$$

同理有
$$\frac{\partial \xi}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\zeta}, \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial y} = -\frac{\eta}{2\xi\zeta}, \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2\xi}.$$

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于是
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \frac{\partial \xi}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \frac{\partial \eta}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \frac{\partial \zeta}{\partial x}$$

$$= -\frac{\xi}{2\eta'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \frac{1}{2\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\xi}{2\eta'_{\mathcal{K}}} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{2\eta'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2\zeta} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{2\zeta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{2\eta} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{1}{2\eta} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{4\eta'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{4\eta'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} - \frac{1}{4\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\eta}{4\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{4\xi\eta\zeta} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \frac{1}{4\eta'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1}{2\zeta'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\eta}{4\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{4\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{4\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1}{2\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\eta}{4\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

$$- \frac{1}{4\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{4\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1}{2\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta}, \qquad \textcircled{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z \partial x} = -\frac{1}{4\eta'_{\mathcal{K}}^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} - \frac{\xi}{4\eta'_{\mathcal{K}}^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{1}{2\eta'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \frac{1}{4\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} - \frac{1}{4\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta} - \frac{\eta}{4\xi'_{\mathcal{K}}} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2}$$

把①,②,③及x,y,z代入原方程有

$$\xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} + \eta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} + \zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} + \xi^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi^2} + \eta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta^2} + \zeta^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2}
= 2 \left(\xi \eta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \eta \zeta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta} + \zeta \xi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \xi} \right),$$
于是
$$\xi \frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\xi \frac{\partial u}{\partial \xi} \right) + \eta \frac{\partial}{\partial \eta} \left(\eta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \eta} \right) + \zeta \frac{\partial}{\partial \zeta} \left(\zeta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \zeta} \right)
= 2 \left(\xi \eta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \xi \partial \eta} + \eta \zeta \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \eta \partial \zeta} + \zeta \xi \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta \partial \xi} \right).$$

【3509】 假定 $y_1 = x_2 + x_3 - x_1$, $y_2 = x_1 + x_3 - x_2$, $y_3 = x_1 + x_2 - x_3$.

变换方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_3^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_1} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x_3} = 0.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_1} = \left(-\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) z,$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x_2} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) z, \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x_3} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y_1} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y_2} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y_3} \right) z.$$

把它们代入原方程有

【3510】 假定
$$\xi = \frac{y}{x}$$
, $\eta = \frac{z}{x}$, $\zeta = y - z$.

变换方程:

$$x^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + z^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} + 2xy \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + 2xz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial z} + 2yz \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y \partial z} = 0.$$

提示:把方程式写成 $A^2u - Au = 0$.

其中
$$A = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}$$
.

于是
$$Au = \left(x\frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z\frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)u$$
.

故
$$A^{2}u = A(Au) = x \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(Au) + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(Au) + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(Au)$$

$$= x \left(x \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + y \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} + z \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\right)u$$

$$+ y \left(x \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial y} + y \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}} + z \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial z} + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right)u$$

$$+ z \left(x \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x \partial z} + y \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y \partial z} + z \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial z^{2}} + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)u$$

$$= \left(x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + z \frac{\partial}{\partial z}\right)^{2} u + Au.$$

于是,原方程变为

由 $\zeta \neq 0$,有原方程变为 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \zeta^2} = 0$.

【3511】 假定 $x = r\sin\theta\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\theta\sin\varphi, z = r\cos\theta$.

将式子:
$$\Delta_1 u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2$$

$$\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}$$

变换成球坐标所表示的式子.

提示:把变量变换写成两个部分变换的合成:

$$x = R\cos\varphi, y = R\sin\varphi, z = z$$

 $R = r\sin\theta, \varphi = \varphi, z = r\cos\theta.$

解 设 $x = R\cos\varphi, y = R\sin\varphi, z = z$,

由 3483 和 3484 题结论,有

和

$$\Delta_1 u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial R}\right)^2 + \frac{1}{R^2}\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^2,$$

$$\Delta_2 u = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial R^2} + \frac{1}{R^2} \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial \varphi^2} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R = r\sin\theta, \varphi = \varphi, z = r\cos\theta,$$

即对 R,z 坐标作一次极坐标变换,于是由公式 ⑨ 有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial R} = \frac{R}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{z}{r^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi} = \sin\theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos\theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}.$$

再利用度 3483 和 3484 题的结论有

$$\Delta_{1} u = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial R}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)^{2} + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial \varphi}\right)^{2},$$

$$\Delta_{2} u = \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial R^{2}} + \frac{1}{R^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{1}{R} \frac{\partial u}{\partial R} + \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{1}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{r \sin \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{\cos \theta}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial r^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \theta^{2}} + \frac{2}{r} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r} + \frac{1}{r^{2} \sin^{2} \theta} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}} + \frac{1}{r^{2} \tan \theta} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}$$

$$= \frac{1}{r^{2}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left(r^{2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial r}\right) + \frac{1}{\sin \theta} \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\sin \theta \frac{\partial u}{\partial \theta}\right) + \frac{1}{\sin^{2} \theta} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial \varphi^{2}}\right].$$

两次变换的乘积即为所给的变换,于是上述两式即为所求.

【3512】 在方程

$$z\left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2$$

中引入新函数 w,设 $w = z^2$.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right) = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{2z^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{4z^3} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} \right)^2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{2z} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{4z^3} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} \right)^2,$$

把上述各式代入原方程有

$$w\left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial y^2}\right) = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right)^2.$$

形式不变.

取 u 和 v 作为新的自变量及 w = w(u, v) 作为新函数,变换下列方程(3513 ~ 3520).

【3513】
$$y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{x}$$
,若 $u = \frac{x}{y}$, $v = x$, $\omega = xz - y$

解 注记:3513 题到 3522 题均作变换

$$u = u(x,y), v = v(x,y), w = (x,y,z).$$

为此,我们导出一般公式.

把 u,v 看作中间变量. x,y 看作自变量,于是

$$du = \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} dy, dv = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} dy,$$

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial x} dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} dy + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz.$$

$$d^{2}u = \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x^{2}} dx^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^{2}u}{\partial y^{2}} dy^{2},$$

$$d^{2}v = \frac{\partial^{2}v}{\partial x^{2}} dx^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}v}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^{2}v}{\partial y^{2}} dy^{2},$$

$$d^{2}w = \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x^{2}} dx^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial y^{2}} dz^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy$$

$$+ 2 \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial y \partial z} dy dz + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial z \partial x} dz dx + \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} d^{2}z.$$

把 dw, du, dv 代入下述全微分式

$$dw = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} du + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} dv,$$
我们有
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial z} dz = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right) dx$$

$$+ \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right) dy.$$
于是
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial x}\right), \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}\right). \end{cases}$$

其中 $\frac{\partial c}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial c}{\partial y}$ 是原方程中旧变元间的偏导数, $\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}$, $\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$ 是变换后新变元间的偏导数. 把 d^2w , du, dv, d^2u , d^2v 代入表示新变元关系的二阶全微分式

$$d^{2}w = \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u^{2}}du^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u\partial v}dudv + \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial v^{2}}dv^{2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}d^{2}u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}d^{2}v,$$

再把式中的 dz 表成已求得的 $\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}dx + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}dy$. 按 dx^2 , dxdy 及 dy^2 合并同类项,最后把所得的结果与表示旧变元系的全微分式

$$d^{2}z = \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x^{2}}dx^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial x\partial y}dxdy + \frac{\partial^{2}z}{\partial y^{2}}dy^{2},$$

相比较有

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u \partial v}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right]
+ \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial v^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x^{2}}\right]
- \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial z^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^{2} - 2\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x \partial z} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u^{2}}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u \partial v} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) \right]
+ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial v^{2}}\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\frac{\partial v}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y}$$

$$+ \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial z^{2}} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$

$$- \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right],$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial z}\right)^{-1} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial v^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial^{2} v}{\partial y^{2}} \right]$$

$$- \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial y^{2}} - \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial z^{2}} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^{2} - 2 \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial v \partial z} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right].$$

$$\boxed{3}$$

本题若用如下解法更为方便:

由
$$w = xz - y$$
,
有 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - 1$.
又 $w = w(u, v)$,
有 $\frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -\frac{x}{v^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}$,

于是
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}$$
.

从而
$$y \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{y} \left(y^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} + 2 y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y^2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$
$$= y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(y^2 \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{y^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \right) = y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{y^2}{x} \right) - y^{-1} \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)$$
$$= \frac{2}{x} - y^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$
$$= \frac{2}{x} + \frac{x}{y^3} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = \frac{2}{x}.$$

由 $\frac{x}{v^3} \neq 0$,有原方程变为 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = 0$.

【3514】
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
,若 $u = x + y$, $v = \frac{y}{x}$, ω $= \frac{z}{x}$.

$$\mathbf{f} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1, \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = -\frac{y}{x^2}, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{x},$$
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = -\frac{z}{x^2}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = \frac{1}{x}.$$

代入公式 ⑫ 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = x \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x^2} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x^2} \right) = x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{1}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) = x \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

$$R = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$$

 $R = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} + \frac{z}{x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial v}$ $= w - (1+v) \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial v},$

于是
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y}\right) - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}$$

$$= \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(w - (1 + v) \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \left(-\frac{y}{x^2} - \frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - (1 + v) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2}\right] \left[-\frac{1}{x}(1 + v)\right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{x}(1 + v)^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

知原方程为 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0$.

[3515]
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

若
$$u = x + y, v = x - y, \omega = xy - z$$
.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{\mu}} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = 1, \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} = -1,$$

$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = y, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = x, \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = -1,$$

代入公式 ⑫ 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow R = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + y - 2\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} = u - 2\frac{\partial w}{\partial u},$$
于是
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial R}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial R}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial R}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right) + \frac{\partial R}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right)$$
$$= 2 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(u - 2 \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = 2 - 4 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = 0.$$

从而方程为 $\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} = \frac{1}{2}$.

【3516】
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = z$$
, 若 $u = \frac{x+y}{2}$, $v = \frac{x-y}{2}$, $\omega = ze^y$.

$$\mathbf{\widetilde{\mu}} \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} = -\frac{\partial v}{\partial y},$$
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial x} = 0, \frac{\partial w}{\partial y} = z e^{y}, \frac{\partial w}{\partial z} = e^{y}.$$

代人公式 ⑫ 有

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) - z.$$

从而

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + z \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(e^{-y} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)$$

$$= e^{-y} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = e^{-y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} e^{-y} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \right) = z.$$

于是原方程变为

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = 2z e^v = 2w.$$

【3517】
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + \left(1 + \frac{y}{x}\right)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$
,若 $u = x, v = x$

 $+y,\omega=x+y+z.$

解 由公式 ⑩ 易求

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1,$$

故

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}.$$

与 3514 题类似有

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} - 2 \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} + \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial}{\partial y}\right) \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)
= \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right) = \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial u^{2}},
\frac{y}{x} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = \left(\frac{v}{u} - 1\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - 1\right)
= \left(\frac{v}{u} - 1\right) \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\right]
= \left(\frac{v}{u} - 1\right) \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial v^{2}}.$$

把上述结果代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \left(\frac{v}{u} - 1\right) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

【3518】
$$(1-x^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + (1-y^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$$
,若 $x =$

$$\sin u, y = \sin v, z = e^{\omega}.$$

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^w}{\mathrm{cos}u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u},
\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^w}{\mathrm{cos}v} \frac{\partial w}{\partial v},
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^w}{\mathrm{cos}u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) = \frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^w}{\mathrm{cos}u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}x}
= \frac{1}{\mathrm{cos}u} \left[\frac{\mathrm{e}^w}{\mathrm{cos}u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \frac{\mathrm{e}^w}{\mathrm{cos}u} \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\mathrm{e}^w \sin u}{\mathrm{cos}^2 u} \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right]
= \frac{\mathrm{e}^w}{\mathrm{cos}^2 u} \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \tan u \cdot \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right],
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^w}{\mathrm{cos}^2 v} \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right)^2 + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} + \tan v \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right],
1 - x^2 = \cos^2 u, 1 - y^2 = \cos^2 v,$$

把上述结果代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v}\right)^2 = 0.$$

【3519】
$$(1-x^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - 2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - \frac{1}{4}z = 0(|x| < 1)$$
 若

$$u = \frac{1}{2}(y + \arccos x), v = \frac{1}{2}(y - \arccos x), \omega = z\sqrt[4]{1 - x^2}$$

由公式 ⑫ 易求 解

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{4}}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{xz}{2(1-x^2)},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{4}}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{xz}{2(1-x^2)},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right).$$

于是
$$(1-x^2)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2x\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \frac{2}{\partial x} \left[(1-x^2)\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{xz}{2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x}{4(1-x^2)^{\frac{3}{4}}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) + \frac{z}{2} + \frac{x}{2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$+ \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right)$$

$$= \frac{z}{2} + \frac{x^2 z}{4(1-x^2)} + \frac{(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}}{2} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$+ \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial v} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{3}{4} + \frac{z}{4(1-x^2)} + \frac{1}{4(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} - 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \cdot \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial y} \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4(1-x^2)^{\frac{1}{4}}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right).$$

$$Z \qquad \text{arccos} x = u - v, x = \cos(u - v),$$

$$1 - x^2 = \sin^2(u - v),$$

把上述结果代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} = \frac{w}{4 \sin^2 (u - v)}.$$

[3520]
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 2 \frac{x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} - y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}}{x^2 - y^2} - \frac{3(x^2 + y^2)z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2}$$
$$(|x| > |y|)$$

若
$$u = x + y, v = x - y, \omega = \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}}$$
.

解 原方程改写为

$$\begin{split} \frac{1}{x^2-y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{x^2-y^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} \\ -\frac{2x}{(x^2-y^2)^2} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + \frac{2y}{(x^2-y^2)^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{3(x^2+y^2)z}{(x^2-y^2)^3}, \\ \mathbb{P} \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{x^2-y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{x^2-y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right) = -\frac{3(x^2+y^2)z}{(x^2-y^2)^3}. \end{split}$$

由公式 ⑫ 易求

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{xz}{x^2 - y^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sqrt{x^2 - y^2} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{yz}{x^2 - y^2}.$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{xz}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{x}{(x^2 - y^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) + \frac{x}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$$

$$+ \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{4x^2z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right)$$

$$= \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{3x^2z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial u} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) \frac{\partial v}{\partial x} \right]$$

$$= \frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{3x^2z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3}$$

$$+ \frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \left(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right).$$

同理有
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 - y^2} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2 - y^2}} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v} \right) - \frac{yz}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} \right]$$

$$= -\frac{z}{(x^2 - y^2)^2} - \frac{3y^2z}{(x^2 - y^2)^3}$$

 $+\frac{1}{\sqrt{x^2-v^2}}\Big(\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2}-2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u\partial v}+\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2}\Big).$

把上述结果代入方程 ① 有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} = 0.$$

【3521】 证明:任何方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \, \partial y} + a \, \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + b \, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} + cz = 0 \qquad (a,b,c) \, \text{hm}(x).$$

用代换

$$z = u e^{\alpha r + \beta y}$$
.

(其中 α 和 β 均为常数值和u = u(x,y))可以简化成如下形式:

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c_1 u = 0 \qquad (c_1 = \text{cons} t).$$

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = e^{\alpha x + \beta y} \left(\alpha u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} \right), \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{\alpha x + \beta y} \left(\beta u + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} \right),
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = e^{\alpha x + \beta y} \left(\alpha \beta u + \beta \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + \alpha \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} \right).$$

把上述结论代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + (\beta + a) \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} + (\alpha + b) \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} + (\alpha \beta + a\alpha + b\beta + c) u = 0.$$

由题意,需 β+a=0,α+b=0,

即
$$\beta = -a, \alpha = -b.$$

这是能做到的.事实上,令

$$z=u\mathrm{e}^{-(hx+uy)},$$

则原方程变为

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x \partial y} + c_1 u = 0, c_1$$
为常数.

【3522】 证明:在变量代换

$$x' = \frac{x}{y}, y' = -\frac{1}{y}, u' = \frac{u}{\sqrt{y}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{4y}}$$

(其中 u' 为变量 x' 和 y' 的函数)下方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}$ 的形式不变.

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad dx' = \frac{dx}{y} - \frac{x}{y^2} dy, dy' = \frac{1}{y^2} dy,
\ln u' = \ln u + \frac{1}{2} \ln y + \frac{x^2}{4y},$$

$$du' = \frac{u'}{u}du + \frac{u'}{2y}dy + \frac{xu'}{2y}dx - \frac{x^2u'}{4y^2}dy.$$

把上面三个微分式代入

日日三十級別 氏(人)
$$du' = \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'}dx' + \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'}dy',$$
有
$$\frac{u'}{u}du + \frac{u'}{2y}dy + \frac{xu'}{2y}dx - \frac{x^2u'}{4y^2}dy$$

$$= \frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} \left(\frac{1}{y}dx - \frac{x}{y^2}dy\right) + \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'}\frac{dy}{y^2}.$$
于是
$$du = \left(\frac{u}{yu'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y}\right)dx$$

$$+ \left(\frac{u}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} - \frac{xu}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}\right)dy.$$
从而
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{u}{yu'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y},$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{u}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'} - \frac{xu}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}\left(\frac{u}{yu'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y}\right)$$

$$= \frac{u}{yu'}\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2}\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{yu'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$-\frac{u}{yu'^2} \cdot \left(\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'}\right)^2\frac{\partial x'}{\partial x} - \frac{u}{2y} - \frac{x}{2y}\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}$$

$$= \frac{u}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} + \left(\frac{1}{yu'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{x}{2y}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{u}{yu'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} - \frac{xu}{2y}\right)$$

$$-\frac{u}{y^2u'^2}\left(\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'}\right)^2 - \frac{u}{2y}$$

$$= \frac{u}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} - \frac{xu}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}$$

$$= \frac{u}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} - \frac{xu}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}$$

$$= \frac{u}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} - \frac{xu}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}$$

$$= \frac{u}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} - \frac{xu}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}$$

$$= \frac{u}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} - \frac{xu}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}$$

$$= \frac{u}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} - \frac{xu}{y^2u'}\frac{\partial u'}{\partial x'} + \frac{x^2u}{4y^2} - \frac{u}{2y}$$

把①,②代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u'}{\partial x'^2} = \frac{\partial u'}{\partial y'},$$

于是方程的形式不变.

【3523】 在方程:

$$q(1+q)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - (1+p+q+2pq)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + p(1+p)\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0$$

(其中 $p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}$ 而 $q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}$)中假定:u = x + z, v = y + z, w = x + y + z. 若w = w(u, v).

有

$$dz = pdx + qdy, u = x + z,$$

$$v = y + z, w = x + y + z,$$

$$du = dx + dz = (1 + p)dx + qdy,$$

$$dv = dy + dz = pdx + (1 + q)dy,$$

$$d^2 u = d^2 v = d^2 w = d^2 z.$$

把上述结论代入新变元的全微分式

$$d^2w = \frac{\partial^2w}{\partial u^2}du^2 + 2\frac{\partial^2w}{\partial u\partial v} + \frac{\partial^2w}{\partial v^2}dv^2 + \frac{\partial w}{\partial u}d^2u + \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}d^2v,$$

且令
$$S = 1 - \frac{\partial w}{\partial u} - \frac{\partial w}{\partial v}$$
,

有
$$Sd^2z = \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} [(p+1)dx + qdy]^2$$

$$+ 2\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u\partial v} [(p+1)dx + qdy] [pdx + (q+1)dy]$$

$$+ \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} [pdx + (q+1)dy]^2.$$

把上式与
$$d^2z = \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} dx^2 + 2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} dx dy + \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} dy^2$$
,

作比较有

$$\begin{split} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} &= \frac{1}{S} \Big[(1+p)^2 \, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2p(1+p) \, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + p^2 \, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \Big], \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} &= \frac{1}{S} \Big[q(p+1) \, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + (1+p+q+2pq) \cdot \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} \\ &+ p(q+1) \, \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \Big], \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{1}{S} \left[q^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u^2} + 2q(q+1) \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial u \partial v} + (q+1)^2 \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial v^2} \right].$$

代人原方程,并利用

$$q(1+q)(1+p)^{2} - (1+p+q+2pq)q(p+1) + p(1+p)q^{2}$$

$$= q(1+p)[(1+p)(1+q) - (1+p+q+2pq) + pq]$$

$$= 0,$$

$$p^{2}q(1+q) - (1+p+q+2pq)p(q+1)$$

$$+ p(1+p)(q+1)^{2} = 0,$$

$$2p(1+p)q(1+q) - (1+p+q+2pq)^{2}$$

$$+ 2q(q+1)p(1+p) = -(1+p+q)^{2},$$
我们有
$$-\frac{(1+p+q)^{2}}{S} \frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u \partial v} = 0,$$
或
$$\frac{\partial^{2}w}{\partial u \partial v} = 0.$$

【3524】 在方程

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} + y^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} + z^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = \left(x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right)^{2} + \left(y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\right)^{2} + \left(z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\right)^{2}$$

中假定 $x = e^{\xi}, y = e^{\eta}, z = e^{\xi}, u = e^{\omega}$. 其中 $w = w(\xi, \eta, \zeta)$.

解
$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{\mathrm{d}u}{\mathrm{d}w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \frac{\mathrm{d}\xi}{\mathrm{d}x} = \frac{\mathrm{e}^w}{x} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi},$$

即 $x \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \mathrm{e}^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi},$

① $y \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \mathrm{e}^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial y}, z \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \mathrm{e}^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}.$

① 式两边对 x 求偏导数有

$$x\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^w \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}\right)^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}\xi}{\mathrm{d}x} + e^w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}\xi}{\mathrm{d}x},$$

两边同乘 x 有

$$x^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = e^{w} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}\right)^{2} + e^{w} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial \xi^{2}} - e^{w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi}, \qquad (2)$$

同理有
$$y^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = e^w \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}\right)^2 + e^w \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} - e^w \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta}$$
, ③

$$z^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial z^{2}} = e^{w} \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}\right)^{2} + e^{w} \frac{\partial^{2} w}{\partial \zeta^{2}} - e^{w} \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta^{2}}, \qquad (4)$$

把 ②, ③, ④ 三式代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \xi^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \eta^2} + \frac{\partial^2 w}{\partial \zeta^2}$$

$$= (e^{w} - 1) \left[\left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\eta} \right)^{2} + \left(\frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} \right)^{2} \right] + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \xi} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \eta} + \frac{\partial w}{\partial \zeta}.$$

【3525】 证明:方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \right)^2 = 0$$

的形式与变量 x,y 和 z 之间的关系无关.

证
$$\diamondsuit p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y},$$

则

$$dz = pdx + qdy,$$

若以 x 为新函数有

$$d^{2}x = \frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial y^{2}}dy^{2} + 2\frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial y\partial z}dydz + \frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial z^{2}}dz^{2} + \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}d^{2}y + \frac{\partial x}{\partial z}d^{2}z,$$

把作为旧变元的关系:

$$d^2x = 0$$
, $d^2y = 0$, $dz = pdx + qdy$,

代入上式有

$$d^{2}z = -\frac{1}{\frac{\partial x}{\partial z}} \left[\frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial y^{2}} dy^{2} + 2 \frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial y \partial z} dy \cdot (pdx + qdy) + \frac{\partial^{2}x}{\partial z^{2}} (pdx + qdy)^{2} \right].$$

于是
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -p\left(p^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2}\right)$$
, ①

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -p \left(p \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + p q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right), \tag{2}$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -p \left(\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} + 2q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + q^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2} \right). \tag{3}$$

代入原方程有

$$\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} - \left(\frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y}\right)^{2}$$

$$= p^{2} \left(p^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial z^{2}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial y^{2}} + 2q \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial y \partial z} + q^{2} \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial z^{2}}\right)$$

$$- p^{2} \left(p \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial y \partial z} + pq \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial z^{2}}\right)^{2}$$

$$= p^{4} \left[\frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial y^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial z^{2}} - \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial y \partial z}\right)^{2}\right] = 0.$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial y^{2}} \frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial z^{2}} - \left(\frac{\partial^{2} x}{\partial y \partial z}\right)^{2} = 0.$$

同理,若以 y 作为函数有

从而

$$\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x^2} \frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial z^2} - \left(\frac{\partial^2 y}{\partial x \partial z} \right)^2 = 0.$$

即方程的形状与变量 x,y 和 z 所分别担任的角色无关.

【3526】 取x作为变量y和z的函数,解方程:

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} - 2 \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x} + \left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}\right)^2 \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

解 把 3525 题中的 ①,②,③ 三式和

$$p = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, q = \frac{\partial y}{\partial z},$$

代人有
$$q^2 \left(-p^3 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2}\right) + 2pq \left(p^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + p^2 q \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2}\right)$$

$$-p^2 \left(p \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} + 2pq \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y \partial z} + pq^2 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial z^2}\right) = -p^3 \frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

从而 $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = 0$,或 p = 0,又由 $\frac{\partial^2 x}{\partial y^2} = 0$ 得原方程为 $x = \varphi(z)y + \psi(z)$,其中 φ , ψ 为任意函数,由 p = 0,有 z = f(y),f 为任意函数,它也是原方程的解.

【3527】 取勒让德变换

$$X = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, Y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}, Z = x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z,$$

(其中 Z = Z(X,Y)) 变换方程式:

$$A\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} + 2B\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} + C\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}\right) \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 0.$$

解 由

$$\begin{split} \mathrm{d}Z &= \mathrm{d} \Big(x \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} + y \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} - z \Big) \\ &= \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} \mathrm{d}y - \mathrm{d}z + x \mathrm{d}X + y \mathrm{d}Y = x \mathrm{d}X + y \mathrm{d}Y, \end{split}$$

于是有
$$\frac{\partial Z}{\partial X} = x, \frac{\partial Z}{\partial Y} = y.$$

对上式求微分有

$$\begin{cases} dx = \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} dX + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dY, \\ dy = \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dX + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} dY. \end{cases}$$
(1)

2

又由 $X = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}, Y = \frac{\partial z}{\partial y},$

由①式与②式有

于是
$$\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\
\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2}
\end{bmatrix}
\begin{bmatrix}
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\
\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2}
\end{bmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix}.$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{vmatrix} \cdot \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial Y^2} \end{vmatrix} = 1.$$

因此

$$I = \begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} \\ \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} & \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} \end{vmatrix} \neq 0.$$

于是,由①式有

$$\begin{cases} dX = I^{-1} \left(\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} dx - \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dy \right), \\ dY = I^{-1} \left(-\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y} dx + \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} \right) dy. \end{cases}$$

比较②式和③式有

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X \partial Y},$$
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = I^{-1} \frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2},$$

代入方程有 $A(X,Y)\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial Y^2} - 2B(X,Y)\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X\partial Y} + C(X,Y)\frac{\partial^2 Z}{\partial X^2} = 0.$

§ 5. 几何上的应用

1. 切线和法平面 曲线

$$x = \varphi(t), y = \psi(t), z = \chi(t)$$

在 M(x,y,z) 点处的切线方程为

$$\frac{X - x}{\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{Y - y}{\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}} = \frac{Z - z}{\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t}}$$

在这个点上法平面的方程:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}(X-x) + \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}(Y-y) + \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}s}(Z-z) = 0.$$

2. **切平面和法线** 在M(x,y,z)点曲面z=f(x,y)的切

平面方程为

$$Z - z = \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} (X - x) + \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} (Y - y),$$

在 M 点法线的方程是:

$$\frac{X-x}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial x}} = \frac{Y-y}{\frac{\partial z}{\partial y}} = \frac{Z-z}{-1}.$$

若曲面方程式给定为隐函数的形式 F(x,y,z) = 0. 则相应地有

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}(X-x) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}(Y-y) + \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}(Z-z) = 0.$$

一切面方程式

和

$$\frac{X-x}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial x}} = \frac{Y-y}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial y}} = \frac{Z-z}{\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}}$$
 — 法线方程式.

3. **平面曲线族的包络线** 单参数曲线族 $f(x,y,\alpha) = O(\alpha)$ 参数) 的包络线满足方程组

$$f(x,y,\alpha) = 0, f'_{a}(x,y,\alpha) = 0.$$

4. **曲面族的包洛面** 单参数曲面族 $F(x,y,z,\alpha) = 0$ 的包络面满足方程组:

$$F(x,y,z,\alpha) = 0, F'_{\alpha}(x,y,z,\alpha) = 0.$$

在双参数曲面族 $\Phi(x,y,z,\alpha,\beta) = 0$ 的情况下,包络面满足以下方程: $\Phi(x,y,z,\alpha,\beta) = 0$, $\Phi'_{\alpha}(x,y,z,\alpha,\beta) = 0$, $\Phi'_{\beta}(x,y,z,\alpha,\beta) = 0$.

对于以下曲线,写出给定点切线和法向面的方程(3528 ~ 3532).

【3528】 在点 $t = t_0$, $x = a\cos\alpha\cos t$, $y = a\sin\alpha\cos t$, $z = a\sin t$.

解 由线

$$x = x(t), y = y(t), z = z(t),$$

在点to处的切向量为

$$\vec{v}(t_0) = (x'(t_0), y'(t_0), z'(t_0)),$$

于是由 $x = a\cos\alpha\cos t, y = a\sin\alpha\cos t, z = a\sin t,$

有
$$\vec{v}(t_0) = \{-a\cos\alpha\sin t_0, -a\sin\alpha\sin t_0, a\cos t_0\}.$$

从而切线方程为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{-a\cos\alpha\sin t_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{-a\sin\alpha\sin t_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{a\cos t_0},$$

即

$$\frac{x-x_0}{-\cos a \sin t_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{-\sin a \sin t_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{\cos t_0}.$$

法平面方程为

$$(-a\cos_{\alpha}\sin t_{0})(x-x_{0})$$

$$+(-a\sin_{\alpha}\sin t_{0}) \cdot (y-y_{0}) + (a\cos t_{0})(z-z_{0}) = 0,$$
其中 $x_{0} = x(t_{0}) = a\cos_{\alpha}\cos t_{0},$
 $y_{0} = y(t_{0}) = a\sin_{\alpha}\cos t_{0},$
 $z_{0} = z(t_{0}) = a\sin t_{0}.$

经化简有 $x\cos\alpha\sin t_0 + y\sin\alpha\sin t_0 - z\cos t_0 = 0$,也就是法平面过原点.

【3529】 在点 $t = \pi/4$, $x = a\sin^2 t$, $y = b\sin t \cos t$, $z = c\cos^2 t$.

解
$$x_0 = a\sin^2\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{a}{2}$$
, $y_0 = \frac{b}{2}$, $z_0 = \frac{c}{2}$, $\vec{v}(\frac{\pi}{4}) = \{a, 0, -c\}$,

于是切线方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x - \frac{a}{2}}{a} = \frac{z - \frac{c}{2}}{-c}, \\ y = \frac{b}{2}. \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} + \frac{z}{c} = 1, \\ y = \frac{b}{2}. \end{cases}$$

法平面方程为

$$a\left(x-\frac{a}{2}\right)+(-c)\left(z-\frac{c}{2}\right)=0,$$

即

$$ax - cz = \frac{1}{2}(a^2 - c^2).$$

【3530】 在点 M(1,1,1), y = x, $z = x^2$.

解 设x=t,

则

$$y = t, z = t^2$$
.

于是 $\vec{v}(1) = \{1,1,2\}$, 切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{2}$$
.

法平面方程为

$$(x-1)+(y-1)+2(z-1)=0$$
,

即

$$x + y + 2z = 4$$
.

【3531】 在点 M(1,1,1), $x^2 + z^2 = 10$, $y^2 + z^2 = 10$.

解 基本思路: 当曲线以两个曲面方程

$$F_1(x,y,z) = 0, F_2(x,y,z) = 0$$

交线形式给出时,可先求出两曲面在交点处的法向量

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{F'_1x, F'_1y, F'_1z\},$$

$$\vec{n}_2 = \{F'_2x, F'_2z, F'_2z\},$$

则曲线在该点的切向量为

$$\vec{n} = \vec{n}_1 \times \vec{n}_2$$

$$= \left\{ \begin{vmatrix} F'_1 y & F'_1 z \\ F'_2 y & F'_2 z \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F'_1 z & F'_1 x \\ F'_2 z & F'_2 x \end{vmatrix}, \begin{vmatrix} F'_1 x & F'_1 y \\ F'_2 x & F'_2 y \end{vmatrix} \right\}.$$

于是该题中

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{2,0,6\}, \vec{n}_2 = \{0,2,6\},$$
 $\vec{v} = \{1,0,3\} \times \{0,1,3\} = \{-3,-3,1\},$

从而切线方程为

$$\frac{x-1}{-3} = \frac{y-1}{-3} = \frac{z-3}{1}$$
,

即

$$\frac{x-1}{3} = \frac{y-1}{3} = \frac{z-3}{-1}$$
.

法平面方程为

$$-3(x-1)-3(y-1)+(z-3)=0,$$

即

$$3x + 3y - z = 3$$
.

解 由
$$F_1 = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 6 = 0$$
,

$$F_2 = x + y + z = 0$$
,

有

$$\vec{n}_1 = 2\{1, -2, 1\}, \vec{n}_2 = \{1, 1, 1\},$$

$$\vec{v} = \{1, -2, 1\} \times \{1, 1, 1\} = -3\{1, 0, -1\}.$$

于是切线方程为

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-1}, \\ y = -2. \end{cases}$$

即

$$\begin{cases} x+z=2, \\ y+2=0. \end{cases}$$

法平面方程为

$$(x-1)-(z-1)=0$$
,

或

$$x - z = 0$$
.

【3533】 在曲线 x = t, $y = t^2$, $z = t^3$ 上, 求出使切线平行 于平面 x + 2y + z = 4 的点.

 $\vec{v} = \{1, 2t, 3t^2\}$,平面法向量 $\vec{n} = \{1, 2, 1\}$,由题意 $\vec{v} \cdot \vec{n} = 1 + 4t + 3t^2 = 0$,

从而 t = -1 或 $t = -\frac{1}{3}$, 于是所求的点为 $M_1(-1)$,

$$1,-1), M_2\left(-\frac{1}{3},\frac{1}{9},-\frac{1}{27}\right).$$

【3534】 证明:螺旋线 $x = a\cos t$, $y = a\sin t$, z = bt 的切线与 Oz 轴线成定角.

证 由

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t} = -a\sin t, \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t} = a\cos t, \frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t} = b,$$

于是有切线与 Oc 轴形成的角 γ 的余弦

$$\cos \gamma = \frac{\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t}}{\sqrt{\left(\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}t}\right)^2}} = \frac{b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$

从而 cosγ 为常数,故切线与 Oz 轴形成定角.

【3535】 证明:曲线 $x = ae^t \cos t$, $y = ae^t \sin t$, $z = ae^t$ 与锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 的所有母线相交的角度相同.

证 圆锥 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 的顶点在原点,过圆锥上任一点 P(x,y,z) 的母线也过原点,因此,母线的方向向量为 $v_1 = (x,y,z)$,曲线在点 P 的切向量为

$$\vec{v}_2 = (x', y', z')$$

= $\{ae'(\cos t - \sin)t, ae'(\sin t + \cos t), ae'\}$
= $(x - y, x + y, z)$.

又 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$,于是

$$\cos(\vec{v}_1, \vec{v}_2) = \frac{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{|\vec{v}_1| |\vec{v}_2|}$$

$$= \frac{x(x-y) + y(x+y) + z^2}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2} \sqrt{(x-y)^2 + (x+y)^2 + z^2}} = \frac{2z^2}{\sqrt{2z^2} \sqrt{3z^2}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}.$$

从而交角相同.

【3536】 证明斜驶线

$$\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right) = e^{k\varphi}(k = const),$$

(其中 φ 为地球上点的经度, ψ 为地球上点的纬度)与地球体的所有子午线成定角相交.

证 建立坐标系:赤道平面为 Oxy 平面,球心为坐标原点, Ox 轴正向过 0°子午线,Ox 轴正向过北极,取 Oxyz 坐标系为右 手系.

下面建立斜驶线和子午线在直角坐标系中的方程. 假设讨论地球上的点的经度为 $\varphi(0 \leqslant \varphi \leqslant 2\pi)$,纬度为 $\psi\left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \leqslant \psi \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2}\right)$,

则它在上述标系下的坐标为

$$\begin{cases} x = R\cos\psi\cos\varphi, \\ y = R\cos\psi\sin\varphi, \\ z = R\sin\psi. \end{cases}$$

其中 R 为地球半径,对 $tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right) = e^{kp}$ 两边求微分有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}\psi}{2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)} = k\mathrm{e}^{k\varphi}\mathrm{d}\varphi = k\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)\mathrm{d}\varphi$$

于是
$$\frac{d\varphi}{d\psi} = \left[2\cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)k\tan\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + \frac{\psi}{2}\right)\right]^{-1}$$
$$= \left[k\sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \psi\right)\right]^{-1} = \frac{1}{k\cos\psi}.$$

现把斜驶线方程看作 φ 和 ψ 的隐函数,因此在(φ_0 , ψ_0)点处有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\mathrm{d}\psi} = -R\sin\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 - R\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\psi}
= -R\left(\sin\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 + \frac{\sin\varphi_0}{k}\right),
\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}\psi} = -R\sin\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 + R\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0 \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\mathrm{d}\psi}
= -R\left(\sin\psi_0\sin\varphi_0 - \frac{\cos\varphi_0}{k}\right),
\frac{\mathrm{d}z}{\mathrm{d}\psi} = R\cos\psi_0.$$

从而,可取斜驶线切向量

$$\overrightarrow{v}_1$$

$$=\left\{\sin\!\phi_0\cos\!\varphi_0+rac{\sin\!\varphi_0}{k},\sin\!\varphi_0\sin\!\phi_0-rac{\cos\!\varphi_0}{k},-\cos\!\phi_0
ight\},$$

当φ为常数时,即得子午线,其参数方程为

$$x = R \cos \psi \cos \varphi_0$$
, $y = R \cos \psi \sin \varphi_0$, $z = R \sin \psi$.

于是子午线在点 (φ_0, ψ_0) 的切向量为

$$\vec{v}_2 = \{ \sin \phi_0 \cos \varphi_0, \sin \phi_0 \sin \varphi_0, -\cos \phi_0 \},$$

从而有
$$\cos(\vec{v}_1,\vec{v}_2) = \frac{\vec{v}_1 \cdot \vec{v}_2}{|\vec{v}_1||\vec{v}_2|} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + \frac{1}{k^2}}} = 常数.$$

故斜驶线与子午线相交成定角.

【3537】 求出在点 M₀(x₀, y₀) 曲线

$$z = f(x, y), \frac{x - x_0}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{y - y_0}{\sin \alpha},$$

(其中f为微分函数)的切线与Oxy平面所成的角度的正切.

解 把曲线看作两条曲线的交线,则所给曲线在 M_0 点的切线方程为

$$\frac{x - x_0}{|f'_y(x_0, y_0)| - 1|} = \frac{y - y_0}{|-1|} = \frac{|f'_x(x_0, y_0)|}{|-1|} = \frac{|-1|}{|\cos\alpha|}$$

$$= \frac{|x - x_0|}{|-1|} = \frac{|-1|}{|\cos\alpha|}$$

$$= \frac{|x - x_0|}{|f'_x(x_0, y_0)|} = \frac{|-1|}{|\cos\alpha|},$$

$$\frac{1}{|\cos\alpha|} = \frac{1}{|\sin\alpha|}$$

$$\frac{x-x_0}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{y-y_0}{\sin\alpha} = \frac{z-z_0}{f'_x(x_0,y_0)\cos\alpha + f'_y(x_0,y_0)\sin\alpha},$$

因此,切线与 Oxy 平面所成角 φ 的正切为

$$\tan \varphi = \frac{f'_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0})\cos \alpha + f'_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0})\sin \alpha}{\sqrt{\cos^{2}\alpha + \sin^{2}\alpha}}$$
$$= f'_{x}(x_{0}, y_{0})\cos \alpha + f'_{y}(x_{0}, y_{0})\sin \alpha.$$

【3538】 求函数
$$u = \frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}}$$
 在点 $M(1, 2, -2)$ 沿曲线

$$x = t, y = 2t^2, z = -2t^4,$$

在该点的切线方向上的导数.

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{y^2 + z^2}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xy}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{xz}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = -\frac{x}{(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}},$$

在点 M(1,2,-2) 它们的值分别为 $\frac{8}{27}$, $-\frac{2}{27}$, $\frac{2}{27}$, 又曲线在该点的 切线的方向余弦为 $\frac{1}{9}$, $\frac{4}{9}$, $-\frac{8}{9}$. 从而所求的导数为

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial l}\Big|_{M} = \frac{8}{27} \cdot \frac{1}{9} + \left(-\frac{2}{27}\right) \cdot \frac{4}{9} + \frac{2}{27} \cdot \left(-\frac{8}{9}\right) = -\frac{16}{243}.$$

对于下列曲面,写出指定点的切面和法线方程(3539 ~ 3547).

【3539】 在点 $M_0(1,2,5), z = x^2 + y^2$.

解 思路:当曲面由方程 F(x,y,z) = 0 给出时,法向量为 \vec{n} = $\left\{\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial F}{\partial z}\right\}$. 特别曲面由显式方程 z = f(x,y) 给出时,法向量 $\vec{n} = \{f'_x, f'_y, -1\}$,本题中,

$$\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, -1\} \Big|_{M_0} = \{2, 4, -1\}.$$

于是,切面方程为

$$2(x-1)+4(y-2)-(z-5)=0,$$

即

$$2x + 4y - z = 5$$
.

法线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{2} = \frac{y-2}{4} = \frac{z-5}{-1}$.

【3540】 在点 $M_0(3,4,12), x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 169.$

解 设 $F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 169 = 0$,

则在点 n_0 处

$$\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, 2z\}\Big|_{M0} = \{6, 8, 24\} = 2\{3, 4, 12\}.$$

于是切面方程为

$$3(x-3)+4(y-4)+12(z-12)=0$$
,

即
$$3x + 4y + 12z = 169$$
.

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-3}{3} = \frac{y-4}{4} = \frac{z-12}{12},$$

即

$$\frac{x}{3} = \frac{y}{4} = \frac{z}{12}$$
.

【3541】 在点
$$M_0\left(1,1,\frac{\pi}{4}\right),z=\arctan\frac{y}{r}$$
.

解
$$\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{-y}{x^2 + y^2}, \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2}, -1 \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = \left\{ -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, -1 \right\},$$

于是,切面方程为

$$z - \frac{\pi}{4} = -\frac{1}{2}(x-1) + \frac{1}{2}(y-1),$$

即

$$z = \frac{\pi}{4} - \frac{1}{2}(x - y)$$
,

法线方程为
$$\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{-1} = \frac{z - \frac{\pi}{4}}{2}$$
.

【3542】 在点
$$M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0), ax^2 + by^2 + cz^2 = 1.$$

$$\vec{n} = 2\{ax_0, by_0, cz_0\}$$
,于是,切面方程为

$$ax_0(x-x_0)+by_0(y-y_0)+cz_0(z-z_0)=0$$
,

V

$$ax_0^2 + by_0^2 + cz_0^2 = 1$$
,

故切面方程可写为

$$ax_0x + by_0y + cz_0z = 1.$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{ax_0} = \frac{y-y_0}{by_0} = \frac{z-z_0}{cz_0}$$
.

【3543】 在点
$$M_0(1,1,1), z = y + \ln \frac{x}{z}$$
.

解
$$F(x,y,z) = y + \ln x - \ln z - z = 0$$
,
 $\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{x}, 1, -\frac{1}{z} - 1 \right\} \Big|_{M_z} = \{1,1,-2\}$,

于是,切面方程为

$$(x-1)+(y-1)-2(z-1)=0$$
,

即

$$x + y - 2z = 0.$$

法线方程为 $\frac{x-1}{1} = \frac{y-1}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-2}$.

【3544】 在点 $M_0(2,2,1), 2^{\frac{x}{\epsilon}} + 2^{\frac{y}{\epsilon}} = 8.$

解
$$F(x,y,z) = 2^{\frac{x}{z}} + 2^{\frac{y}{z}} - 8$$
,

$$\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{1}{z} 2^{\frac{x}{z}} \ln 2, \frac{1}{z} 2^{\frac{y}{z}} \ln 2, (x \cdot 2^{\frac{x}{z}} + y \cdot 2^{\frac{y}{z}}) \left(-\frac{1}{z^2} \ln 2 \right) \right\} \Big|_{M_0}$$

$$= 4 \ln 2 \{1, 1, -4\},$$

于是,切面方程为(x-2)+(y-2)-4(z-1)=0,

即
$$x + y - 4z = 0.$$

法线方程为
$$\frac{x-2}{1} = \frac{y-2}{1} = \frac{z-1}{-4}$$
.

【3545】 在点 $M_0(\varphi_0, \psi_0), x = a\cos\psi\cos\varphi, y = b\cos\psi\sin\varphi, z$ = $c\sin\psi$.

解 思路:当曲面由参数方程

$$x = x(u,v), y = y(u,v), z = z(u,v),$$

给出时,曲面上分别令 $u = u_0, v = v_0$ 得到的两条曲线的切向量分别为

$$\vec{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right\}, \vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right\},$$

切面的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \begin{array}{c|ccc} \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial x}{\partial u} & \frac{\partial y}{\partial u} \\ \frac{\partial y}{\partial v} & \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \end{array} \right\}$$

于是对本题

$$\vec{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right\}_{M_0}^{1}$$

$$= \left\{ -a\cos\psi_0 \sin\varphi_0, b\cos\psi_0 \cos\varphi_0, 0 \right\}$$

$$= \cos \psi_0 \left\{ -a \sin \varphi_0, b \cos \varphi_0, 0 \right\},$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \psi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \psi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \psi} \right\} \Big|_{M_0}$$

$$= \left\{ -a \sin \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0, -b \sin \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0, c \cos \psi_0 \right\},$$

$$n = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = abc \left\{ \frac{\cos \psi_0 \cos \varphi_0}{a}, \frac{\cos \psi_0 \sin \varphi_0}{b}, \frac{\sin \psi_0}{c} \right\}.$$

于是切面方程为

$$\frac{\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0}{a}(x-a\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0) + \frac{\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0}{b} \cdot (y-b\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0) + \frac{\sin\psi_0}{c}(z-c\sin\psi_0) = 0,$$

$$\frac{x}{a}\cos\phi_0\cos\varphi_0 + \frac{y}{b}\cos\phi_0\sin\varphi_0 + \frac{z}{c}\sin\phi_0 = 1.$$

法线方程为

$$\frac{x - a\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0}{\cos\psi_0\cos\varphi_0} = \frac{y - b\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0}{\cos\psi_0\sin\varphi_0} = \frac{z - c\sin\psi_0}{\sin\psi_0},$$

$$a \qquad b \qquad c$$

$$\frac{x\sec\phi_0\sec\varphi_0-a}{bc}=\frac{y\sec\phi_0\csc\varphi_0-b}{ac}=\frac{z\csc\phi_0-c}{ab}.$$

【3546】 在点 $M_0(\varphi_0, r_0), x = r\cos\varphi, y = r\sin\varphi, z = r\cot\alpha$.

解
$$\vec{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial \varphi}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = r_0 \left\{ -\sin\varphi_0, \cos\varphi_0, 0 \right\},$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = \left\{ \cos\varphi_0, \sin\varphi_0, \cot\alpha \right\},$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = r_0 \left\{ \cos\varphi_0 \cot\alpha, \sin\varphi_0 \cot\alpha, -1 \right\}.$$

于是切面方程为

$$\cos\varphi_0\cot\alpha(x-r_0\cos\varphi_0)$$

$$+\sin\varphi_0\cot\alpha\cdot(y-r_0\sin\varphi_0)-(z-r_0\cot\alpha)=0,$$

即

$$x\cos\varphi_0 + y\sin\varphi_0 - z\tan\alpha = 0$$
,

法线方程为

$$\frac{x - r_0 \cos \varphi_0}{\cos \varphi_0 \cot \alpha} = \frac{y - r_0 \sin \varphi_0}{\sin \varphi_0 \cot \alpha} = \frac{z - r_0 \cot \alpha}{-1},$$

$$\frac{x - r_0 \cos \varphi_0}{\cos \varphi_0} = \frac{y - r_0 \sin \varphi_0}{\sin \varphi_0} = \frac{z - r_0 \cot \alpha}{-\tan \alpha}.$$

【3547】 在点 $M_0(u_0, v_0), x = u\cos v, y = u\sin v, z = av.$

$$\vec{v}_1 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial u}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial u} \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = \left\{ \cos v_0, \sin v_0, 0 \right\},$$

$$\vec{v}_2 = \left\{ \frac{\partial x}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial y}{\partial v}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial v} \right\} \Big|_{M_0} = \left\{ -u_0 \sin v_0, u_0 \cos v_0, a \right\},$$

$$\vec{n} = \vec{v}_1 \times \vec{v}_2 = \left\{ a \sin v_0, -a \cos v_0, u_0 \right\}.$$

于是切面方程为

$$a\sin v_0(x-u_0\cos v_0)-a\cos v_0(y-u_0\sin v_0)+u_0(z-av_0)=0,$$

$$ax\sin v_0-ay\cos v_0+u_0z=au_0v_0.$$

法线方程为

即

$$\frac{x-u_0\cos v_0}{a\sin v_0}=\frac{y-u_0\sin v_0}{-a\cos v_0}=\frac{z-av_0}{u_0}.$$

【3548】 当切点 $M(u,v)(u \neq v)$ 无限接近于曲面边界线 u = v 上的点 $M_0(u_0,v_0)$ 时,求下列曲面的切平面极限位置:

$$x = u + v$$
, $y = u^2 + v^2$, $z = u^3 + v^3$.
 $\vec{n}(u,v) = \{1,2u,3u^2\} \times \{1,2v,3v^2\}$
 $= (v-u)\{6uv, -3(u+v),2\}$,

则 n 方向上的单位向量为

其中
$$\vec{n^0}(u,v) = \left\{ \frac{6uv}{l}, -\frac{3(u+v)}{l}, \frac{2}{l} \right\},$$
其中
$$l = \sqrt{36u^2v^2 + 9(u+v)^2 + 4}.$$
于是
$$\lim_{u \to u_0} \vec{n^0} = \left\{ \frac{6u_0^2}{l_0}, -\frac{6u_0}{l_0}, \frac{2}{l_0} \right\},$$

其中
$$l_0 = \sqrt{36u_0^4 + 36u_0^2 + 4}$$
.

$$\overline{\mathbb{M}}$$
 $M_0(u_0, v_0) = (2u_0, 2u_0^2, 2u_0^3),$

于是切面在 M。点的极限位置为

$$3u_0^2x - 3u_0y + z = 3u_0^2(2u_0) - 3u_0(2u_0^2) + 2u_0^3 = 2u_0^3,$$

$$\frac{3x}{u_0} - \frac{3y}{u_0^2} + \frac{z}{u_0^3} = 2.$$

【3549】 在曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 + 2xy + 2xz + 4yz = 8$ 上,求出切平面平行于坐标平面的所有切点.

解
$$\vec{n} = \{2(x+y+z), 2(x+2y+2z), 2(x+2y+3z)\},$$

 $\begin{cases} x+y+z=0, \\ x+2y+2z=0, \\ x+2y+3z=\lambda. \end{cases}$

时, \vec{n} 与 \vec{k} = (0,0,1) 平行. 即切平面平行于 Oxy 平面,解上述方程有 x = 0,y = $-\lambda$,z = λ . 把求得的 x,y,z 代入所给的曲面方程,有 λ = \pm 2 $\sqrt{2}$,于是切平面平行于 Oxy 坐标平面的切点为 (0, \pm 2 $\sqrt{2}$, \mp 2 $\sqrt{2}$). 同理有切平面平行于 Oxy 坐标平面和 Oxy 坐标平面的诸切点分别为(\pm 4, \mp 2,0)及(\pm 2, \mp 4, \pm 2).

【3550】 在椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 上怎样的点处的法线与 坐标轴形成相等的角?

解
$$\vec{n}=2\left\{\frac{x}{a^2},\frac{y}{b^2},\frac{z}{c^2}\right\}$$
,

由题意,有
$$\frac{\frac{x}{a^2}}{l} = \frac{\frac{y}{b^2}}{l} = \frac{\frac{z}{c^2}}{l}, \left(l = \sqrt{\frac{x^2}{a^4} + \frac{y^2}{b^4} + \frac{z^2}{c^4}}\right).$$

即
$$\frac{x}{a^2} = \frac{y}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c^2} = \lambda.$$

把上式代人椭球面方程有

$$\lambda = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}}.$$

于是,所求的点为

$$x = \pm \frac{a^2}{d}, y = \pm \frac{b^2}{d}, z = \pm \frac{c^2}{d},$$

其中
$$d = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$$
.

【3551】 求曲面 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$ 平行于平面 x + 4y + 6z = 0 的各个切平面.

$$\vec{n} = 2\{x, 2y, 3z\}$$
,由题设有 $x = \lambda, 2y = 4\lambda, 3z = 6\lambda$. $x = \lambda, y = 2\lambda, z = 2\lambda$.

即 $x = \lambda, y = 2\lambda, z = 2\lambda$. 把它们代入方程 $x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2 = 21$,

得 $\lambda = \pm 1$,故切点为(± 1 , ± 2 , ± 2),于是所求的切平面方程为 $(x \mp 1) + 4(y \mp 2) + 6(z \mp 2) = 0$,

即 $x+4y+6z=\pm 21$.

【3552】 证明:曲面 $xyz = a^3 (a > 0)$ 的切平面与坐标面围成定体积的四面体.

证 在曲面上任取一点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$,则曲面在该点的切平面方程为 $y_0z_0(x-x_0)+x_0z_0(y-y_0)+x_0y_0(z-z_0)=0$, 它与各坐标面的交点为 $A(3x_0,0,0)$, $B(0,3y_0,0)$, $C(0,0,3z_0)$. 注意到各个坐标轴的垂直关系,即知以 A,B,C,D 各点为顶点的四面体的体积为

$$V_{ABCO} = \frac{1}{3} \mathcal{O} \cdot \left(\frac{1}{2} \mathcal{O} A \cdot \mathcal{O} B \right) = \frac{1}{6} 3 z_0 \cdot 3 x_0 \cdot 3 y_0$$

= $\frac{9}{2} x_0 y_0 z_0 = \frac{9}{2} a^3$.

它为一个常数.

【3553】 证明:曲面 $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y} + \sqrt{z} = \sqrt{a}(a > 0)$ 的切平面在 坐标轴上割下若干段,它们的和等于常数.

证 在曲面上任取一点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$,则曲面在该点的切平方程为 $\frac{1}{2\sqrt{x_0}}(x-x_0)+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{y_0}}(y-y_0)+\frac{1}{2\sqrt{z_0}}(z-z_0)=0$,即 $\sqrt{y_0z_0}(x-x_0)+\sqrt{x_0z_0}(y-y_0)+\sqrt{x_0y_0}\cdot(z-z_0)=0$. 此切面在坐标轴上所割下的各线段分别为 $\sqrt{ax_0}$, $\sqrt{ay_0}$, $\sqrt{az_0}$,其 $\sqrt{a}(\sqrt{x_0}+\sqrt{y_0}+\sqrt{z_0})=\sqrt{a}\cdot\sqrt{a}=a$.

它是常数。

【3554】 证明:锥面 $z = xf(\frac{y}{x})$ 的切面通过它的顶点.

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = f\left(\frac{y}{x}\right) - \frac{y}{x} f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right), \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = f'\left(\frac{y}{x}\right),$$

于是,锥面在任一点 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 的切平面方程为

$$z-z_0=\left[f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)-\frac{y_0}{x_0}f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)\right](x-x_0)+f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right)(y-y_0),$$

化简有
$$z = \left[f\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) - \frac{y_0}{x_0} f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) \right] x + f'\left(\frac{y_0}{x_0}\right) y$$
,

它显然通过锥面 $z = xf\left(\frac{y}{x}\right)$ 的顶点(0,0,0).

【3555】 证明:旋转曲面 $z = f(\sqrt{x^2 + y^2})(f' \neq 0)$ 的法线与它的旋转轴相交.

证 在旋转面上任取一点 $P_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$, 其中

$$z_0 = f(\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}),$$

则曲面在该点的法向量为

$$\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}, -1 \right\} \Big|_{P_0}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2}} \cdot \left\{ x_0 f', y_0 f', -\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2} \right\}.$$

于是,法线方程为

$$\frac{x-x_0}{x_0f'} = \frac{y-y_0}{y_0f'} = \frac{z-z_0}{-\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}}.$$

显然,法线通过Oz 轴上的点

$$\left[0,0,f(\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2})+\frac{\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2}}{f'(\sqrt{x_0^2+y_0^2})}\right],$$

即法线和 02 轴相交.

【3556】 求椭球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1$ 在坐标面上的投影.

解 先考虑椭球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1$ 在 Oxy 平面上的射影,该射影即通过所给曲面上的每一点向 Oxy 平面作垂线所

得到的垂足的全体,它是 Oxy 平面上的一个区域,这个区域的边界由曲面上这样的点的投影构成:这一点向 Oxy 平面作的垂线在它的切面内(这里用到了椭球面的凸性),即该点的法线与 Oxy 平面平行,又该点的法向量为 $\{2x-y,2y-x,2z\}$,因此该点的坐标

满足

$$\begin{cases} 2z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1. \end{cases}$$

这些点的投影为

$$\begin{cases} z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 - xy = 1. \end{cases}$$

它即椭球在 Oxy 平面上射影的边界.

同理考虑切面与 Oxz 平面垂直,则有

$$2y - x = 0$$
.

因此,对 Ocz 平面投影为边界点的椭球面上的点应满足方程

$$\begin{cases} 2y - x = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1. \end{cases}$$

这是椭球面与平面的交线,将它改写为柱面与平面的交线

$$\begin{cases} 2y - x = 0, \\ \frac{3x^2}{4} + z^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

于是,椭球面在 Ocz 平面上射影的边界由方程

$$\begin{cases} y=0, \\ \frac{3x^2}{4}+z^2=1. \end{cases}$$

所确定. 同理可确定椭球面在 Oyz 平面上的射影的边界由方程

$$\begin{cases} x = 0, \\ \frac{3y^2}{4} + z^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

所确定,于是,椭圆球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xy = 1$ 在 Oxy 平面上的射影为圆: $x^2 + y^2 - xy \le 1$,z = 0,在 Oyz 平面上的射影为椭圆: $\frac{3}{4}y^2 + z^2 \le 1$,x = 0,在 Oxy 平面上的射影为椭圆 $\frac{3}{4}x^2 + z^2 \le 1$,

y=0.

【3557】 把一个正方形 $\{0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1\}$ 分割成直径 $\le \delta$ 的有限个小块 σ ,若曲面 $z = 1 - x^2 - y^2$ 在属于同一小块 σ 的任意两点 P(x,y) 和 $P_1(x_1,y_1)$ 的法线方向相差小于 1° ,求 δ 数的上限.

解 令曲面在点 $p(x,y), p_1(x_1,y_1)$ 的法向量分别为 \vec{n}, \vec{n}_1 则 $\vec{n} = \{2x, 2y, 1\}, |\vec{n}| \geqslant 1,$ $\vec{n}_1 = \{2x, 2y, 1\}, |\vec{n}_1| \geqslant 1,$ 且有 $\vec{n} \times \vec{n}_1 = \{2(y-y_1), 2(x_1-x), 4(xy_1-x_1y)\},$ $\sin(\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_1) = \frac{|\vec{n} \times \vec{n}_1|}{|\vec{n}||\vec{n}_1|} \leqslant |\vec{n} \times \vec{n}_1|$ $= 2\sqrt{(y-y_1)^2 + (x-x_1)^2 + 4(xy_1-x_1y)^2}.$ 又 $(xy_1-x_1y)^2 = [x(y_1-y)+y(x-x_1)]^2$ $\leqslant 2[x^2(y_1-y)^2+y^2(x-x_1)^2]$ $\leqslant 2[(y-y_1)^2+(x-x_1)^2],$ 记 $\rho = \sqrt{(y-y_1)^2+(x-x_1)^2},$

则有 $\sin(\vec{n}, \vec{n}_1) \leq 2 \sqrt{\rho^2 + 8\rho^2} = 6\rho$.

当 $\varphi = (\vec{n}, \vec{n}_1) < 1^0$ 时, $\varphi \approx \sin(\vec{n}_1, \vec{n}_1)$,于是,要 $\varphi < \frac{\pi}{180}$,只要

$$6\rho < \frac{\pi}{180} \approx 0.003$$

即可. 从而有 δ < 0.003.

【3558】 设 z = f(x, y),这里 $(x, y) \in D$ ① 为曲面方程, $\Phi(P_1, P)$ 为曲面① 在 $P(x, y) \in D$ 和 $P_1(x_1, y_1) \in D$ 点上的法线之间的夹角.

证明:若域 D 有界且封闭,而函数 f(x,y) 在 D 域具有二阶有界导数,则李雅普诺夫的不等式:

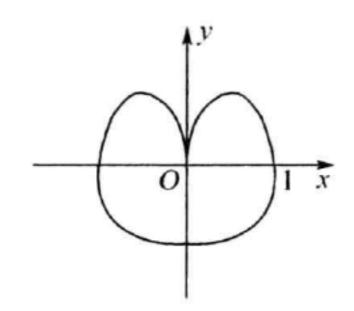
$$\varphi(P_1,P) < C_{\rho}(P_1,P) \tag{2}$$

成立,其中:C 为常数, $\rho(P_1,P)$ 为 P_1 和 P 点之间的距离.

该题缺少区域为凸的条件,否则结论不成立,如 ìF

$$z = \begin{cases} 0, & y \leq 0, & x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ y^3, & y > 0, & x \geq y^4, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1, \\ -y^3, & y > 0, & x \leq -y^4, x^2 + y^2 \leq 1. \end{cases}$$

如 3558 题图所示,函数在单位圆内缺个角的闭区域内有定义且有 连续的二阶偏导数



3558 题图

取
$$P_n\left(\frac{1}{n^3}, \frac{1}{n}\right)$$
与 $P'_n\left(-\frac{1}{n^3}, \frac{1}{n}\right)$,则
$$\vec{n} = \vec{n}(P_n) = \{0, 3y^2, -1\}|_{P_n} = \left\{0, \frac{3}{n^2}, -1\right\},$$

$$\vec{n}' = \vec{n}(P'_n) = \{0, -3y^2, -1\}|_{P'_n} = \left\{0, -\frac{3}{n^2}, -1\right\},$$

$$\vec{n} \times \vec{n}' = \left\{-\frac{6}{n^2}, 0, 0\right\},$$

$$\sin\varphi_n = \frac{|\vec{n} \times \vec{n}'|}{|\vec{n}||\vec{n}'|} = \frac{\frac{6}{n^2}}{1 + \frac{9}{n^4}} \rightarrow 0, (n \to \infty).$$

$$\varphi_n(P_n, P'_n) = \frac{2}{n^3},$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\varphi_n}{\rho_n} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left(\frac{\sin\varphi_n}{\rho_n} \cdot \frac{\varphi}{\sin\varphi_n}\right) = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{\sin\varphi_n}{\rho_n}$$

$$=\lim_{n\to\infty}\frac{\frac{6}{n^2}}{1+\frac{9}{n^4}}=+\infty,$$

于是不存在常数 C, 使 $\varphi_n < C\rho_n$.

下面证明当 D 为凸的有界闭域时,不等式 ② 是正确的.

由 3255 题知: 当 f(x,y) 在 D 内有二阶连续的偏导数时, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$,

 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 在 D 内皆为二元连续的,又因 D 有界,故 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 在 D 上皆有界,记

$$\left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \right| < M, \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right| < M.$$

又由 3254 题的证明过程知:

当 D 是凸域,f(x,y) 有有界二阶偏导数时,对 D 中任意两点 P 及 P_1 , $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}$ 满足李普希兹条件,即存在常数 l,使

$$\left| \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x} \right| < L_{\rho}(P_1, P),$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y} \right| < L_{\rho}(P_1, P).$$

$$\vec{n}(P_1) = \left\{ \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(P_1)}{\partial y}, -1 \right\},$$

$$\vec{n}(P) = \left\{ \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y}, -1 \right\},$$

知:对于 $\varphi = \varphi(P_1, P)$ 有下列不等式

$$\sin^{2}\varphi = \frac{|\overrightarrow{n}(P_{1}) \times \overrightarrow{n}(P)|^{2}}{|\overrightarrow{n}(P_{1})|^{2}|\overrightarrow{n}(P)|^{2}} \leqslant |\overrightarrow{n}(P_{1}) \times \overrightarrow{n}(P)|^{2}$$

$$= \left[\frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_{1})}{\partial y}\right]^{2} + \left[\frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial f(P_{1})}{\partial x}\right]^{2}$$

$$+ \left[\frac{\partial f(P_{1})}{\partial x} \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_{1})}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial y} - \frac{\partial f(P_{1})}{\partial y} \frac{\partial f(P)}{\partial x}\right]^{2}$$

于是 $\sin \varphi < C_1 \rho(P_1, P)$,

其中
$$C_1^2 = 2L^2(1+2M^2)$$
.

从而有
$$\varphi(P_1,P) < \frac{\pi}{2} \sin \varphi$$
 (1290 题结论)
$$< \frac{\pi}{2} C_1 \rho(P_1,P) = C_{\rho}(P_1,P),$$

其中 $C = \frac{\pi}{2}C_1$ 为常数,证毕.

【3559】 圆柱 $x^2 + y^2 = a^2$ 与曲面bz = xy在公共点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 相交成怎样的角?

解 两曲面在 M_0 点的法向量为

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{y_0, x_0, -b\},\$$

 $\vec{n}_2 = \{2x_0, 2y_0, 0\},\$

于是,交角 φ 满足

$$\cos\varphi = \frac{\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2}{|\vec{n}_1| |\vec{n}_2|} = \frac{2x_0y_0 + 2x_0y_0 + 0}{\sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + b^2} \sqrt{4x_0^2 + 4y_0^2}}$$
$$= \frac{4bz_0}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \cdot 2a} = \frac{2bz_0}{a\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$

【3560】 证明:球坐标的坐标曲面

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = r^{2}$$
, $y = x \tan \varphi$,
 $x^{2} + y^{2} = z^{2} \tan^{2} \theta$

两两正交.

证 各曲面在交点 P(x,y,z) 处的法向量分别为 $\vec{n}_1 = \{2x,2y,2z\},$

$$\vec{n}_2 = \{\tan\varphi, -1, 0\},\ \vec{n}_3 = \{2x, 2y, -2z\tan^2\theta\}.$$

$$\vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 2x\tan\varphi - 2y = 2y - 2y = 0,\ \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_3 = 4x^2 + 4y^2 - 4z^2\tan^2\theta = 0,\ \vec{n}_2 \cdot \vec{n}_3 = 2x\tan\varphi - 2y = 0.$$

于是,这些曲面在其交点处分别两两正交.

【3561】 证明:球面

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 2ax$$
, $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 2by$, $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 2cz$

形成三个正交系.

证设

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 2ax$$
,
 $x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = 2by$,

与

交于 $P_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 点,则它们在 P_0 点的法向量为

$$\vec{n}_1 = \{2(x_0 - a), 2y_0, 2z_0\},\ \vec{n}_2 = \{2x_0, 2(y_0 - b), 2z_0\},\ \vec{n}_1 \cdot \vec{n}_2 = 4[x_0(x_0 - a) + y_0(y_0 - b) + z_0^2]\ = 2[2x_0^2 + 2y_0^2 + 2z_0^2 - 2ax_0 - 2by_0]\ = 2[(x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 2ax_0) + (x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 - 2by_0)] = 0.$$

于是这两球在其交点处直交,同理,可证其它球的两两正交性.

【3562】 当 $\lambda = \lambda_1$, $\lambda = \lambda_2$, $\lambda = \lambda_3$ 时, 每一个点 M(x, y, z) 有三个二阶曲面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2-\lambda^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2-\lambda^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2-\lambda^2} = -1 \quad (a > b > c > 0),$$

证明这些曲面的正交性.

证 先证 $λ_i$ (i = 1, 2, 3) 的存在性.

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$$+z^{2}(a^{2}-\lambda^{2})(b^{2}-\lambda^{2})$$

$$+(a^{2}-\lambda^{2})(b^{2}-\lambda^{2})(c-\lambda^{2}).$$
則
$$F(a^{2}) = x^{2}(b^{2}-a^{2})(c^{2}-a^{2}) > 0,$$

$$F(b^{2}) = y^{2}(a^{2}-b^{2})(c^{2}-b^{2}) < 0,$$

$$F(c^{2}) = z^{2}(a^{2}-c^{2})(b^{2}-c^{2}) > 0,$$

$$\lim_{l \to \infty} F(\lambda^{2}) = -\infty.$$

因此, $F(\lambda^2) = 0$ 在(a^2 , $+\infty$),(b^2 , a^2),(c^2 , b^2) 内各有一根,记为 λ_1^2 , λ_2^2 , λ_3^2 , 但 $F(\lambda^2)$ 是关于 λ^2 的三次多项式.

因此,也仅有三个实根 λ_i^2 (i=1,2,3),且知 $\lambda_i \neq \lambda_j$ ($i \neq j,i,j$ = 1,2,3),由 $F(\lambda_i^2)=0$ 不难得到

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2-\lambda_i^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2-\lambda_i^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2-\lambda_i^2}=-1, (i=1,2,3).$$

下面再证明这三个二次曲面是两两直交的,由于

$$\vec{n}_i = \left\{ \frac{2x}{a^2 - \lambda_i^2}, \frac{2y}{b^2 - \lambda_i^2}, \frac{2z}{c^2 - \lambda_i^2} \right\}, (i = 1, 2, 3),$$

及当 $i \neq j$ 时

$$\vec{n}_{i} \cdot \vec{n}_{j} = \frac{4x^{2}}{(a^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2})(a^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2})} + \frac{4y^{2}}{(b^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2})(b^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2})} + \frac{4z^{2}}{(c^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2})(c^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2})} + \frac{4z^{2}}{(c^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2})(c^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{4}{\lambda_{i}^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2}} \left[\left(\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2}} \right) - \left(\frac{x^{2}}{a^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2}} + \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2}} + \frac{z^{2}}{c^{2} - \lambda_{j}^{2}} \right) \right]$$

$$= \frac{4}{\lambda_{i}^{2} - \lambda_{i}^{2}} \left[(-1) - (-1) \right] = 0.$$

【3563】 求函数 u = x + y + z 沿球面 x + y + z = 1 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 外法线方向上的导数.

在球体的什么点使上述导数具有:(a)最大值,(b)最小值,(c)等于零?

解
$$r_0 = \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2} = 1$$
,

则在 Mo 点处球面的外法线单位向量为

$$\left\{\frac{x_0}{r_0}, \frac{y_0}{r_0}, \frac{z_0}{r_0}\right\} = \left\{x_0, y_0, z_0\right\},$$

于是

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = \left\{ \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}, \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} \right\} \cdot \left\{ x_0, y_0, z_0 \right\}
= \left\{ 1, 1, 1 \right\} \cdot \left\{ x_0, y_0, z_0 \right\} = x_0 + y_0 + z_0.$$

(1) 由 1294 题结论有

$$x_0 + y_0 + z_0 = 1 \cdot x_0 + 1 \cdot y_0 + 1 \cdot z_0$$

$$\leq \sqrt{3} \sqrt{x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2} = \sqrt{3}.$$

当 $x_0 = y_0 = z_0 = \frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时,上述等式成立,此点恰在球面上,因

此,在 $\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 处 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 取得最大值.

(2) 同理有

$$-(x_0 + y_0 + z_0) = (-1)x_0 + (-1)y_0 + (-1)z_0$$

$$\leq \sqrt{3},$$

即

$$x_0 + y_0 + z_0 \geqslant -\sqrt{3}$$
.

于是在点 $\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$ 处, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 取得最小值.

(3) 当
$$x + y + z = 0$$
 及 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 时, $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n} = 0$, 因此,

所求的点为由方程 $\begin{cases} x+y+z=0, \\ x^2+y^2+z^2=1. \end{cases}$ 所定的解(x,y,z),它在单位球面与过圆心的平面 x+y+z=0 的交线的圆上.

【3564】 求函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 沿椭球面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 外法线方向上的导数.

解
$$\vec{n} = \left\{ \frac{2x_0}{a^2}, \frac{2y_0}{b^2}, \frac{2z_0}{c^2} \right\},$$

此法向量的单位向量为

其中
$$\vec{n}^0 = \left\{ \frac{x_0}{a^2 A}, \frac{y_0}{b^2 A}, \frac{z_0}{c^2 A} \right\},$$
其中 $A = \sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}.$
于是 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}\Big|_{M_0} = \frac{x_0}{a^2 A} \cdot 2x_0 + \frac{y_0}{b^2 A} \cdot 2y_0 + \frac{z_0}{c^2 A} \cdot 2z_0$
 $= \frac{2}{A} \left(\frac{x_0^2}{a^2} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^2} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^2} \right) = \frac{2}{A} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{x_0^2}{a^4} + \frac{y_0^2}{b^4} + \frac{z_0^2}{c^4}}}.$

【3565】 设 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$ 和 $\frac{\partial v}{\partial n}$ 为函数u和v在沿曲面F(x,y,z)=0上

的点的法线方向上的导数. 证明:
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial n}(uv) = u \frac{\partial v}{\partial n} + v \frac{\partial u}{\partial n}$$
.

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad \frac{\partial}{\partial n}(uv) = \frac{\partial}{\partial x}(uv)\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial}{\partial y}(uv)\cos\beta + \frac{\partial}{\partial z}(uv)\cos\gamma$$

$$= u\left(\frac{\partial v}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial v}{\partial y}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial v}{\partial z}\cos\gamma\right)$$

$$+ v\left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\cos\alpha + \frac{\partial u}{\partial y}\cos\beta + \frac{\partial u}{\partial z}\cos\gamma\right)$$

$$= u\frac{\partial v}{\partial n} + v\frac{\partial u}{\partial n}.$$

求单参数平面曲线族的包络线(3566~3569).

【3566】
$$x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha = p$$
 ($p = \cos t$).
解 令 $f(x,y,\alpha) = x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha - p = 0$,
有 $f'_{\alpha}(x,y,\alpha) = -x\sin\alpha + y\cos\alpha = 0$,
消去 α 有 $x^2 + y^2 = p^2$.

由于原曲线族没有奇点,且① 也不是原曲线换的某一支,故 ① 为原曲线族的包线方程.

[3567]
$$(x-a)^2 + y^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} (x-a)^2 + y^2 - \frac{a^2}{2} = 0, \\ 2(x-a) + a = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去 a 有 $y = \pm x$,与 3566 题的理由相同,它是包线方程.

(3568)
$$y = kx + \frac{a}{k}$$
 $(a = \text{cons}t)$.

解 由
$$\begin{cases} kx - y + \frac{a}{k} = 0, \\ x - \frac{a}{k^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去 k,有 $y^2 = 4ax$,与 3566 题的理由相同,它是包线方程.

(3569)
$$y^2 = 2px + p^2$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} 2px - y^2 + p^2 = 0, \\ x + p = 0, \end{cases}$$

消去 p, 有 $x^2 + y^2 = 0$, 它仅为一点(0,0), 于是原曲线族无包络线.

【3570】 设线段长度为 l,其两端沿坐标轴滑动,求由此产生的线段族的包络线.

解 如 3570 题图所示,直线方程为

$$\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1,$$

但

$$a = l\sin\theta, b = l\cos\theta,$$

所以
$$\frac{x}{\sin\theta} + \frac{y}{\cos\theta} = l.$$
 ①

对θ求导数有

$$-\frac{x}{\sin^2\theta}\cos\theta + \frac{y}{\cos^2\theta}\sin\theta = 0,$$

即

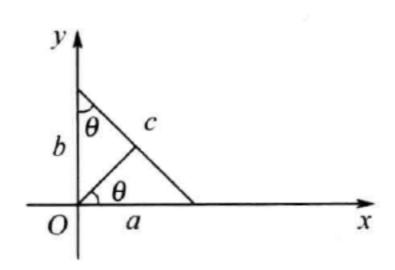
$$\frac{x}{\sin^3 \theta} = \frac{y}{\cos^3 \theta}.$$

由 ①,② 消去 θ ,有

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$$x^{\frac{2}{3}} + y^{\frac{2}{3}} = l^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
,

与 3566 题类似,它是包线方程.



3570 题图

【3571】 求具有固定面积 S 的椭圆族 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 的包络线.

解 设椭圆族为

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1,$$

椭圆面积为S,由题意有

$$\pi ab = S$$
,

即

$$a=\frac{S}{\pi b}$$
.

于是
$$\frac{\pi^2 b^2 x^2}{S^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$

对り求导数有

$$\frac{2\pi bx^2}{S^2} + \frac{2y^2}{b^3} = 0.$$
 ②

由②式

$$b^4 = \frac{y^2 S^2}{\pi^2 x^2}, b^2 = \pm \frac{yS}{\pi x}.$$

把它们代人 ① 有

$$\pm \frac{\pi xy}{S} \pm \frac{\pi xy}{S} = 1,$$

即

$$|xy| = \frac{S}{2\pi}$$
.

与 3566 题类似,它是包线方程.

【3572】 导弹在真空中射出,其初始速度为 vo. 当投射角在垂直平面上变化时,求导弹轨迹的包络线.

解 导弹轨道方程为

$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha}.$$

对 α 求导数,得

$$0 = \frac{x}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{gx^2 \sin \alpha}{v_0^2 \cos^3 \alpha}.$$

由②式得

$$\tan_{\alpha} = \frac{v_0^2}{xg}$$
,

代入①式有

$$y = x \tan \alpha - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2 \cos^2 \alpha} = x \frac{v_0^2}{xg} - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2} \left(1 + \frac{v_0^4}{x^2 g^2} \right)$$
$$= \frac{v_0^2}{2g} - \frac{gx^2}{2v_0^2}.$$

与 3566 相似,这是包线方程.

【3573】 证明:平面曲线的法线的包络线是这条曲线的渐屈线.

证 设平面曲线由 y = f(x) 表示, 曲线 y = f(x) 在点 P(x,y) 的法线方程为

$$(X - x) + y'(X - y) = 0,$$
 (1)

对x求导数有

$$-1 + y''(\overline{Y} - y) - y'^{2} = 0,$$

$$y''(\overline{Y} - y) = 1 + y'^{2}.$$

即

由①,②有

$$\begin{cases} X = x - \frac{y'(1+y'^2)}{y''}, \\ \overline{Y} = y + \frac{1+y'^2}{y''}, \end{cases}$$

它是 y = f(x) 的渐屈线方程. 由 3566 题的理由知,它是平面曲线 -260 -

的法线的包线方程.

【3574】 研究下列曲线族的判别曲线性质(c 为变量参数):

- (1) 立方抛物线 $y = (x-c)^3$;
- (2) 半立方抛物线 $y^2 = (x-c)^3$;
- (3) 尼尔抛物线 $y^3 = (x-c)^2$;
- (4) 环索线 $(y-c)^2 = x^2 \frac{a-x}{a+x}$.

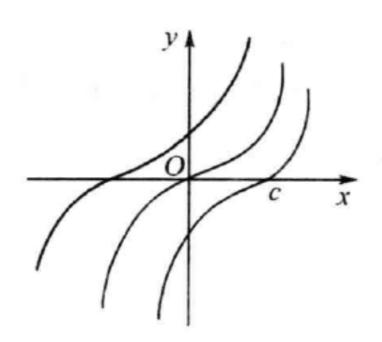
解 (1)由

$$f(x,y,c) = y - (x-c)^3 = 0,$$

$$f'_c(x,y,c) = 3(x-c)^2 = 0.$$

消去 c,得 y = 0,它是判别曲线的方程.

原曲线无奇点,且 y = 0 也不是原曲线族的某一支,因此,它是包线,此包线与原曲线在(c,0)点相切,且(c,0)点是曲线的拐点,即它又是原曲线族拐点的轨迹如图 3574 题(1) 所示.



3574 题图(1)

(2)由

$$\begin{cases} y^2 - (x - c)^3 = 0, \\ 3(x - c)^2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

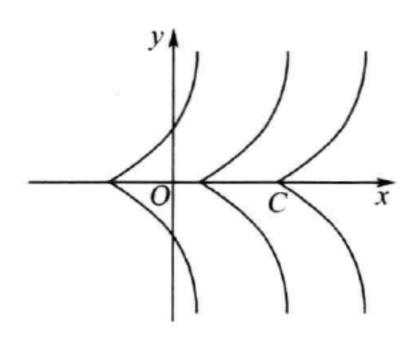
消去 c 有判别曲线 y = 0,原曲线的奇点(c,0),因此它是奇点的轨迹,要看它是否为包线,还要看去奇点的两支是否与判别曲线相切.事实上,两支分别为

$$y_1 = (x-c)^{\frac{3}{2}}, y_2 = -(x-c)^{\frac{3}{2}},$$

皆有

$$y'_1(c) = 0, y'_2(c) = 0.$$

因此,y = 0 为原曲线族的包线,如 3574 题图(2) 所示.



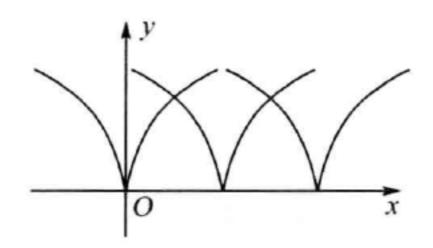
3574 题图(2)

(3)由

$$\begin{cases} y^3 - (x - c)^2 = 0, \\ 2(x - c) = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去 c,得判别曲线 y=0.

原曲线的奇点(c,0),由于 $y=(x-c)^{\frac{2}{3}}$ 在 x=c 处的导数为 无穷,因此,它与 y=0 不相切,从而它无包线,奇点(c,0) 为尖点,如 3574 题图(3) 所示.



3574 题图(3)

(4)由

$$\begin{cases} (y-c)^2 - x^2 \frac{a - x}{a + x} = 0, \\ -2(y-c) = 0. \end{cases}$$

消去 c,有 $x^2(a-x) = 0$,即判别曲线为直线 x = 0 和 x = a.

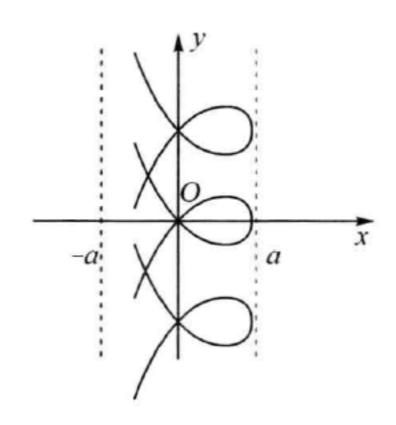
显然 x = 0 为原曲线族奇点的轨迹,且是二重点的轨迹,事实上

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$$A = f''_{xx}(0,c) = 2, B = f''_{xy}(0,c) = 0,$$

 $C = F''_{yy}(0,c) = -2, AC - B^2 = -4 < 0.$

于是x = 0 不是包线,但在x = a 处 $f'_x(a,y) \neq 0(a \neq 0)$,因此 x = a 不是原曲线族奇点的轨迹,同时它又不是原曲线族的某一支,因此,x = a 是原曲线族的包线,如 3574 题图(4) 所示.



3574 题图(4)

【3575】 确定半径为 r, 其中心位于圆周 $x = R\cos t$, $y = R\sin t$, z = 0(t 为参数, R > r)上的球族包络线.

解 由

$$(X - R\cos t)^{2} + (Y - R\sin t)^{2} + Z^{2} = r^{2},$$

$$2R\sin t(X - R\cos t) - 2R\cos t(Y - R\sin t) = 0,$$
(2)

把 ② 式化简有

$$X\sin t - Y\cos t = 0,$$

于是

$$tant = \frac{Y}{Z}, cost = \pm \frac{X}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}},$$

$$\sin t = \pm \frac{Y}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}}.$$

把③式代人①式有

$$(X^2 + Y^2) \left(1 \pm \frac{R}{\sqrt{X^2 + Y^2}}\right)^2 + Z^2 = r^2.$$

当取"+"号时,由于 $R^2 > r^2$,故它不代表任何点的轨迹,当取

"一"号时,由于原曲面族无奇点,且 $(\sqrt{X^2+Y^2}-R)^2+Z^2=r^2$ 不 是原曲面族的某一个,因此,它是原曲面族的包面(圆环).

【3576】 求球族:

 $(x - t\cos\alpha)^2 + (y - t\cos\beta)^2 + (2 - t\cos\gamma)^2 = 1$ 的包络面,其中: $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$, t 为参数.

解

$$\begin{cases} (x - t\cos\alpha)^2 + (y - t\cos\beta)^2 + (z - t\cos\gamma)^2 - 1 = 0, \\ -2\cos\alpha(x - t\cos\alpha) - 2\cos\beta(y - t\cos\beta) - 2\cos\gamma(z - t\cos\gamma) = 0. \end{cases}$$

据②式有

$$t = x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma.$$

把③式代人①式有

$$x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} - (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)^{2} = 1.$$
 (4)

由于原曲面族的奇点均不在此方程所表示的曲面上,并且曲面 ④ 也不是原曲面族中的某一个. 因此, 曲面 ④ 为原曲面族的包面.

【3577】 求体积 V 恒定的椭球面族 $\frac{x^2}{c^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 的包 络面.

$$F(x,y,z,a,b,c) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} + \lambda abc$$

于是包络面的方程由方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1, & & & & & & \\ abc & = \frac{3V}{4\pi}, & & & & & & \\ F'_a & = -\frac{2x^2}{a^3} + \lambda bc & = 0, & & & & & \\ F'_b & = -\frac{2y^2}{b^3} + \lambda ac & = 0, & & & & & \\ F'_c & = -\frac{2z^2}{c^3} + \lambda ab & = 0. & & & & & & & \\ \end{cases}$$

$$abc = \frac{3V}{4\pi},$$
 ②

$$F'_{a} = -\frac{2x^{2}}{a^{3}} + \lambda bc = 0,$$
 3

$$F'_{b} = -\frac{2y^{2}}{b^{3}} + \lambda ac = 0, \qquad (4)$$

$$F'_{c} = -\frac{2z^{2}}{c^{3}} + \lambda ab = 0.$$
 (5)

确定,由③,④,⑤可解得

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \frac{\lambda abc}{2} = \mu.$$
 (6)

把⑥式代人①式有

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} = \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z^2}{c^2} = \mu = \frac{1}{3}.$$

于是
$$a = \sqrt{3} |x|, b = \sqrt{3} |y|, c = \sqrt{3} |z|.$$
 ⑦

把⑦式代人②式有

$$|xyz| = \frac{V}{4\pi\sqrt{3}}.$$

由于原曲面族无奇点,且曲面 ⑧ 也不是原曲面族中的某一个,于是知曲面 ⑧ 为原曲面族的包络面.

【3578】 求半径为 ρ ,其中心位于圆锥面 $x^2 + y^2 = z^2$ 的球族的包络面.

解 设球心为(a,b,c),则球面的方程为

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = \rho^2$$
,

其中 $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$. 引入辅助函数

$$F(x,y,z,a,b,c)$$
,

$$= (x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 + \lambda(a^2+b^2-c^2),$$

则包面方程由方程组

$$(x-a)^2 + (y-b)^2 + (z-c)^2 = \rho^2,$$
 (1)

$$a^2+b^2=c^2,$$

$$F'_{a} = -2(x-a) + 2\lambda a = 0,$$

$$F'_{b} = -2(y-b) + 2\lambda b = 0,$$

$$F'_{c} = -2(z-c) - 2\lambda c = 0.$$
 (5)

确定,由③,④,⑤有

$$\frac{x}{a} - 1 = \frac{y}{b} - 1 = -\frac{z}{c} + 1 = \lambda.$$

引入记号
$$\frac{1}{\mu} = \frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b} = 2 - \frac{z}{c}$$
,

则有 $a = \mu x, b = \mu y, c = \frac{\mu z}{2\mu - 1}$, ⑥

把⑥式代人①,②两式,得

$$\begin{cases} x^2 + y^2 + \frac{z^2}{(2\mu - 1)^2} = \frac{\rho^2}{(\mu - 1)^2}, \\ x^2 + y^2 - \frac{z^2}{(2\mu - 1)^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

⑦+8有

$$2(x^2+y^2)=\frac{\rho^2}{(\mu-1)^2},$$

即

$$\sqrt{2}\rho = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \mid 2\mu - 2 \mid.$$
 (9)

由⑧有

$$2\mu - 1 = \pm \frac{z}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

把⑩代入⑨有

$$\sqrt{2}\rho = |\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \pm z|. \tag{1}$$

由于原曲面族无奇点,且曲面 ① 也不是原曲面族的某一个. 因此,曲面 ① 为原曲面族的包面.

【3579】 发光点位于坐标原点,若 $x_0^2 + y_0^2 + z_0^2 > R^2$,确定由球 $(x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2 \leq R^2$,

投影生成的阴影锥体.

解 所求的阴影圆锥的表面,可看作是一个过原点的平面族的包面,此平面族的方程为

$$ax + by + cz = 0,$$

其中 a,b,c 满足约束条件

$$\begin{cases} ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0 = \pm R, \\ a^2 + b^2 + c^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

引进辅助函数

$$F(x,y,z,a,b,c) = ax + by + cz + \lambda(ax_0 + by_0 + cz_0) - 266 -$$

$$+\mu(a^2+b^2+c^2)$$
,

则包面方程由方程组

$$\begin{cases} ax + by + cz = 0, & & & & \\ a^{2} + b^{2} + c^{2} = 1, & & & \\ ax_{0} + by_{0} + cz_{0} = \pm R, & & & \\ F'_{a} = x + \lambda x_{0} + 2\mu a = 0, & & & \\ F'_{b} = y + \lambda y_{0} + 2\mu b = 0, & & & \\ F'_{c} = z + \lambda z_{0} + 2\mu c = 0. & & & \\ \end{cases}$$

确定. 方程 ④,⑤,⑥ 要能解出 λ,μ ,其中 a,b,c 必须满足关系式

$$\begin{vmatrix} x & x_0 & a \\ y & y_0 & b \\ z & z_0 & c \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

记

$$r_1 = \begin{vmatrix} y & y_0 \\ z & z_0 \end{vmatrix}, r_2 = \begin{vmatrix} z & z_0 \\ x & x_0 \end{vmatrix}, r_3 = \begin{vmatrix} x & x_0 \\ y & y_0 \end{vmatrix},$$

则上述关系式可记为

$$ar_1 + br_2 + cr_3 = 0.$$

由①,③,⑧解得

$$a = \frac{\begin{vmatrix} 0 & y & z \\ \pm R & y_0 & z_0 \\ 0 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix}}{\begin{vmatrix} x & y & z \\ x_0 & y_0 & z_0 \\ r_1 & r_2 & r_3 \end{vmatrix}} = \frac{\pm R(zr_2 - yr_3)}{(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)},$$

或

$$a^{2} = \frac{R^{2}(zr_{2} - yr_{3})^{2}}{(r_{1}^{2} + r_{2}^{2} + r_{3}^{2})^{2}}, b^{2} = \frac{R^{2}(xr_{3} - zr_{1})^{2}}{(r_{1}^{2} + r_{2}^{2} + r_{3}^{2})^{2}},$$

$$c^{2} = \frac{R^{2}(xr_{2} - yr_{1})^{2}}{(r_{1}^{2} + r_{2}^{2} + r_{3}^{2})^{2}}.$$

$$9$$

把 ⑨ 式代入 ② 式有

$$(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)^2$$

$$= R^2 \left[(yr_3 - zr_2)^2 + (xr_3 - zr_1)^2 + (xr_2 - yr_1)^2 \right]$$

$$= R^2 \left[(r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (xr_1 + yr_2 + zr_3)^2 \right]$$

$$= R^2 (r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2)(x^2 + y^2 + z^2),$$

其中利用了

$$xr_1 + yr_2 + zr_3 = 0$$
.

于是有

$$r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 = R^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2).$$
 (10)

由于原平面族无奇点,且曲面 ⑩ 不是平面族的某一个. 因此, 曲面 ⑪ 即为包面,所求的阴影圆锥为此锥面的内部,即满足不等 式 $r_1^2 + r_2^2 + r_3^2 \le R^2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)$

的空间区域,同时要除去球前部的区域.

【3580】 若参数 p 和 q 受方程 $p^2 + q^2 = 1$ 限制,求平面族的包络面 $z - z_0 = p(x - x_0) + q(y - y_0)$.

解 引进辅助函数

$$F(x,y,z,p,q) = z - z_0 - p(x - x_0) - q(y - y_0) + \lambda(p^2 + q^2),$$

则包络面方程由方程组

$$\begin{cases} z - z_0 = p(x - x_0) + q(y - y_0), & \text{①} \\ p^2 + q^2 = 1, & \text{②} \\ F'_p = -(x - x_0) + 2\lambda p = 0, & \text{③} \\ F'_q = -(y - y_0) + 2\lambda q = 0. & \text{④} \end{cases}$$

确定. ③ $\times p$ +④ $\times q$ 有

$$2\lambda = z - z_0$$
.

于是,由③,④有

$$p = \frac{x - x_0}{z - z_0}, q = \frac{y - y_0}{z - z_0},$$
 (5)

把⑤式代入①式得

$$(z-z_0)^2 = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2$$

由于原平面族无奇点,且易见上述曲面不是平面,故上述曲面即为包络面.

§ 6. 泰勒公式

1. 泰勒公式

若函数 f(x,y) 在点(a,b) 的某个邻域内具有n+1(包括n+1) 阶的一切连续偏导数,则在这个邻域内下式成立:

$$f(x,y) = f(a,b) + \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{i!} \left[(x-a) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-b) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{i} f(a,b) + R_{n}(x,y).$$

其中:

$$R_n(x,y) = \frac{1}{(n+1)!} \left[(x-a) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + (y-b) \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right]^{n+1}$$

$$\times f \left[(a+\theta_n(x-a), b+\theta_n(y-b)) \right]$$

$$(0 < \theta_n < 1).$$

2. 泰勒级数

若函数 f(x,y) 可无限次微分且 $\lim_{n\to\infty} R_n(x,y) = 0$,则这个函数可写成幂级数形式:

$$f(x,y) = f(a,b) + \sum_{i+j \ge 1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{i!j!} f_{x^i y^j}^{(i+j)}(a,b) (x-a)^i (y-b)^i.$$

古芸

当a = b = 0时,式①和②分别称为马克劳林公式和马克劳林级数.

对大于两个以上变量的函数来说,类似的公式成立.

3. 平面曲线的奇点

在点 $M_0(x_0, y_0)$ 可微分两次的曲线 F(x, y) = 0 若满足 $F(x_0, y_0) = 0$, $F'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$, $F'_x(x_0, y_0) = 0$,

及 $A = F''_{xx}(x_0, y_0), B = F''_{xy}(x_0, y_0), C = F''_{yy}(x_0, y_0)$ 不全为零. 这时,若:

1. $AC - B^2 > 0$,则 M_0 为孤立奇点;

- 2. $AC B^2 < 0$,则 M_0 为二重点(节);
- 3. $AC B^2 = 0$,则 M_0 为上升点或孤立点.

在 A = B = C = 0 的情况下,可能有更复杂的奇点形式,在不属于光滑的 $C^{(2)}$ 类曲线中,奇点可能有更复杂的性质:中断点,角点等等.

【3581】 在点 A(1,-2) 的邻域内按照泰勒公式展开函数 $f(x,y) = 2x^2 - xy - y^2 - 6x - 3y + 5$.

解
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 4x - y - 6, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = -x - 2y - 3,$$

 $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 4, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -1, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = -2.$

所有三阶偏导函数皆为零. 因此 $R_2(x,y) = 0$. 在点 A(1,-2)

处,
$$f(1,-2) = 5, \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} \Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=-2}} = 0, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=-2}} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=-2}} = 4, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} \Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=-2}} = -1,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \Big|_{\substack{x=1\\y=-2}} = -2.$$

于是 $f(x,y) = 5 + 2(x-1)^2 - (x-1)(y+2) - (y+2)^2$.

【3582】 在点 A(1,1,1) 的邻域内,按照泰勒公式展开函数 $f(x, y, z) = x^3 + y^3 + z^3 - 3xyz$.

解
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3yz$$
, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 3y^2 - 3xz$, $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 3z^2 - 3xy$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 6x$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 6y$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 6z$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -3z$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = -3x$, $\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = -3y$, $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial z^3} = 6$, $\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y \partial z} = -3$.

其余的三阶混合偏导数皆为零,所有的四阶偏导数皆为零.因此,

【3583】 当x = 1, y = -1变到 $x_1 = 1 + h, y_1 = -1 + k$ 时,求出所得函数 $f(x,y) = x^2y + xy^2 - 2xy$ 的增量.

解 记
$$A(1,-1), P(1+h,-1+k),$$
则
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}\Big|_{A} = (2xy+y^{2}-2y)\Big|_{A} = 1,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}\Big|_{A} = (x^{2}+2xy-2x)\Big|_{A} = -3,$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial x^{2}}\Big|_{A} = 2y\Big|_{A} = -2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} f}{\partial y^{2}}\Big|_{A} = 2x\Big|_{A} = 2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y}\Big|_A = (2x + 2y - 2)\Big|_A = -2,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3}\Big|_A = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3}\Big|_A = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y}\Big|_A = \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2}\Big|_A = 2,$$

所有四阶偏导函数皆为零. 因此, $R_3(x,y)=0$,于是由泰勒公式

$$\Delta f = f(P) - f(A) = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{1}{i!} \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \right)^{i} f(A)$$

$$= (h - 3k) + (-h^{2} - 2hk + k^{2}) + hk (h + k).$$
[3584] 若 $f(x, y, z) = Ax^{2} + By^{2} + Cz^{2} + 2Dxy$

$$+ 2Exz + 2Fyz,$$

试按照数值 h,k 和 l 的正整数幂展开函数 f(x+y,y+k,z+l).

解
$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2(Ax + Dy + Ez)$$
,
$$\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = 2A, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = 2D,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2(By + Dx + Fz), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = 2B, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y \partial z} = 2F,$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial z} = 2(Cz + Ex + Fy), \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z^2} = 2C, \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial z \partial x} = 2E.$$

所有三阶偏导函数皆为零. 故 $R_2(x,y) = 0$,于是由泰勒公式

有
$$f(x+h,y+k,z+l)$$

$$= f(x,y,z) + \sum_{i=1}^{2} \frac{1}{i!} \left(h \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial}{\partial y} + l \frac{\partial}{\partial z} \right)^{i} f(x,y,z)$$

$$= f(x,y,z) + 2 \left[h(Ax+Dy+Ez) + k(By+Dx+Fz) + l(Cz+Ex+Fy) \right]$$

$$+ \left[Ah^{2} + Bk^{2} + Cl^{2} + 2Dhk + 2Ehl + 2Fkl \right]$$

$$= f(x,y,z) + 2 \left[h(Ax+Dy+Ez) + k(Dx+By+Fz) + l(Ex+Fy+Cz) \right] + f(h,k,l).$$

【3585】 写出函数 $f(x,y) = x^y$ 在点A(1,1) 邻域内直到二阶项(包括二阶项) 的展开式.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{f} & \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = yx^{y-1}, \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = x^y \ln x, \\ & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} = y(y-1)x^{y-2}, \\ & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} = x^{y-1} + yx^{y-1} \ln x, \\ & \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} = x^y \ln^2 x, \\ & \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} = y(y-1)(y-2)x^{y-3}, \\ & \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} = x^y \ln^3 x, \\ & \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^2 \partial y} = (2y-1)x^{y-2} + y(y-1)x^{y-2} \ln x, \\ & \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x \partial y^2} = yx^{y-1} \ln^2 x + 2x^{y-1} \ln x. \end{split}$$

由泰勒公式在点(1,1) 附近展开到二次项有

$$x^{y} = 1 + (x-1) + (x-1)(y-1)$$

+ $R_{2}[1 + \theta(x-1), 1 + \theta(y-1)], 0 < \theta < 1.$

其中余项

$$R_{2}(x,y) = \frac{1}{3!} \{ y(y-1)(y-2)x^{y-3} dx^{3}$$

$$+ 3 [(2y-1)x^{y-2} + y(y-1)x^{y-2} \ln x] dx^{2} dy$$

$$+ 3 [yx^{y-1} \ln^{2}x + 2x^{y-1} \ln x] dx dy^{2} + x^{y} \ln^{3}x dy^{3} \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{6} x^{y} [\left(\frac{y}{x} dx + \ln x dy\right)^{3}$$

$$+ 3\left(\frac{y}{x} dx + \ln x dy\right) \cdot \left(-\frac{y}{x^{2}} dx^{2} + \frac{2}{x} dx dy\right)$$

$$+ \left(\frac{2y}{x^{3}} dx^{3} - \frac{3}{x^{2}} dx^{2} dy\right)]$$

$$dx = x - 1, dy = y - 1.$$

【3586】 按照马克劳林公式展开函数到四阶项(包括四阶项): $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2}$.

解
$$(1+x)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1 + \frac{1}{2}x + \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)}{2!}x^2$$

$$+ \frac{\frac{1}{2}(\frac{1}{2}-1)(\frac{1}{2}-2)}{3!}x^3 + \cdots$$

$$\approx 1 + \frac{1}{2}x - \frac{1}{8}x^2 + \frac{1}{16}x^3,$$
于是 $f(x,y) = \sqrt{1-x^2-y^2} = [1+(-x^2-y^2)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$

$$\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2+y^2) - \frac{1}{8}(x^2+y^2)^2.$$

【3587】 若|x|和|y|与1比较是很小的量,对以下表达式推导出精确到二阶项的近似公式:

(1)
$$\frac{\cos x}{\cos y}$$
; (2) $\arctan \frac{1+x+y}{1-x+y}$.

解 (1)
$$\frac{\cos x}{\cos y} = \cos x \cdot (1 - \sin^2 y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2} + \cdots\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 y + \cdots\right)$$

$$\approx \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}\sin^2 y\right)$$

$$\approx \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) \left(1 + \frac{1}{2}y^2\right)$$

$$= 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 - y^2).$$

(2)
$$\arctan \frac{1+x+y}{1-x+y}$$

$$=\arctan\frac{1+\frac{x}{1+y}}{1-\frac{x}{x+y}} = \frac{\pi}{4} + \arctan\frac{x}{1+y}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} + \left(\frac{x}{1+y}\right) - \frac{1}{3} \left(\frac{x}{1+y}\right)^3 + \cdots$$
$$\approx \frac{\pi}{4} + x(1-y+y^2) \approx \frac{\pi}{4} + x - xy.$$

【3588】 假定 x,y,z 的绝对值很小,简化下式:

$$\cos(x+y+z) - \cos x \cos y \cos z$$
.

解
$$\cos(x+y+z) - \cos x \cos y \cos z$$

 $\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x+y+z)^2$
 $-\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}y^2\right) \cdot \left(1 - \frac{1}{2}z^2\right)$
 $\approx 1 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - (xy + yz - zx)$
 $-\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}x^2 - \frac{1}{2}y^2 - \frac{1}{2}z^2\right)$

【3589】 按照 h 的乘幂并精确到 h^4 ,展开函数:

=-xy-yz-zx.

$$F(x,y) = \frac{1}{4} [f(x+h,y) + f(x,y+h) + f(x-h,y) + f(x,y-h)] - f(x,y).$$

解
$$F(x,y)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ [f(x+h,y) - f(x,y)] + [f(x,y+h) - f(x,y)] + [f(x-h,y) - f(x,y)] + [f(x,y-h) - f(x,y)] \}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \{ [h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{1}{6}h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{24}h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4}] + [h \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2}h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} + \frac{1}{6}h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial y^3} + \frac{1}{24}h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4}] + [-h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{2}h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} - \frac{1}{6}h^3 \frac{\partial^3 f}{\partial x^3} + \frac{1}{24}h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4}] + [-h \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} + \frac{1}{2}h^2 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} - \frac{1}{6}h^3 \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^3} + \frac{1}{24}h^4 \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4}] \}$$

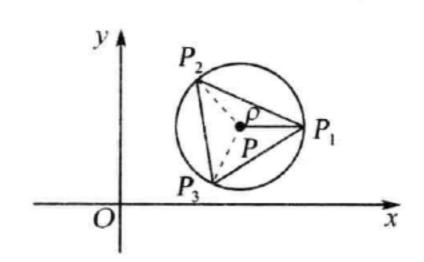
$$= -275 -$$

$$= \frac{h^2}{4} \left(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2} \right) + \frac{h^4}{48} \left(\frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial x^4} + \frac{\partial^4 f}{\partial y^4} \right).$$

【3590】 设 $f(P) = f(x,y), P_i(x_i,y_i) (i = 1,2,3\cdots)$ 为内接于中心在点 P(x,y) 半径为 ρ 的圆周内的正三角形顶点,而且 $x_1 = x + \rho, y_1 = y,$ 按照 ρ 的正整数幂并精确到 ρ^2 展开函数:

$$F(\rho) = \frac{1}{3} [f(P_1) + f(P_2) + f(P_3)].$$

解



3590 题图

如 3590 题图所示, $\triangle P_1 P_2 P_3$ 的三顶点分别为 $P_1(x+\rho,y)$,

$$\begin{split} P_2\Big(x-\frac{\rho}{2},y+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\rho\Big), &P_3\Big(x-\frac{\rho}{2},y-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\rho\Big), \text{ 于是} \\ F(\rho) &= \frac{1}{3}\Big[f(P_1)+f(P_2)+f(P_3)\Big] \\ &\approx \frac{1}{3}\Big\{\Big[f(P)+\rho\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}+\frac{\rho^2}{2}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}\Big] \\ &+\Big[f(P)-\frac{\rho}{2}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}+\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\rho\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}+\frac{\rho^2}{8}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \\ &+\frac{3\rho^2}{8}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{4}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x\partial y}\Big] \\ &+\Big[f(P)-\frac{\rho}{2}\frac{\partial f}{\partial x}-\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}\rho\frac{\partial f}{\partial y}+\frac{\rho^2}{8}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2} \\ &+\frac{3\rho^2}{8}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}+\frac{\sqrt{3}\rho^2}{4}\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x\partial y}\Big]\Big\rangle \\ &=f(P)+\frac{\rho^2}{4}\Big(\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x^2}+\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial y^2}\Big). \end{split}$$

【3591】 按照 h 和 k 的乘幂展开函数:

$$\Delta_{xy}f(x,y) = f(x+h,y+k) - f(x+h,y)$$
$$-f(x,y+k) + f(x,y).$$
$$\Delta_{xy}f(x,y)$$

$$= \left[f(x,y) + h \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} + k \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} \right]$$

解

$$+\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\sum_{m=0}^{n}\frac{n^{m}k^{n-m}}{m!(n-m)!}\frac{\partial^{n}f}{\partial x^{m}\partial y^{n-m}}$$

$$-\left[f(x,y)+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{h^n}{n!}\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^n}\right]$$

$$-\left[f(x,y)+\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{k^n}{n!}\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial y^n}\right]+f(x,y)$$

$$=\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\sum_{m=1}^{m-1}\frac{h^mk^{m-m}}{m!(n-m)!}\frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^m\partial y^{n-m}}$$

$$= hk \left[\frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial x \partial y} + \sum_{n=3}^{\infty} \sum_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{h^{m-1} k^{m-m-1}}{m! (n-m)!} \frac{\partial^n f}{\partial x^m \partial y^{m-m}} \right].$$

【3592】 按照 ρ 的乘幂展开函数:

$$F(\rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} f(x + \rho \cos\varphi, y + \rho \sin\varphi) d\varphi.$$

解
$$F(\rho) = \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_0^{2\pi} [f(x,y)]$$

$$+ \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\rho^{n} \cos^{m} \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi}{m! (n-m)!} \cdot \frac{\partial^{n} f(x,y)}{\partial x^{m} \partial y^{n-m}} \right] d\varphi$$

$$= f(x,y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{\rho^{n}}{m! (n-m)!} \frac{\partial^{n} f(x,y)}{\partial x^{m} \partial y^{n-m}} \cdot \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{m} \varphi \sin^{n-m} \varphi d\varphi.$$

$$\begin{split} \mathcal{X} & \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{m}\varphi \sin^{n-m}\varphi d\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m}\varphi \sin^{n-m}\varphi d\varphi \\ &+ \frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{m}(\pi - \varphi) \sin^{n-m}(\pi - \varphi) d\varphi \end{split}$$

$$\begin{aligned} &+\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^{m}(\pi+\varphi)\sin^{n-m}(\pi+\varphi)\mathrm{d}\varphi\\ &+\frac{1}{2\pi}\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^{m}(2\pi-\varphi)\sin^{n-m}(2\pi-\varphi)\mathrm{d}\varphi\\ &=\frac{1}{2\pi}\left[1+(-1)^{m}+(-1)^{n}+(-1)^{n-m}\right]\bullet\\ &\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}\cos^{m}\varphi\sin^{n-m}\varphi\mathrm{d}\varphi, \end{aligned}$$

当m,n中至少有一个为奇数时,上述积分为零,当m,n皆为偶数时,由 2290 题结论有

$$\frac{1}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{2\pi} \cos^{2m}\varphi \sin^{2n-2m}\varphi d\varphi = \frac{4}{2\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{2m}\varphi \sin^{2n-2m}\varphi d\varphi
= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi(2m)! (2n-2m)!}{2^{2n+1}m! n! (n-m)!} = \frac{(2m)! (2n-2m)!}{2^{2n}m! n! (n-m)!}.$$

代入原式,且m,n只能为偶数,适当改变指标的编号有

$$F(\rho) = f(x,y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{n} \frac{\rho^{2n}}{(2m)!(2n-2m)!} \cdot \frac{\partial^{2n} f(x,y)}{\partial x^{2m} \partial y^{2n-2m}} \cdot \frac{(2m)!(2n-2m)!}{2^{2n}m!n!(n-m)!}$$

$$= f(x,y) \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^{2}} \left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right)^{2n} \cdot \frac{1}{m!(n-m)!} \frac{\partial^{2n} f(x,y)}{\partial x^{2m} \partial y^{2n-2m}}$$

$$= f(x,y) + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n!)^{2}} \left(\frac{\rho}{2}\right)^{2n} \left(\frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial x^{2}} + \frac{\partial^{2}}{\partial y^{2}}\right)^{n} f(x,y).$$

把下列函数展开成马克劳林级数(3593~3600).

[3593]
$$f(x,y) = (1+x)^m (1+y)^n$$
.

解
$$f(x,y) = (1+x)^m (1+y)^n$$

$$= \left[1+mx+\frac{m(m-1)}{2!}x^2+\cdots\right]$$

$$\left[1+ny+\frac{n(n-1)}{2!}y^2+\cdots\right]$$

$$= 1 + (mx + ny) + \frac{1}{2!}(m(m-1)x^{2} + 2mnxy + n(n-1)y^{2} + \cdots),$$

其中 |x| < 1, |y| < 1.

(3594) $f(x,y) = \ln(1+x+y)$.

$$\mathbf{f}(x,y) = \ln(1+(x+y)) = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} (x+y)^k$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum_{m=0}^{k} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}}{k} \cdot \frac{k!}{m!(k-m)!} x^m y^{k-m} \right)$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{k} \frac{(-1)^{k-1}(k-1)!}{m!(k-m)!} x^m y^{k-m} \qquad \text{1}$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \cdot \frac{(-1)^{m+n-1}(m+n-1)!}{m!n!} x^m y^n. \qquad \text{2}$$

当m = 0,n = 0时,规定(-1)! = 0,① 式成立,只要求 |x+y| < 1即可,但从① 式到②式,必需要求① 式绝对收敛,这样才能各项重新排列,易知① 式级数各项取绝对值后即函数 $-\ln[1-|x|+|y|]$ 的展开式,它的收敛性要求 |x|+|y| < 1,也就是 f(x,y) 的展开式的收敛区域.

(3595) $f(x,y) = e^x \sin y$.

解
$$f(x,y) = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}\right)$$

 $= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^m y^{2n+1}}{m!(2n+1)!},$
 $|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty.$

(3596) $f(x,y) = e^x \cos y$.

$$\mathbf{f}(x,y) = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \frac{x^m}{m!}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{x^m y^{2n}}{m! (2n)!},$$

$$|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty.$$

(3597)
$$f(x,y) = \sin x \sinh y$$
.

解 shy =
$$\frac{e^{y} - e^{-y}}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{n}}{n!} - \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n} \frac{y^{n}}{n!} \right)$$

= $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$, | y | < + ∞ .

于是
$$f(x,y) = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1}}{(2m+1)!}\right) \cdot \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m+1} y^{2n+1}}{(2m+1)!(2n+1)!},$$

$$|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty.$$

(3598) $f(x,y) = \cos x \cosh y$.

解
$$\text{ch}y = \frac{e^y + e^{-y}}{2} = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!}, |y| < +\infty.$$

于是
$$f(x,y) = \left(\sum_{m=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}}{(2m)!}\right) \left(\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{y^{2n}}{(2n)!}\right)$$
$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^m \frac{x^{2m}y^{2n}}{(2m)!(2n)!},$$
$$|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty.$$

(3599) $f(x,y) = \sin(x^2 + y^2)$.

解
$$f(x,y) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n \frac{(x^2 + y^2)^{2n+1}}{(2n+1)!}$$

$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \sum_{k=0}^{2n+1} (-1)^n \frac{x^{2k} y^{2(2n+1-k)}}{k! (2n+1-k)!}$$

$$= \sum_{m,n=0}^{\infty} \left(\sin \frac{n+m}{2} \pi \right) \frac{x^{2n} y^{2m}}{m! n!}, \quad x^2 + y^2 < +\infty.$$

[3600] $f(x,y) = \ln(1+x)\ln(1+y)$.

$$\mathbf{f}(x,y) = \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m-1} \frac{x^m}{m}\right) \left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{n-1} \frac{y^n}{n}\right)$$
$$= \sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (-1)^{m+n} \frac{x^m y^n}{mn}, |x| < 1, |y| < 1.$$

【3601】 写出函数

$$f(x,y) = \int_0^t (1+x)^{t^2y} dt$$

马克劳林级数展开式的前三项.

$$\mathbf{ff} \qquad (1+x)^{t^2y}$$

$$= e^{t^2y\ln(1+x)} \approx 1 + t^2y\ln(1+x) + \frac{1}{2!}(t^2y\ln(1+x))^2$$

$$\approx 1 + t^2y\left(x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right) = 1 + t^2xy - \frac{t^2}{2}x^2y.$$

于是

$$f(x,y) \approx \int_0^1 \left(1 + t^2 x y - \frac{t^2}{2} x^2 y\right) dt = 1 + \frac{1}{3} y \left(x - \frac{x^2}{2}\right).$$

【3602】 按照二项式x-1和y+1的正整数幂把函数 e^{x+y} 展 开成幂级数.

解
$$e^{x+y} = e^{(x-1)+(y+1)} = e^{x-1} \cdot e^{y+1}$$

$$= \sum_{m=0}^{\infty} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{(x-1)^m (y+1)^n}{m! n!},$$

$$|x| < +\infty, |y| < +\infty.$$

【3603】 写出函数 $f(x,y) = \frac{x}{y}$ 在点M(1,1) 邻域内的泰勒级数展开式.

解令

$$x = 1 + h, y = 1 + k,$$

于是
$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{1+h}{1+k} = (1+h) \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n k^n$$
$$= \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (-1)^n [1+(x-1)] (y-1)^n,$$
$$|x| < +\infty, 0 < y < 2.$$

【3604】 设z是由方程 $z^3-2xz+y=0$ 定义的x和y的隐函数,在x=1和y=1时取z=1.

按照二项式x-1和y-1的升幂写出函数z的展开式的前

几项.

解 对原方程求微分有

$$3z^{2}dz - 2xdz - 2zdx + dy = 0,$$
 (1)

对①式求微分有

$$(3z^2 - 2x)d^2z + 6zdz^2 - 4dxdz = 0.$$
 ②

以
$$x = 1, y = 1, z = 1$$
 代入 ①,② 两式有

$$dz = 2dx - dy$$

$$d^{2}z = (4dx - 6dz)dz$$

$$= (4dx - 12dx + 6dy) \cdot (2dx - dy)$$

$$= -16dx^{2} + 20dxdy - 6dy^{2}.$$

于是,在x = 1, y = 1处

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -1, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -16,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 10, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -6, \cdots.$$

从而有
$$z = 1 + 2(x-1) - (y-1) - [8(x-1)^2 - 10(x-1)(y-1) + 3(y-1)^2] + \cdots$$
.

研究以下曲线的奇点类型,并大致作出这些曲线(3605~3611).

(3605)
$$y^2 = ax^2 + x^3$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = ax^2 + x^3 - y^2 = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = 2ax + 3x^2 = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = -2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

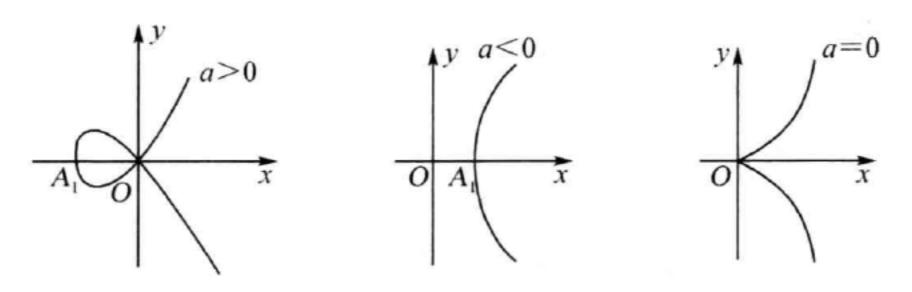
有 x = 0, y = 0, 故点(0,0) 为奇点. 又由

$$A = F''_{xx}(0,0) = 2a, B = F''_{xy}(0,0) = 0.$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0,0) = -2AC - B^2 = -4a$$
.

于是当a > 0 时,点(0,0) 为二重点,当a < 0 时,点(0,0) 为孤立 -282 -

点,当a=0时,原方程为 $y^2=x^3$,由 3574(2)知点(0,0)为尖点. 如 3605题图所示,点 A_1 为(-a,0).



3605 题图

[3606]
$$x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 3y^2 - 3x = 0. \end{cases}$$

有
$$x = 0, y = 0$$
,于是点(0,0)为奇点,又
$$A = F''_{xx}(0,0) = 0, B = F''_{xy}(0,0) = -3,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0,0) = 0,$$
 日 $AC - B^2 = -9 < 0$,

故点(0,0) 为二重点,图如 370 题(2) 所示.

[3607]
$$x^2 + y^2 = x^4 + y^4$$
.

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 - x^4 - y^4 = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = 2x - 4x^3 = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 2y - 4y^3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有
$$x = 0, y = 0$$
, 于是点(0,0)为奇点,又
$$A = F''_{xx}(0,0) = 2, B = F''_{xy}(0,0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0,0) = 2,$$

$$AC - B^2 = 4 > 0.$$

故点(0,0) 为孤立点,图如 1542 题所示.

(3608)
$$x^2 + y^4 = x^6$$
.

解 由

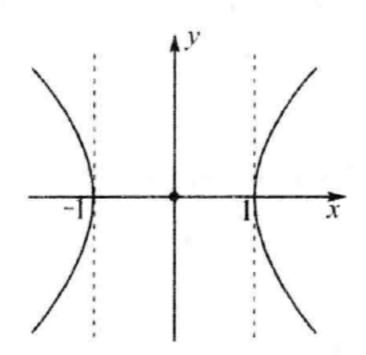
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = x^2 + y^4 - x^6 = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = 2x - 6x^5 = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 4y^3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有
$$x = 0, y = 0$$
,于是点(0,0)为奇点,又
$$A = F''_{xx}(0,0) = 2, B = F''_{xy}(0,0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0,0) = 0,$$

 $\underline{\mathbf{H}} \qquad AC - B^2 = 0.$

于是点(0,0) 为上升点或孤立点,该题中,点(0,0) 为孤立点.事实上,把原方程改写为 $y^4 = x^6 - x^2$,对(0,0) 点的很小的邻域内的点(|x| < 1, |y| < 1),左端 $y^4 \ge 0$,右端 $x^6 - x^2 = x^2(x^4 - 1)$ ≤ 0 ,除点(0,0) 外没有适合方程的点,于是点(0,0) 为孤立点,如 3608 题图所示.



3608 题图

[3609]
$$(x^2 + y^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 - y^2).$$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)^2 - a^2(x^2 - y^2) = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = 4x(x^2 + y^2) - 2a^2x = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 4y(x^2 + y^2) + 2a^2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有
$$x = 0, y = 0$$
, 于是点(0,0)为奇点,又
$$A = F''_{xx}(0,0) = -2a^2, B = F''_{xy}(0,0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0,0) = 2a^2,$$

AC - B² = -4a⁴ < 0, (a ≠ 0).

故点(0,0) 为二重点,图象如 3367 题所示.

(3610)
$$(y-x^2)^2 = x^5$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = (y-x^2)^2 - x^5 = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = -4x(y-x^2) - 5x^4 = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 2(y-x^2) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有
$$x = 0, y = 0$$
, 于是点(0,0) 为奇点,又
$$A = F''_{xx}(0,0) = 0, B = F''_{xy}(0,0) = 0,$$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0,0) = 2,$$
 日 $AC - B^2 = 0.$

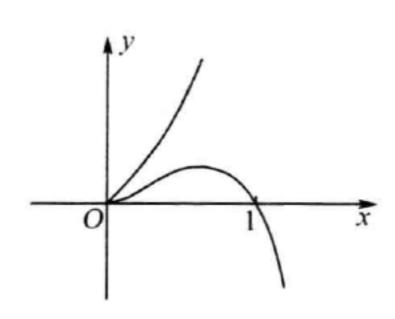
于是对点(0,0) 还需讨论一下,由原方程有

$$y = x^2 \pm x^{\frac{5}{2}}$$
,

右边只允许 $x \ge 0$,当0 < x < 1时,皆有y > 0,且

$$\lim_{x\to 0^+}\frac{\mathrm{d}y}{\mathrm{d}x}=0.$$

于是点(0,0) 为尖点,如 3610 题图所示.



3610 题图

[3611]
$$(a+x)y^2 = (a-x)x^2$$
.

解 由

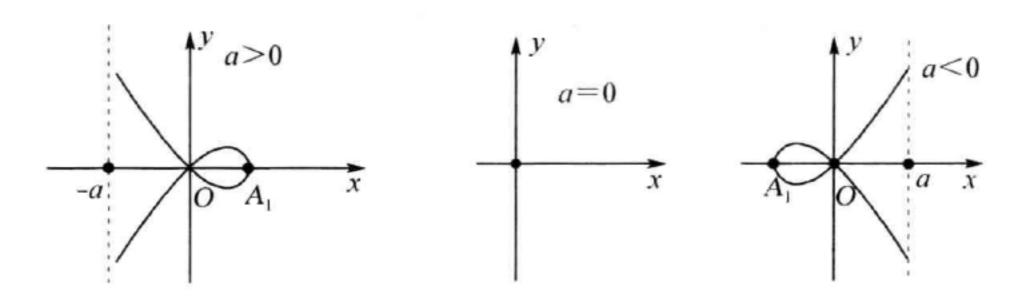
Ħ.

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = (a+x)y^2 - (a-x)x^2 = 0, & \text{①} \\ F'_x(x,y) = y^2 - 2ax + 3ax^2 = 0, & \text{②} \\ F'_y(x,y) = 2(a+x)y = 0. & \text{③} \end{cases}$$

于是据③式有x = -a或y = 0,把y = 0代入①,②有x = 0, 把x = -a代入①式,有(a - x) $x^2 = 0$,若 $a \neq 0$,则得出矛盾的结果,若a = 0,则有x = 0,y = 0,于是点(0,0)为奇点.又因

$$A = F''_{,xx}(0,0) = -2a,$$
 $B = F''_{,xy}(0,0) = 0,$
 $C = F''_{,yy}(0,0) = 2a,$
 $AC - B^2 = -4a^2.$

于是,当 $a \neq 0$ 时,点(0,0)为二重点,当a = 0时,方程为 $xy^2 = -x^3$,从而曲线为x = 0,点(0,0)为上升点.如3611题图所示,图中点 A_1 为(a,0).



3611 题图

【3612】 研究参数 a,b,c 的数值 ($a \le b \le c$) 与曲线 $y^2 = (x-a)(x-b)(x-c)$ 的形状间的关系.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^2 - (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = -(x-a)(x-b) - (x-a)(x-c) - (x-b)(x-c) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^2 - (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = -(x-a)(x-b) - (x-a)(x-c) - (x-b)(x-c) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^2 - (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = -(x-a)(x-b) - (x-a)(x-c) - (x-b)(x-c) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^2 - (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = -(x-a)(x-b) - (x-a)(x-c) - (x-b)(x-c) = 0, \end{cases}$$

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^2 - (x-a)(x-b)(x-c) = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = -(x-a)(x-b) - (x-a)(x-c) - (x-b)(x-c) = 0, \end{cases}$$

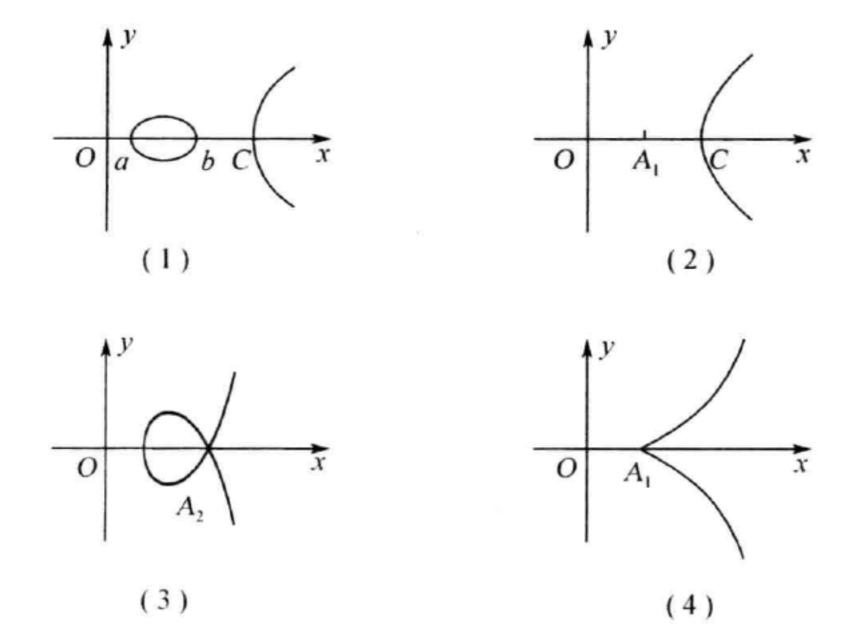
于是由 ③ 有 y = 0,代入 ①,联立 ①,② 求解.

当a < b < c时,①,②无解. 因此无奇点,此时曲线如3612题图(1)所示

当
$$a = b < c$$
 时,显然 ①,② 有解 $x = a, y = 0$,由于 $A = F''_{xx}(a,0) = -2(a-c)$, $B = F''_{xy}(a,0) = 0$, $C = F''_{yy}(a,0) = 2$. $AC - B^2 = -4(a-c) > 0$,

于是点 $A_1(a,0)$ 为孤立点,如 3612 题图(2) 所示.

Ħ.



3612 题图

当
$$a < b = c$$
 时,由①,②有 $x = b, y = 0$,又由 $A = F''_{xx}(b,0) = -2(c-a)$, $B = F''_{xy}(b,0) = 0$, $C = F''_{yy}(b,0) = 2$, $AC - B^2 = -4(c-a) < 0$.

故点 A₂(b,0) 为二重点,如 3612 题图(3) 所示.

当 a = b = c 时,有解 x = a, y = 0,由于 $AC - B^2 = 0$,此时

原方程为 $y^2 = (x-a)^3$,由 3574 题(2) 知,点 A(a,0) 为尖点,如 3612 题图(4) 所示.

研究超越曲线的奇点($3613 \sim 3620$).

(3613)
$$y^2 = 1 - e^{-x^2}$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^2 - 1 + e^{-x^2} = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = -2xe^{-x^2} = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有

$$x = 0, y = 0.$$

于是点(0,0)为奇点,又

$$A = F''_{xx}(0,0) = -2, B = F''_{xy}(0,0) = 0,$$

 $C = F''_{yy}(0,0) = 2,$

Ħ.

$$AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$$
.

故点(0,0) 为二重点.

(3614)
$$y^2 = 1 - e^{-x^3}$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^2 - 1 + e^{-x^3} = 0, \\ F'(x,y) = -3x^2 e^{-x^3} = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有

$$x = 0, y = 0.$$

故点(0,0)为奇点,又

$$A = F''_{xx}(0,0) = 0,$$

 $B = F''_{xy}(0,0) = 0,$

$$C = F''_{yy}(0,0) = 2.$$

Ħ

$$AC-B^2=0$$
.

于是对点(0,0)还需再讨论,而原式可解为

$$x = -\sqrt[3]{\ln(1-y^2)} > 0$$

在(0,0)附近,第一及第四象限各有原曲线的一支,因此,点(0,0)为尖点.

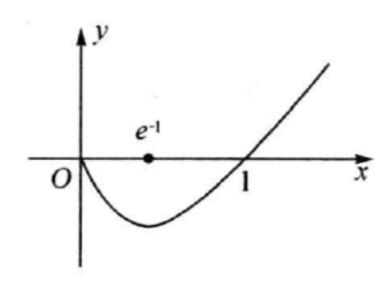
(3615) $y = x \ln x$.

解令

$$F(x,y) = x \ln x - y, F'_{x}(x,y) = 1 + \ln x,$$

 $F'_{y}(x,y) = -1 \neq 0.$

故无奇点,如 3615 题图所示.



3615 题图

[3616]
$$y = \frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}$$
.

$$\mathbf{m}$$
 在 $x = 0$ 处,由

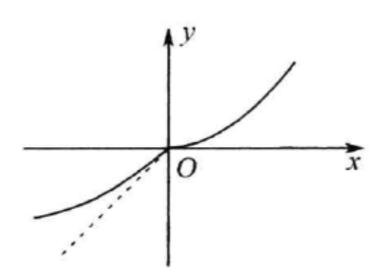
$$\lim_{x\to +0}y=\lim_{x\to -0}y=0,$$

有 x = 0 为可去的第一类间断点,补充定义 $y|_{x=0} = 0$ 后,函数

$$y = \begin{cases} \frac{x}{1 + e^{\frac{1}{x}}}, & x \neq 0, \\ 0, & x = 0. \end{cases}$$

在 x = 0 处连续,由 $F'_{y}(x,y) = 1 \neq 0$,于是无奇点,当 $x \neq 0$ 时,

于是点(0,0) 为角点,如 3616 题图所示.



3616 题图

[3617]
$$y = \arctan\left(\frac{1}{\sin x}\right)$$
.

解 $x = k\pi, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$,

为不连续点,由于

$$\lim_{x \to k_{\pi} + 0} y = (-1)^k \frac{\pi}{2}, \lim_{x \to k_{\pi} = 0} y = (-1)^{k+1} \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

于是点 $x = k\pi$ 为函数的第一类不连续点.

(3618)
$$y^2 = \sin \frac{\pi}{r}$$
.

解 由
$$y = \pm \sqrt{\sin \frac{\pi}{x}}$$
,

知在 $\left(\frac{1}{2k}, \frac{1}{2k-1}\right), k = \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots,$

内无定义. 在边界点

$$x = \frac{1}{2k} \not \! D_k x = \frac{1}{2k-1}, y = 0.$$

函数图象有上下两支.设

$$F(x,y) = y^2 - \sin\frac{\pi}{x},$$

则在边界点,由于 $F'_x \neq 0$, $F'_y \neq 0$,于是也无奇点.

在(0,0)点的任何邻域内,有无穷多个曲线的封闭分支,这些分支没有一个过(0,0)点,它不属于任何一种类型.

(3619)
$$y^2 = \sin x^2$$
.

解 由
$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^2 - \sin x^2 = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = -2x\cos x^2 = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有

$$x = 0, y = 0.$$

于是点(0,0)为奇点,又

$$A = F''_{xx}(0,0) = -2, B = F''_{xy}(0,0) = 0,$$

 $C = F''_{yy}(0,0) = 2,$

Ħ

$$AC - B^2 = -4 < 0$$
.

故点(0,0) 为二重点.

(3620)
$$y^2 = \sin^3 x$$
.

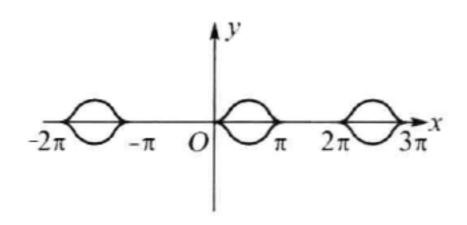
解 易知函数 y 的周期为 2π , 在($2k\pi$,(2k+1)π) 内函数有 定义,而在($(2k-1)\pi$, $2k\pi$)(k=0,±,···) 内无定义.由

$$\begin{cases} F(x,y) = y^2 - \sin x^3 = 0, \\ F'_x(x,y) = -3\sin^2 x \cos x = 0, \\ F'_y(x,y) = 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有 x = 0, y = 0, 于是点(0,0) 为奇点.

在点(0,0)的左侧(指充分小的范围,以下相同)无曲线的点, 而在右侧的第一、第四象限分别有曲线的两支,因此,点(0,0)为 尖点,如 3620 题图所示.

由周期性知,点 $(k\pi,0)(k=\pm 1,\pm 2,\cdots)$ 也为尖点,只是当 k 是偶数时,右侧才有曲线的两枝,当 k 为奇数时,左侧才有曲线的两枝.



3620 题图

§ 7. 多变量函数的极值

1. 极值的定义

设函数 $f(P) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 在点 P_0 的邻域内有定义,如果 当 $0 < \rho(P_0, P) < \delta$ 时, $f(P_0) > f(P)$,或者 $f(P_0) < f(P)$,则 称函数 f(P) 在点 P_0 处有极值(相应地为极大值或极小值).

2. 极值的必要条件

可微函数 f(P) 只在稳定点 P_0 ,即在 $d f(P_0) = 0$ 处可能达到极值,所以,函数 f(P) 的极值点满足方程组

$$f'_{x_i}(x_1,\dots,x_n)=0$$
 $(i=1,\dots,n).$

3. 极值的充分条件

当 $\sum_{t=1}^{n} | dx_t | \neq 0$ 时,函数 f(P) 在点 P_0 处具有:

(1) 极大值,若

$$df(P_0) = 0, d^2 f(P_0) < 0.$$

(2) 极小值,若

$$df(P_0) = 0, d^2 f(P_0) > 0.$$

研究二次微分 $d^2 f(P_o)$ 的符号可以用相应的二次形简化成典式的方法来进行.

特别是对于有两个自变量 x 和 y 的函数 f(x,y) 在稳定点 $(x_0,y_0)(\mathrm{d}f(x_0,y_0)=0)$,在 $D=AC-B^2\neq 0$ 条件下[这里 $A=f''_{xx}(x_0,y_0)$, $B=f''_{xy}(x_0,y_0)$, $C=f''_{yy}(x_0,y_0)$] 具有:

- ① 极小值,若D>0,A>0(C>0);
- ② 极大值,若D>0,A<0(C<0);
- ③ 没有极值,若D < 0.

4. 条件极值

当存在关系式 $\varphi_i(P) = 0$ ($i = 1 \dots, m; m < n$) 时,求函数 $f(P_0) = f(x_1, \dots, x_n)$ 的极值问题可简化为求解拉格朗日函数的普通极值:

$$L(P) = f(P) + \sum_{i=1}^{m} \lambda_i \varphi_i(P).$$

其中 $\lambda_t(t=1,\cdots,m)$ 为常数因子.

在最简单的情况下,可根据研究函数 L(P) 在稳定点 P_0 上的二次微分符号 $d^2L(P_0)$,并且在变量 dx_1 ,…… dx_n 受以下关系式限制的条件下:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{\partial \varphi_{i}}{\partial x_{j}} dx_{j} = 0 \qquad (i = 1, \dots, m).$$

来解决条件极值的存在和性质问题.

5. 绝对极值

在有界闭域内可微分的函数 f(P) 在这个域内或在稳定点上或在域的边界点上达到自己的最大值和最小值.

研究以下多变量函数的极值($3621 \sim 3649$).

[3621]
$$z = x^2 + (y-1)^2$$
.

解 由
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2(y - 1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 $P_0(0,1)$, 显然 z(0,1) = 0, 当 $(x,y) \neq (0,1)$ 时, z > 0, 于 是函数 z 在点 P_0 取得极小值 $z(P_0) = 0$.

(3622)
$$z = x^2 - (y-1)^2$$
.

解 由
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2(y-1) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 P₀(0,1),由

$$A = z''_{,xx}(0,1) = 2, B = z''_{,xy}(0,1) = 0,$$

 $C = z''_{,yy}(0,1) = -2,$
 $AC - B^2 = -4 < 0.$

又 $AC - B^2 =$ 于是极值不存在.

(3623)
$$z = (x - y + 1)^2$$
.

解 由
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2(x-y+1) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -2(x-y+1) = 0, \end{cases}$$

有驻点分布在直线 x-y+1=0上,在此直线上的点皆有 z=0,但 $z \ge 0$ 恒成立. 因此函数 z 在直线 x-y+1=0 上各点取极小值 z=0.

【3624】
$$z=x^2-xy+y^2-2x+y$$
.
$$\sharp \begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x}=2x-y-2=0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y}=-x+2y+1=0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 $P_o(1,0)$,又

$$A = z''_{xx}(1,0) = 2, B = z''_{xy}(1,0) = -1,$$
 $C = z''_{yy}(1,0) = 2,$

且 $AC - B^2 = 3 > 0$.

于是函数 z 在点 P。的得极小值

$$z(P_0) = -1.$$

(3625)
$$z = x^2 y^3 (6 - x - y)$$
.

解 由
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = xy^3 (12 - 3x - 2y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x^2 y^2 (18 - 3x - 4y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 $P_0(2,3)$,且直线 x=0,直线 y=0 上的点皆为驻点.

易知在 P_0 点,A = -162,B = -108,C = -144, $AC - B^2 > 0$,于是函数在点 P_0 取得极大值 $z(P_0) = 108$.

在直线
$$x = 0$$
 和 $y = 0$ 上的各点皆有 $z = 0$.
1° $y = 0$ 的情形

在直线上 $x \neq 0$ 及 $x \neq 6$ 处, $x^2(6-x-y) \neq 0$,在确定点的足够小的邻域内也不变号,但 y^3 可正可负,因此函数 z 变号,即在上述情况下没有极值,当 x = 0 和 x = 6 类似地可判断也无极值.

 2° x=0 的情形

在直线上 y = 0 及 y = 6 的情况与 1° 相同,无极值,但当 0 < y < 6 时, $y^{3}(6-x-y) > 0$,且在所讨论点的足够小的邻域内保持正号,因此,在足够小的邻域内, $z = x^{3}y^{3}(6-x-y) \ge 0$ 也成立,但邻域内任意近处总有 z = 0 的点,于是,对于 x = 0,0 < y < 6 的点函数 z 取得极小值 z = 0,同理,对于直线 x = 0 上,y < 0 及y > 6 的各点处,函数 z 取得极大值 z = 0.

[3626]
$$z = x^3 + y^3 - 3xy$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3x^2 - 3y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 3y^2 - 3x = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 $P_0(0,0), P_1(1,1)$.

易知在点 P_0 处有 A = 0, B = -3, C = 0 及 $AC - B^2 = -9 < 0$, 于是无极值, 而在点 P_1 处有 A = 6, B = -3, C = 6 及 $AC - B^2 = 27 > 0$, 于是函数在该点取到极小值 $z(P_1) = -1$.

[3627]
$$z = x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - 2xy - y^2$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 4x^3 - 2x - 2y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 2x - 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 $P_0(0,0)$, $P_1(1,1)$, $P_2(-1,1)$, 在点 P_0 点附近, 当 x=y 且足够小时, 有 $z=2x^4-4x^2<0$, 当 x=-y 时, $z=2x^4>0$. 因此在 P_0 点无极值, 易知, 在点 P_1 和 P_2 处, 皆有 A=10, B=-2, C=10, 及 $AC-B^2=96>0$, 于是函数 z 在点 P_1 和 P_2 处的极小值 z=-2.

[3627. 1]
$$z = 2x^4 + y^4 - x^2 - 2y^2$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 12x^3 - 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 4y^3 - 4y = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点(0,0),(0,1),(0,-1),
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},0\right)$$
, $\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},1\right)$, $\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},-1\right)$,

$$\left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},0\right), \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},1\right), \left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},-1\right), X$$

$$A = z''_{xx} = 60x^4 - 2, B = z''_{xy} = 0,$$

$$C = z''_{yy} = 12y^2 - 4.$$

故
$$A\Big|_{\substack{x=0\\y=0}} = -2, C\Big|_{\substack{x=0\\y=0}} = -4.$$

有
$$(AC-B^2)\Big|_{\substack{x=0\\y=0}}=8>0.$$

于是在(0,0) 处有极大值 z(0,0) = 0. 又

$$A\Big|_{x=0\atop y=1} = -2, \qquad C\Big|_{x=0\atop y=1} = 8,$$

于是有
$$(AC-B^2)\Big|_{\substack{x=0\\y=1}} = -16 < 0.$$

故在(0,1)处无极值.又

$$A\Big|_{{x=0}\atop{y=-1}}=-2, C\Big|_{{x=0}\atop{y=-1}}=8,$$

故

$$(AC - B^2)\Big|_{x=0} = -16 < 0.$$

从而在(0,-1)处无极值.又

$$A\Big|_{x=\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}} = -\frac{1}{3}, C\Big|_{x=\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}} = -4,$$

有

$$(AC - B^{2})\Big|_{x=\pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6}} = \frac{4}{3} > 0.$$

. 于是在
$$\left(\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},0\right)$$
, $\left(-\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},0\right)$ 处皆有极大值. 又

$$A \Big|_{\substack{x=\pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ y=\pm 1}} = -\frac{1}{3}, C \Big|_{\substack{x=\pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ y=\pm 1}} = 8,$$
于是
$$(AC - B^2) \Big|_{\substack{x=\pm \frac{\sqrt{6}}{6} \\ y=\pm 1}} = -\frac{8}{3} < 0.$$

,故在 $\left(\pm\frac{\sqrt{6}}{6},\pm 1\right)$ 处无极值.

[3628]
$$z = xy + \frac{50}{x} + \frac{20}{y}$$
 $(x > 0, y > 0).$

解由
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y - \frac{50}{x^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x - \frac{20}{y^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 $P_0(5,2)$, 易知在该点有 $A = \frac{4}{5}$, B = 1, C = 5, 故 $AC - B^2$ = 3 > 0, 从而函数 z 在该点取得极小值 $z(P_0) = 30$.

[3629]
$$z = xy \sqrt{1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}}$$
 $(a > 0, b > 0).$

解 考察函数

$$u = z^2 = x^2 y^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2}\right), \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} \le 1.$$

显然 z 的极值均为 u 的极值,且 u 在点(x,y) 取得的极值不为零时,z 也在点(x,y) 取得极值,u 在点(x,y) 取得的极值为零时,情况较复杂,由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 2xy^2 \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) - \frac{2}{a^2} x^3 y^2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2x^2 y \left(1 - \frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} \right) - \frac{2^2}{b^2} x^2 y^3 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 $P_0(0,0)$, $P_1\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$, $P_2\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},-\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$, $P_3\left(\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},-\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$,

 $P_4\left(-\frac{a}{\sqrt{3}},\frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}\right)$,由于z在点 P_0 附近变号,所以 $z(P_0)$ 不是极值,又

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = 2y^{2} \left(1 - \frac{6x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right), \\ \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial y^{2}} = 2x^{2} \left(1 - \frac{x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{6y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right), \\ \frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x \partial y} = 4xy \left(1 - \frac{2x^{2}}{a^{2}} - \frac{2y^{2}}{b^{2}} \right). \end{cases}$$

在 P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 各点有

$$A = -\frac{8}{9}b^2$$
, $B = \pm \frac{4}{9}ab$, $C = -\frac{8}{9}a^2$, $AC - B^2 = (\frac{64}{81} - \frac{16}{81})a^2b^2 > 0$.

故函数 u 取得正的极大值,于是,相应地函数 z 在点 P_1,P_2 取得极

值
$$z(P_1) = z(P_2) = \frac{ab}{3\sqrt{3}},$$

而在点 P3 及 P4 取得极小值

$$z(P_3) = z(P_4) = -\frac{ab}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

[3630]
$$z = \frac{ax + by + c}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}}$$
 $(a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \neq 0).$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 令 $x = r\cos\varphi$, $y = r\sin\varphi$,

则
$$z(x,y) = z(r\cos\varphi, r\sin\varphi) = \frac{\arccos\varphi + br\sin\varphi + c}{\sqrt{r^2 + 1}}$$
.

从而

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial r} = \frac{a\cos\varphi + b\sin\varphi - cr}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{3}{2}}} = 0, & \text{(1)} \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial \varphi} = \frac{-\arcsin\varphi + br\cos\varphi}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = 0, & \text{(2)} \end{cases}$$

先设a,b不同时为零,由②考虑到r=0不是解,于是有 $a\sin\varphi=b\cos\varphi$,

于是
$$\cos\varphi = \frac{\pm a}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, \sin\varphi = \frac{\pm b}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}.$$
 ③

当 c = 0 时无解,事实上由 ① 有

 $a\cos\varphi + b\sin\varphi = 0$,

又由 ③ 有 a = b = 0,这与 a,b 不同时为零的假设矛盾.

当 $c \neq 0$ 时

$$r = \frac{a\cos\varphi + b\sin\varphi}{c} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{c}$$
.

为保证r > 0,在 $\cos \varphi$ 及 $\sin \varphi$ 前取与c 一致的符号,此时,有

又
$$z''_{rr} = -\frac{c(1+3r^2)}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{5}{2}}},$$

$$z''_{\varphi\varphi} = -\frac{cr^2}{(1+r^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}}, z''_{\varphi\varphi} = 0,$$
及 $z''_{rr}z''_{\varphi\varphi} - (z''_{r\varphi})^2 > 0.$

于是当c > 0时, $z''_{\pi} < 0$,函数z在点 $\left(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c}\right)$ 取得极大值 $z = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$,当c < 0时, $z''_{\pi} > 0$,函数在点 $\left(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c}\right)$ 取得极小值 $z = -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$.

下设 a = b = 0,由假设 $a^2 + b^2 + c^2 \neq 0$ 知 $c \neq 0$,此时解方程组 ①,② 得 r = 0, φ 任意,即 x = 0,y = 0,因为 $z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + 1}}$,故当 c > 0 时 z 在点(0,0) 取极大值 z = c,当 c < 0 时,z 在点(0,0) 取极小值 z = c.

综上所述, 若 c > 0, 则 z 在点 $\left(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c}\right)$ 取极大值 $z = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$; 若 c < 0, 则 z 在点 $\left(\frac{a}{c}, \frac{b}{c}\right)$ 取极小值 $z = -\sqrt{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}$; 若 c = 0(由假设, $a^2 + b^2 \neq 0$),则 z 无极值.

(3631)
$$z = 1 - \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$$
.

解
$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -\frac{x}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}}, \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\frac{y}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}},$$

点(0,0) 为偏导数无意义的点,当(x,y) \neq (0,0) 时,z < 1,故 z(0,0) = 1 为极大值.

[3632]
$$z = e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2).$$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 + 8x - 3y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 3e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 - 2x + 2y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $P_0(0,0), P_1\left(-\frac{1}{4},-\frac{1}{2}\right)$.

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = 4e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 + 16x - 6y + 4),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = 9e^{2x+3y}\left(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 - 4x + 4y + \frac{2}{3}\right),$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = 6e^{2x+3y}(8x^2 - 6xy + 3y^2 + 6x - y - 1).$$

在点 P_0 处,A = 16,B = -6,C = 6 及 $AC - B^2 = 60 > 0$,故函数 z 取得极小值 $z(P_0) = 0$,在点 P_1 处, $A = 14e^{-2}$, $B = -9e^{-2}$, $c = \frac{3}{2}e^{-2}$ 及 $AC - B^2 = -60e^{-4} < 0$,故无极值.

[3633]
$$z = e^{x^2 - y} (5 - 2x + y).$$

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2e^{x^2 - y}(5x - 2x^2 + xy - 1) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^{x^2 - y}(2x - y - 4) = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 $P_0(1,-2)$,又

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x^{2}} = 2e^{x^{2}-y}(10x^{2} - 4x^{3} + 2x^{2}y - 6x + y + 5), \\ \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial y^{2}} = e^{x^{2}-y}(3 - 2x + y), \\ \frac{\partial^{2} z}{\partial x \partial y} = 2e^{x^{2}-y}(2x^{2} - xy - 4x + 1). \end{cases}$$

在点 P_0 处, $A = -2e^3$, $B = 2e^3$, $C = -e^3$ 及 $AC - B^2 = -2e^6 < 0$,于是无极值.

(3634)
$$z = (5x + 7y - 25)e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)}$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 5e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} - (5x + 7y - 25) \cdot (2x + y)e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 7e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} - (5x + 7y - 25) \cdot (x + 2y)e^{-(x^2 + xy + y^2)} = 0. \end{cases}$$

①×7-②×5,消去因子
$$e^{-(x^2+xy+y^2)}$$
,有 $3(5x+7y-25)(3x-y)=0$.

以 5x+7y-25=0 代入①、②,显然矛盾,故必有 $5x+7y-25\neq$ 0,从而 y=3x,代入① 有 $26x^2-25x-1=0$,解之有驻点 $P_0(1,$

3),
$$P_1\left(-\frac{1}{26},-\frac{3}{26}\right)$$
. 在点 P_0 处,

$$A = z''_{xx}(P_0) = \left[z'_{x}(x,3)\right]'_{x}\Big|_{x=1}$$

$$= \left\{e^{-(x^2+3x+9)}\left[5 - (5x-4)(2x+3)\right]\right\}'_{x}\Big|_{x=1}$$

$$= \left[e^{-(x^2+3x+9)}\right]'\Big|_{x=1} \cdot \left[5 - (5x-4)(2x+3)\right]\Big|_{x=1}$$

$$+ \left[e^{-(x^2+3x+9)}\right]\Big|_{x=1} \cdot \left[5 - (5x-4)\cdot(2x+3)\right]'\Big|_{x=1}$$

$$= -27e^{-13}.$$

同理有 $B = z''_{xy}(P_0) = -36e^{-13}$, $C = z''_{yy}(P_0) = -51e^{-13}$. 于是 $AC - B^2 = 81e^{-26} > 0$.

从而函数 z 在点 P。取得极大值

$$z(P_0) = e^{-13} \approx 2.26 \cdot 10^{-6}$$
.

同理函数z在点PI取得极小值

$$z(P_1) = -26e^{-\frac{1}{52}} \approx -25.50.$$

(3635)
$$z = x^2 + xy + y^2 - 4\ln x - 10\ln y$$
.

解由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x + y - \frac{4}{x} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x + 2y - \frac{10}{y} = 0. \end{cases} (x > 0, y > 0).$$

有驻点 $P_0(1,2)$, 在点 P_0 处, A=6, B=1, $C=\frac{9}{2}$, $AC-B^2=26$

> 0,于是函数 z 在点 P。取得极小值

$$z(P_0) = 7 - 10 \ln 2 \approx 0.0685.$$

(3636) $z = \sin x + \cos y + \cos (x - y)$.

$$(0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi/2; 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \pi/2)$$

解

$$\left(\frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos x - \sin(x - y) = 0,\right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \cos x - \sin(x - y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = -\sin y + \sin(x - y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(2)$$

①+②, $\cos x = \sin y$,因为x,y均为锐角,于是有

$$y = \frac{\pi}{2} - x,$$

代人①得

$$\cos x - \sin\left(2x - \frac{\pi}{2}\right) = \cos x + \cos 2x = 2\cos\frac{x}{2}\cos\frac{3x}{2}$$
$$= 0.$$

但是 $\cos \frac{x}{2} \neq 0$,

故
$$\cos \frac{3x}{2} = 0$$
.

从而得驻点 $P_0\left(\frac{\pi}{3},\frac{\pi}{6}\right)$,由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -\sin x - \cos(x - y), \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = -\cos y - \cos(x - y), \\ \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \cos(x - y). \end{cases}$$

有在点 P_0 处 $A = -\sqrt{3}$, $B = \frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$, $C = -\sqrt{3}$, $AC - B^2 = \frac{9}{4} > 0$, 于

是函数 z 在点 P。取得极大值

$$z(P_0) = \frac{3}{2}\sqrt{3}.$$

(3637) $z = \sin x \sin y \sin (x + y)$.

$$(0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi; 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \pi)$$

解

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = \sin y \sin(2x + y) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sin x \sin(x + 2y) = 0. \end{cases}$$
 ①

$$\frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = \sin x \sin(x + 2y) = 0. \tag{2}$$

可得下列四个方程组

I :
$$\begin{cases} \sin x = 0, \\ \sin y = 0, \end{cases}$$
II :
$$\begin{cases} \sin x = 0, \\ \sin(2x + y) = 0, \end{cases}$$
III :
$$\begin{cases} \sin(2x + y) = 0, \\ \sin(x + 2y) = 0, \end{cases}$$
IV :
$$\begin{cases} \sin(2x + y) = 0, \\ \sin(x + 2y) = 0. \end{cases}$$

又 $0 \le x \le \pi$, $0 \le y \le \pi$,于是我们得到①和②的六个解 $P_1(0)$

0),
$$P_2(0,\pi)$$
, $P_3(\pi,0)$, $P_4(\pi,\pi)$, $P_5(\frac{\pi}{3},\frac{\pi}{3})$, $P_6(\frac{2\pi}{3},\frac{2\pi}{3})$.

因为所考虑的区域是闭正方形 $0 \le x \le \pi, 0 \le y \le \pi,$ 于是点 P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 都是该区域的边界点,因此 P_1, P_2, P_3, P_4 不是函数 z 达到的极值点,又由于

$$z''_{xx} = 2\sin y\cos(2x+y), z''_{xy} = \sin 2(x+y),$$

 $z''_{yy} = 2\sin x\cos(x+2y).$

于是在点 P: 处有

$$AC - B^2 = (-\sqrt{3})(-\sqrt{3}) - (\frac{-\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 > 0$$

且
$$A = -\sqrt{3} < 0$$
.

故函数 z 在点 P_5 取得极大值 $z(P_5) = \frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$, 在点 P_6 有

$$AC - B^2 = (\sqrt{3})(\sqrt{3}) - (\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2})^2 > 0,$$

且 $A = \sqrt{3} > 0$,故函数 z 在点 P_6 取得极小值 $z(P_6) = -\frac{3\sqrt{3}}{8}$.

[3638]
$$z = x - 2y + \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + 3\arctan \frac{y}{x}$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + \frac{x}{x^2 + y^2} - \frac{3y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -2 + \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} + \frac{3x}{x^2 + y^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 P。(1,1)

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{-x^2 + 6xy + y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{x^2 - 6xy - y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \frac{-3x^2 - 2xy + 3y^2}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

于是在点 P_0 处有 $A = \frac{3}{2}$, $B = -\frac{1}{2}$, $C = -\frac{3}{2}$ 及 $AC - B^2 = -\frac{5}{2}$ < 0, 故无极值.

[3639]
$$z = xy \ln (x^2 + y^2)$$
.

解由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = y \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2x^2 y}{x^2 + y^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = x \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2xy^2}{x^2 + y^2} = 0. \end{cases}$$
 ①

把① 式乘以 x 减去 ② 式乘以 y.有

$$\frac{2xy}{x^2+y^2}(x^2-y^2)=0.$$

于是,x = 0,y = 0,x = y,x = -y为四组解,对应地得驻点 $P_1(0)$

1),
$$P_2(0, -1)$$
, $P_3(1,0)$, $P_4(-1,0)$, $P_5(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}})$, $P_6(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}})$

$$-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}$$
, $P_7(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}})$, $P_8(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{2e}})$

代入原式,有函数 z 在点 P_1, P_2, P_3 和 P_4 皆无极值,由于

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = \frac{2xy(x^2 + 3y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}, \frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = \frac{2xy(3x^2 + y^2)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = \ln(x^2 + y^2) + \frac{2(x^4 + y^4)}{(x^2 + y^2)^2}.$$

于是在点 P_5 , P_6 处有 A = 2, B = 0, C = 2, $AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$, 故函数 z 在点 P_5 , P_6 取得极小值

$$z(P_5) = z(P_6) = -\frac{1}{2e} \approx -0.184.$$

在点 P_7 , P_8 处, A = -2, B = 0, C = -2, $AC - B^2 = 4 > 0$, 于是函数 z 在点 P_7 , P_8 取极大值

$$z(P_7) = z(P_8) = \frac{1}{2e} \approx 0.184.$$

(3640) $z = x + y + 4\sin x \sin y$.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 1 + 4\cos x \sin y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 1 + 4\sin x \cos y = 0. \end{cases}$$
 ①

于是由 ②一①有

$$\sin(x-y)=0,$$

因而

$$x-y=n\pi$$
.

由②+①有

$$\sin(x+y) = \frac{1}{2},$$

从而
$$x+y=m\pi-(-1)\frac{m\pi}{6}$$
.

于是有驻点 $P_0(x_0,y_0)$,其中

$$\begin{cases} x_0 = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\pi}{12} + (m+n) \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ y_0 = (-1)^{m+1} \frac{\pi}{12} + (m-n) \frac{\pi}{2}, \\ (m, n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots). \end{cases}$$

在点P。处有

$$AC - B^{2} = (-4\sin x_{0}\sin y_{0})(-4\sin x_{0}\sin y_{0}) - (4\cos x_{0}\cos y_{0})^{2}$$

$$= 16(\sin x_{0}\sin y_{0} - \cos x_{0}\cos y_{0}) \cdot (\sin x_{0}\sin y_{0} + \cos x_{0}\cos y_{0})$$

$$= -16\cos(x_{0} + y_{0})\cos(x_{0} - y_{0})$$

$$= -16\cos\left[m\pi - (-1)^{m}\frac{\pi}{6}\right]\cos n\pi$$

$$= -16(-1)^{m+n}\cos\frac{\pi}{6}.$$

当m,n有相同的奇偶性时,m+n为偶数, $AC-B^2 < 0$,于是无极值,当m,n有不同的奇偶性时,m+n为奇数, $AC-B^2 > 0$,有极值,由A的符号决定取极大值还是极小值,由于

$$A = -4\sin x_0 \sin y_0 = 2\left[\cos(x_0 + y_0) - \cos(x_0 - y_0)\right]$$
$$= 2\left\{(-1)^m \cos\frac{\pi}{6} - (-1)^n\right\}.$$

于是当m为奇数,n为偶数时,A < 0,取极大值,当m为偶数,n为 奇数时,A > 0,取得极小值,极值为

$$z(x_0, y_0) = m\pi + (\frac{\pi}{6} + \sqrt{3})(-1)^{m+1} + 2 \cdot (-1)^n.$$

[3641]
$$z = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2+y^2)}$$
.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} (1 - x^2 - y^2) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y e^{-(x^2 + y^2)} (1 - x^2 - y^2) = 0. \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $P_0(0,0), P(x_0,y_0),$ 其中 $x_0^2+y_0^2=1$.

在 P_0 点处有 z = 0, 而当 $(x,y) \neq (0,0)$ 时, z > 0, 故函数 z 在点 P_0 取得极小值 z = 0.

由 1437 题有在满足 $x_0^2 + y_0^2 = 1$ 的点(x_0, y_0) 的邻域内,不论是 $x^2 + y^2 > 1$ 还是 $x^2 + y^2 < 1$ 皆有

$$z(x,y) = (x^2 + y^2)e^{-(x^2+y^2)} < e^{-1}$$
.

但是点 (x_0, y_0) 的邻域内总有 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 的点(x, y),因此,函数 z 在点 (x_0, y_0) 取得极大值 $z = e^{-1}$.

[3642]
$$u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + 2x + 4y - 6z$$
.

解
$$du = 2(x+1)dx + 2(y+2)dy + 2(z-3)dz$$
.

得驻点 $P_0(-1,-2,3)$, 在 P_0 处

$$d^2u = 2(dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2) > 0$$
, 当 $dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0$ 时.

因此,函数 u 在点 P。处取得极小值 $u(P_0) = -14$.

[3643]
$$u = x^3 + y^2 + z^2 + 12xy + 2z$$
.

解
$$du = (3x^2 + 12y)dx + (2y + 12x)dy + (2z + 2)dz$$
.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 3x^2 + 12y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2y + 12x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 2z + 2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 $P_0(0,0,-1), P_1(24,-144,-1).$

在 P_0 点处,有

$$d^2 u = 2dy^2 + 2dz^2 + 24dxdy = 2dz^2 + 2dy(dy + 12dx)$$
.

当 dz = 0, dy > 0, dy + 12dx < 0 时, $d^2u < 0$, 而当 dx, dy, dz 皆大于零时, $d^2u > 0$, 因此, d^2u 的符号不定, 从而无极值.

在 P_1 点处,

$$d^{2}u = 144dx^{2} + 2dy^{2} + 2dz^{2} + 24dxdy$$
$$= (12dx + dy)^{2} + dy^{2} + 2dz^{2}$$

$$> 0$$
 当 $dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0$ 时

故函数 u 在点 P_1 取得极小值 $u(P_1) = -6913$.

【3644】
$$u = x + \frac{y^2}{4x} + \frac{z^2}{y} + \frac{2}{z}$$
 $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0).$

$$\mathbf{f} \qquad du = \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{4x^2}\right) dx + \left(\frac{y}{2x} - \frac{z^2}{y^2}\right) dy + \left(\frac{2z}{y} - \frac{2}{z^2}\right) dz.$$

$$\left[\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{y^2}{4x^2} = 0,\right]$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 - \frac{y}{4x^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \frac{y}{2x} - \frac{z^2}{y^2} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \frac{2z}{y} - \frac{2}{z^2} = 0.$$

有驻点 $P_0\left(\frac{1}{2},1,1\right)$,又

$$d^{2}u = \frac{y^{2}}{2x^{3}}dx^{2} - \frac{y}{x^{2}}dxdy + \left(\frac{1}{2x} + \frac{2z^{2}}{y^{3}}\right)dy^{2}$$
$$-\frac{4z}{y^{2}}dydz + \left(\frac{2}{y} + \frac{4}{z^{3}}\right)dz^{2},$$

在P。点处有

于是函数 u 在点 P。处取得极小值 $u(P_0) = 4$.

[3645]
$$u = xy^2z^3(a-x-2y-3z)$$
 $(a>0).$

解
$$du = y^2 z^3 (a - 2x - 2y - 3z) dx$$

 $+ 2xyz^3 (a - x - 3y - 3z) dy$
 $+ 3xy^2 z^2 (a - x - 2y - 4z) dz$.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = y^2 z^3 (a - 2x - 2y - 3z) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 2xyz^3 (a - x - 3y - 3z) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = 3xy^2 z^2 (a - x - 2y - 4z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

在驻点 $P_0\left(\frac{a}{7},\frac{a}{7},\frac{a}{7}\right)$,直线 x=0,2y+3z=a,平面 y=0,平面 z=0 和 3625 题方法类似,易知,直线 x=0,2y+3z=a 及平面 z=0 上的点不取得极值,y=0 时,当 $xz^3(a-x-3z)>0$ 取得 极小值 u=0,当 $xz^3(a-x-3z)<0$ 取得极大值 u=0,当 $xz^3(a-x-3z)<0$ 取得极大值 u=0,当 $xz^3(a-x-3z)=0$ 不取得极值. 在点 P_0 处有

于是函数 u 在点 P_0 处取得极大值 $u(P_0) = \frac{a^7}{7^7}$.

【3646】
$$u = \frac{a^2}{x} + \frac{x^2}{y} + \frac{y^2}{z} + \frac{z^2}{b}$$

 $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, a > 0, b > 0).$
解 $du = \left(\frac{2x}{y} - \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) dx + \left(\frac{2y}{z} - \frac{x^2}{y^2}\right) dy + \left(\frac{2z}{b} - \frac{y^2}{z^2}\right) dz.$
 $du = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right) dx.$
 $du = \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{a^2}{y^2}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} - \frac{\partial u}{\partial x}\right) dx + \left(\frac{\partial$

有驻点
$$P_0\left(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[15]{16a^4b}, \frac{1}{4}\sqrt[5]{16a^4b}, \frac{1}{2}\sqrt[15]{\frac{1}{4}a^8b^7}\right)$$
,又
$$d^2u = \frac{2a^2}{x^3}dx^2 + \frac{2}{y}dx^2 - \frac{4x}{y^2}dxdy + \frac{2}{z}dy^2$$

$$+ \frac{2x^2}{y^3}dy^2 - \frac{4y}{z^2}dydz + \frac{2}{b}dz^2 + \frac{2y^2}{z^3}dz^2$$

$$= \frac{2a^2}{x^3}dx^2 + \frac{2}{y}\left(dx - \frac{x}{y}dy\right)^2$$

$$+\frac{2}{z}\left(\mathrm{d}y-\frac{y}{z}\mathrm{d}z\right)^2+\frac{2}{b}\mathrm{d}z^2.$$

在点 P_0 处,当 $dx^2 + dy^2 + dz^2 \neq 0$ 时,x > 0,y > 0,z > 0, $d^2u > 0$,于是函数 u 在点 P_0 处取得极小值

$$u(P_0) = \frac{15a}{4} \sqrt[15]{\frac{a}{16b}}.$$

(3647) $u = \sin x + \sin y + \sin z - \sin (x + y + z).$

$$(0 \leqslant x \leqslant \pi; 0 \leqslant y \leqslant \pi; 0 \leqslant z \leqslant \pi)$$

解
$$du = \left[\cos x - \cos(x + y + z)\right] dx$$
$$+ \left[\cos y - \cos(x + y + z)\right] dy$$
$$+ \left[\cos z - \cos(x + y + z)\right] dz.$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \cos x - \cos(x + y + z) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = \cos y - \cos(x + y + z) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = \cos z - \cos(x + y + z) = 0. \end{cases}$$

又 $x \in [0,\pi], y \in [0,\pi], z \in [0,\pi]$, 得驻点 $P_0(0,0,0)$,

$$P_1\left(\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2},\frac{\pi}{2}\right),P_2(\pi,\pi,\pi)$$
,在点 P_1 处有

$$d^{2}u = -\sin x dx^{2} - \sin y dy^{2} - \sin z dz^{2}$$

$$+ \sin(x + y + z) [d(x + y + z)]^{2}$$

$$= -dx^{2} - dy^{2} - dz^{2} - (dx + dy + dz)^{2} < 0.$$

于是函数 u 在 P_1 点处的极大值 $u(P_1) = 4$.

又 P_0 和 P_2 是所考虑区域 $x \in [0,\pi], y \in [0,\pi], z \in [0,\pi]$ 的边界点,故函数在 P_0 和 P_2 处无极值.

[3648]
$$u = x_1 x_2^2 \cdots x_n^n (1 - x_1 - 2x_2 - \cdots - nx_n).$$

 $(x_1 > 0, x_1 > 0, \cdots, x_n > 0).$

解 先考察满足 $1-x_1-2x_2-\cdots-nx_n=0, x_1>0, x_2>0, \cdots, x_n>0$ 的点 (x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n) ,显然函数 u 在这种点达不到极值,事实上,不失一般性保持 x_2,x_3,\cdots,x_n 不变,而将 x_1 增大任意

小的值,就有 u < 0,但将 x_1 减小任意小的值,则有 u > 0. 于是下面只需考察满足 $1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} kx_k \neq 0$, $x_1 > 0$,…, $x_n > 0$ 的点(x_1 , x_2 ,…, x_n),我们有

$$du = u \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{k}{x_{k}} dx_{k} - \frac{u}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} kx_{k}} \sum_{k=1}^{n} k dx_{k}$$

$$= u \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{k}{x_{k}} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} kx_{k}} \right) dx_{k} \right],$$

考虑到 $x_k > 0$ 和 $1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} kx_k \neq 0$,于是有 $u \neq 0$,解方程组 $\frac{k}{x_k} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} kx_k} = 0, k = 1, 2, \dots, n.$

有驻点 $P_0(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)$,其中

$$x_{1} = x_{2} = \cdots = x_{n} = \frac{2}{n^{2} + n + 2} = x_{0},$$

$$d^{2}u = \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{k}{x_{k}} - \frac{k}{1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} kx_{k}}\right) dx_{k}\right] du$$

$$+ u \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(-\frac{k}{x_{k}^{2}}\right) dx_{k}^{2} + \frac{1}{\left(1 - \sum_{k=1}^{n} kx_{k}\right)^{2}}\right]$$

$$\cdot \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} k dx_{k}\right) \left(-\sum_{k=1}^{n} k dx_{k}\right).$$

在Po点处有

$$d^{2}u = -\frac{u}{x_{0}^{2}} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} k dx_{k}^{2} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} k dx_{k} \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$= -x_{0}^{\frac{n(n+1)}{2}-1} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} k dx_{k}^{2} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} k dx_{k} \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$< 0 \qquad \text{if } \sum_{k=1}^{n} dx_{k}^{2} \neq 0 \text{ if }.$$

于是函数 u 在 P。处取得极大值

$$u(P_0) = \left(\frac{2}{n^2 + n + 2}\right)^{\frac{n^2 + n + 2}{2}}.$$

[3649]
$$u = x_1 + \frac{x_2}{x_1} + \frac{x_3}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}} + \frac{2}{x_n}$$
.
 $(x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$.

解 设
$$y_1 = x_1, y_2 = \frac{x_2}{x_1}, \dots,$$

$$y_k = \frac{x_k}{x_{k-1}}, \dots, y_n = \frac{x_n}{x_{n-1}},$$

则
$$x_n = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n, y_k > 0, (k = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

$$\exists L \qquad u = y_1 + y_2 + \cdots + \frac{2}{y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n}.$$

$$\diamondsuit \quad A = y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n,$$

则有
$$du = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(1 - \frac{2}{Ay_k}\right) dy_k.$$

$$\diamondsuit \quad \frac{\partial u}{\partial y_k} = 0,$$

得方程组
$$1-\frac{2}{Ay_k}=0, k=1,2,\cdots,n$$
.

解之有驻点 $P_0(y_1, y_2, \dots, y_n)$,其中

$$y_1 = y_2 = \cdots = y_n = 2^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = y_0.$$

在P。点处有

$$d^{2}u\Big|_{P=P_{0}} = \frac{2}{A} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{y_{k}^{2}} dy_{k}^{2} + \frac{2}{A} \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{1}{y_{k}} dy_{k} \right)^{2} \Big|_{P=P_{0}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{y_{0}} \left[\sum_{k=1}^{n} dy_{k}^{2} + \left(\sum_{k=1}^{n} dy_{k} \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$>0$$
 当 $\sum_{k=1}^{n} dy_k^2 \neq 0$ 时.

于是函数 u 在 P。点处取得极小值,即在

$$x_1 = y_1 = 2^{\frac{1}{n+1}}, x_2 = y_2 x_1 = 2^{\frac{2}{n+1}}, \cdots$$

$$x_k = y_k x_{k-1} = 2^{\frac{k}{n+1}}, \dots x_n = y_n x_{n-1} = 2^{\frac{n}{n+1}}$$

处,函数 u 取得极小值

$$u = (n+1)2^{\frac{1}{n+1}}$$
.

【3650】 惠更斯问题 在a和b两个正数之间插入n个数 $x_1,x_2.....x_n$,使得分数值

$$u=\frac{x_1x_2\cdots x_n}{(a+x_1)(x_1+x_2)\cdots(x_n+b)},$$

是最大的.

$$w = \frac{1}{u} = (a + x_1) \left(1 + \frac{x_2}{x_1} \right) \left(1 + \frac{x_3}{x_2} \right) \cdots \left(1 + \frac{b}{x_n} \right),$$

设
$$y_1 = \frac{x_2}{x_1}, y_2 = \frac{x_3}{x_2}, \dots$$

 $y_n = \frac{b}{x_n}, A = y_1 y_2 \dots y_n,$

则有 $x_1 = \frac{b}{y_1 y_2 \cdots y_n} = \frac{b}{A}$,

$$w = (a + \frac{b}{A})(1 + y_1)(1 + y_2)\cdots(1 + y_n).$$

又记
$$m=a+\frac{b}{A}$$
,

则有
$$dw = \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{w}{1+y_k} dy_k - \frac{wb}{mA} \sum_{k=1}^{n} \frac{dy_k}{y_k} = w \sum_{k=1}^{n} \left(\frac{y_k}{1+y_k} - \frac{b}{mA} \right) \frac{dy_k}{y_k}$$
.

令
$$\frac{\partial w}{\partial y_k} = 0$$
,有方程组

$$\frac{y_k}{1+y_k}=\frac{b}{mA}, k=1,2,\cdots,n.$$

解方程组有驻点 $P_0(y_1,y_2,\cdots,y_n)$,其中

$$y_1 = y_2 = \cdots = y_n = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n+1}} = y_0.$$

在P。点处有

于是函数 w 在点 P。取得极小值,从而函数 u 在

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = \frac{b}{A} = \frac{b}{y_0''} = \frac{b}{a} \cdot ay_0^{-n} = ay_0^{n+1} \cdot y_0^{-n} = ay_0, \\ x_2 = x_1 y_1 = ay_0^2, \\ x_3 = x_2 y_2 = ay_0^3, \\ \dots \\ x_n = \frac{b}{y_n} = \frac{b}{a} ay_0^{-1} = ay_0^{n+1} y_0^{-1} = ay_0''. \end{cases}$$

也就是 a,x_1,x_2,\dots,x_n,b 构成有公比为 $y_0 = \left(\frac{b}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}}$ 的几何级数时,其值最大,且u的最大值为

$$u = \frac{1}{a(1+v_0)^{n+1}} = (a^{\frac{1}{n+1}} + b^{\frac{1}{n+1}})^{-(n+1)}.$$

求变量 x 和 y 的隐函数 z 的极值(3651 ~ 3653).

[3651]
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 2x + 2y - 4z - 10 = 0.$$

解 对原式求微分有

$$(x-1)dx + (y+1)dy + (z-2)dz = 0.$$

于是当x = 1, y = -1时,dz = 0,代入原方程有z = 6, z = -2, 又z = 2时不可微,求二阶微分有

$$dx^{2} + dy^{2} + (z-2)d^{2}z + dz^{2} = 0.$$

把 x = 1, y = -1, z = 6 代入,且 dz = 0 有

$$d^2z = -\frac{1}{4}(dx^2 + dy^2) < 0$$
. 当 $dx^2 + dy^2 \neq 0$ 时

于是当x=1,y=-1时,隐函数z取得极大值z=6,同理当 x=1,y=-1时,隐函数z也取得极小值,且其值为z=-2.

易知,z=2是球的切平面平行于Oz 轴的地方,因此函数z不取极值.

[3652]
$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xz - yz + 2x + 2y + 2z - 2 = 0$$
.

解 对原式求微分有

$$(2x-z+2)dx + (2y-z+2)dy + (2z-x-y+2)dz = 0.$$

$$(2x-z+2=0,$$

解方程组
$$\langle 2y-z+2=0,$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - xz - yz + 2x + 2y + 2z - 2 = 0$$
.

有
$$x_1 = y_1 = -(3+\sqrt{6}), z_1 = -(4+2\sqrt{6}),$$

$$x_2 = y_2 = -(3-\sqrt{6}), z_2 = 2\sqrt{6}-4.$$

再微分一次,且 dz = 0,有

$$2dx^{2} + 2dy^{2} + (2z - x - y + 2)d^{2}z = 0.$$

在点 (x_1, y_1, z_1) ,

$$d^2z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}(dx^2 + dz^2) > 0.$$

于是当 $x = y = -(3+\sqrt{6})$ 时,取得极小值 $z = -(4+2\sqrt{6})$,同理有当 $x = y = -(3-\sqrt{6})$ 时,取得极大值 $z = 2\sqrt{6}-4$,对于 dz 的系数 2z-x-y+2=0 时的情况,与上题类似也不取极值.

[3653]
$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2)^2 = a^2(x^2 + y^2 - z^2).$$

解 微分得

$$2(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2})(xdx + ydy + zdz) = a^{2}(xdx + ydy - zdz),$$

$$[2(x^2 + y^2 + z^2) - a^2](xdx + ydy) = 0.$$

解方程有 x = y = 0, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$.

把x = y = 0代入原方程,得z = 0,这是隐函数的一个奇点, 把原式看作 z^2 的一个方程,舍去增根有

$$z^2 = -(a^2 + x^2 + y^2) + \sqrt{a^4 + 3a^2(x^2 + y^2)}.$$

显然 z 有正负两支在(0,0,0)点相交,因此,不认为 z 在(0,0,0)点 取得极值. 把 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{a^2}{2}$ 代入原方程,有

$$x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{8}a^2, z^2 = \frac{a^2}{8}$$
.

现将一次微分式改写为

$$[2(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) - a^{2}](xdx + ydy) + [2(x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2}) + a^{2}]zdz = 0.$$

把上式再微分一次,及

$$dz = 0, x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \frac{a^2}{2},$$

有
$$a^2zd^2z = -2(xdx + ydy)^2.$$

于是当 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{8}a^2$, $z = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $d^2z \le 0$, 函数 z 取得极大值

$$z = \frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$$
, 当 $x^2 + y^2 = \frac{3}{8}a^2$, $z = -\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$ 时, $d^2z \ge 0$, 函数 z 取得

极小值
$$z = -\frac{a}{2\sqrt{2}}$$
.

求下列函数的条件极值点 $(3654 \sim 3670)$.

【3654】
$$z = xy$$
,若 $x + y = 1$.

解 设
$$F(x,y) = xy + \lambda(x+y-1)$$
,

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y + \lambda = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x + \lambda = 0,$$

$$x + y = 1.$$

有 $x = y = -\lambda = \frac{1}{2}$, $z = \frac{1}{4}$, 因为当 $x \to \pm \infty$ 时, $y \to \mp \infty$, 于是 $z = xy \to -\infty$, 从而有 $x = \frac{1}{2}$, $y = \frac{1}{2}$ 为条件极值点,且 $z = \frac{1}{4}$ 为 极大值.

若把z=xy改写为z=y(1-y),则成为普通极值,易知极大值点为 $y=\frac{1}{2}$,从而

$$x=1-\frac{1}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$$
, $z=\frac{1}{4}$.

【3655】
$$z = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b}$$
,若 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

解 设
$$F(x,y) = \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$$
,

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{a} + 2\lambda x = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{1}{b} + 2\lambda y = 0,$$

$$x^2 + y^2 = 1.$$

得
$$\lambda = \pm \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{2 \mid ab \mid}, x = \mp \frac{b\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}, y = \mp \frac{a\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}},$$

其中
$$\alpha = \operatorname{sgn} ab \neq 0$$
. 相应地 $z = \mp \frac{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}}{|ab|}$.

由于函数 z 在闭圆周 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 上连续且不为常数,故必取得最大值和最小值,且最大值与最大值与最小值不相等.

因此, 当
$$x = -\frac{b\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$
, $y = -\frac{a\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$ 时, 函数值 $z =$

$$-\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{|ab|}$$
 必为最小值,从而是极小值,当 $x=\frac{b\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$, $y=$

$$\frac{b\alpha}{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}$$
时, $z=\frac{\sqrt{a^2+b^2}}{|ab|}$ 为最大值,从而是极大值.

【3656】
$$z = x^2 + y^2$$
,若 $\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1$.

解 设
$$F(x,y) = x^2 + y^2 + \lambda \left(\frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} - 1\right)$$
,

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x + \frac{1}{a}\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + \frac{1}{b}\lambda = 0, \\ \frac{x}{a} + \frac{y}{b} = 1. \end{cases}$$

有
$$\lambda = -\frac{2a^2b^2}{a^2+b^2}, x = \frac{ab^2}{a^2+b^2}, y = \frac{a^2b}{a^2+b^2}.$$

由于 $x \to \infty, y \to \infty$ 时, $z \to +\infty$,于是函数z必在有限处取 得最小值,因此,当 $x = \frac{ab^2}{a^2 + b^2}$, $y = \frac{a^2b}{a^2 + b^2}$ 时,函数 z 取得极小

 $z = \frac{a^2b^2}{a^2 + b^2}$. 值

【3657】 $z = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2$,若 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$.

设 $F(x,y) = Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1)$,

$$\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2[(A - \lambda)x + By] = 0, \quad (1)$$

于是有
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2[Bx + (C - \lambda)y] = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$
 ②

3

由 $x^2 + y^2 = 1$ 知,x,y 不全为零,从而 λ 必须满足方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} A-\lambda & B \\ B & C-\lambda \end{vmatrix} = \lambda^2 - (A+C)\lambda + (AC-B^2) = 0.$$
 (4)

当 $(A-C)^2+4B^2=0$ 时,所研究的函数为常数,当 $(A-C)^2$ $+4B^2 \neq 0$ 时,方程(4)有两个不等的实根,记为 λ_1 和 λ_2 ($\lambda_1 > \lambda_2$), 由方程组①,②,③有

$$x_{1,2} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_1 - C)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_1 - C)^2}}, y_{1,2} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_1 - \lambda)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_1 - A)^2}},$$

$$x_{3,4} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_2 - C)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_2 - C)^2}}, y_{3,4} = \frac{\pm (\lambda_2 - A)}{\sqrt{B^2 + (\lambda_2 - A)^2}}.$$

相应地有

$$z(x_1, y_1) = Ax_1^2 + 2Bx_1y_1 + Cy_1^2$$

= $(Ax_1 + By_1)x_1 + (Bx_1 + Cy_1)y_1$.

由①,②解得

$$Ax_1 + By_1 = \lambda_1 x_1, Bx_1 + Cy_1 = \lambda_1 y_1.$$

于是 $z(x_1,y_1) = \lambda_1 x_1^2 + \lambda_1 y_1^2 = \lambda_1 (x_1^2 + y_1^2) = \lambda_1$.

同理 $z(x_2,y_2)=\lambda_1, z(x_3,y_3)=z(x_4,y_4)=\lambda_2.$

因为函数 z 在单位圆周上连续,且不为常数,故必取得最大值和最小值并且最大值和最小值不相等. 这里有四个可能取得极值的点 (x_i,y_i) , i=1,2,3,4,而

$$z(x_1, y_1) = z(x_2, y_2) = \lambda_1,$$

 $z(x_3, y_3) = z(x_4, y_4) = \lambda_2.$

于是当 $x = x_{1,2}$, $y = y_{1,2}$ 时,函数z取得最大值 $z = \lambda_1$,因而也是极大值,当 $x = x_{3,4}$, $y = y_{3,4}$ 时,函数z取得最小值 $z = \lambda_2$,因而也是极小值.

【3657. 1】
$$z = x^2 + 12xy + 2y^2$$
,若 $4x^2 + y^2 = 25$.

解 设
$$F(x,y) = x^2 + 12xy + 2y^2 + \lambda(4x^2 + y^2 - 25)$$
,

令

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x + 12y + 8\lambda x = 0,\right) \tag{1}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 4y + 12x + 2\lambda y = 0, \right. \tag{2}$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = 4x^2 + y^2 - 25 = 0,\right. \tag{3}$$

由 $4x^2 + y^2 = 25$ 知,x,y 不全为零,于是 λ 满足方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1+4\lambda & 6 \\ 6 & 2+\lambda \end{vmatrix} = 4\lambda^2 + 9\lambda - 34 = 0.$$

解之有 $\lambda_1 = 2, \lambda_2 = -\frac{17}{4}$.

由方程组①,②,③有

$$\begin{cases} x_1 = -2, \\ y_1 = 3, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_2 = 2, \\ y_2 = -3, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_3 = \frac{3}{2}, \\ y_3 = 4, \end{cases} \begin{cases} x_4 = -\frac{3}{2}, \\ y_4 = -4. \end{cases}$$
相应地有 $z(x_1, y_1) = (-2)^2 + 12 \times (-2) \times 3 + 2 \cdot 3^2 = -50,$

$$z(x_2, y_2) = 2^2 + 12 \cdot 2 \cdot (-3) + 2 \cdot (-3)^2 = -50,$$

$$z(x_3, y_3) = \left(\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 12 \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot 4 + 2 \cdot 4^2 = 106 \frac{1}{4},$$

$$z(x_4, y_4) = \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right)^2 + 12 \cdot \left(-\frac{3}{2}\right) \cdot (-4) + 2 \cdot (-4)^2$$

$$= 106 \frac{1}{4}.$$

由于函数 z 在椭圆周上连续,且不为常数,于是在椭圆周上必取最大值和最小值,这里有四个可能取极值的点 (x_i, y_i) ,i = 1, 2,3,4. 由上面的计算知

$$z(x_1, y_1) = z(x_2, y_2) = -50,$$

 $z(x_3, y_3) = z(x_4, y_4) = 106 \frac{1}{4}.$

从而当 $x = x_{1,2}$, $y = y_{1,2}$ 时,函数取最小值z = -50,因而也是极小值,当 $x = x_{3,4}$, $y = y_{3,4}$ 时,函数取最大值 $z = 106\frac{1}{4}$,故也是极大值.

【3658】
$$z = \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y$$
,若 $x - y = \frac{\pi}{4}$.

解 设 $F(x,y) = \cos^2 x + \cos^2 y + \lambda \left(x - y - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)$,

由 $\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = -\sin 2x + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -\sin 2y - \lambda = 0, \end{cases}$

$$\begin{cases} x - y = \frac{\pi}{4}. \end{cases}$$

有
$$x_k = \frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$$
, $y_k = -\frac{\pi}{8} + \frac{k\pi}{2}$, $k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots$.

相应地,当 k 为偶数时, $z=1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,当 k 为奇数时 $z=1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

由于所给连续函数 z 必在任意有限区域内取得最大值和最小值,而且 z 又是关于 x ,y 的周期(周期为 π) 的函数 ,于是当 k 为偶数时,函数 z 在点(x_k , y_k) 取得最大值 $z=1+\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,从而是极大值,

当k为奇数时,函数z在点(x_k , y_k) 取得最小值 $z=1-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$,从而是极小值.

【3659】
$$u = x - 2y + 2z$$
,若 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$.

解 设

$$F(x,y,z) = x - 2y + 2z + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1),$$

由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = -2 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2 + 2\lambda z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$
$$x = \pm \frac{1}{2}, y = \pm \frac{2}{2}, z = \pm \frac{2}{2}.$$

有

相应地, $u=\pm 3$.

由于所给函数在闭球面上连续且不为常数,故必取得最大值及最小值,且最大值与最小值不相等,这里有两个点可能取最值,当 $x=\frac{1}{3}$, $y=-\frac{2}{3}$, $z=\frac{2}{3}$ 时,函数u的最大值u=3,因而也是极大值,当 $x=-\frac{1}{3}$, $y=\frac{2}{3}$, $z=-\frac{2}{3}$ 时,函数u取得最小值 $u=\frac{2}{3}$

一3,因而也是极小值.

【3660】
$$u = x^m y^n z^p$$
,若 $x + y + z = a$.
 $(m > 0, n > 0, p > 0, a > 0)$

解设

$$w = \ln u = m \ln x + n \ln y + p \ln z$$

$$F(x,y,z) = w - \frac{1}{\lambda}(x+y+z-a),$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{m}{x} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{n}{y} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{p}{z} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ x + y + z = a. \end{cases}$$

有 $x = \frac{am}{m+n+p}, y = \frac{an}{m+n+p},$ $z = \frac{ap}{m+n+p}.$

相应有
$$u = \frac{a^{m+n+p}m^mn^np^p}{(m+n+p)^{m+n+p}}.$$

由题意有x>0,y>0,z>0,即连续函数w定义在平面x+y+z=a于第一卦限内的部分,边界由三条直线

$$\begin{cases} x+y=a \\ z=0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} y+z=a \\ x=0 \end{cases}, \begin{cases} z+x=a \\ y=0 \end{cases},$$

组成,当点趋于边界上的点时,显然有 $w \rightarrow -\infty$,因此,函数 w 在 区域内取得最大值,由于可能取最值点只有一个,于是当

$$x = \frac{am}{m+n+p}, y = \frac{an}{m+m+p},$$
$$z = \frac{ap}{m+n+p},$$

时,函数 u 取最大值.

$$u=\frac{a^{m+n+p}m^mn^np^p}{(m+n+p)^{m+n+p}}.$$

因而也是极大值.

解 设

$$F(x,y,z) = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} + 1 \right),$$

由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{a^2} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{b^2} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2z \left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{c^2} \right) = 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1. \end{cases}$$

有

$$x = \pm a, y = z = 0, x = z = 0,$$

$$y = \pm b, x = y = 0, z = \pm c.$$

相应有

$$u(\pm a,0,0) = a^2, u(0,\pm b,0) = b^2,$$

 $u(0,0,\pm c) = c^2.$

由 a > b > c > 0,连续函数 u 在点($\pm a$,0,0) 取得最大值 a^2 ,因而也是极大值,在点(0,0, $\pm c$) 取得最小值 c^2 ,因而也是极小值.

在点(0,
$$\pm b$$
,0)处,对应的 $\lambda = -b^2$,且

$$d^{2}F = 2\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{a^{2}}\right)dx^{2} + 2\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{b^{2}}\right)dy^{2} + 2\left(1 + \frac{\lambda}{c^{2}}\right)dz^{2}$$

$$=2\left(1-\frac{b^2}{a^2}\right)dx^2+2\left(1-\frac{b^2}{c^2}\right)dz^2.$$

把 x,z 当作自变量,y 看成由条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 所确定的 x 和z 的函数,在点 $(0,\pm b,0)$,有 $d^2u = d^2F$,而 $1 - \frac{b^2}{a^2} > 0$, $1 - \frac{b^2}{c^2} < 0$,因此 d^2u 的符号不定,从而函数 u 在点 $(0,\pm b,0)$ 不取极值.

【3662】
$$u = xy^2z^3$$
,若 $x + 2y + 3z = \frac{a}{6}$.
 $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0, a > 0)$.

解设

$$w = \ln u = \ln x + 2\ln y + 3\ln z$$
,

$$F(x,y,z) = w - \frac{1}{\lambda}(x + 2y + 3z - a),$$

由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{2}{y} - \frac{2}{\lambda} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \frac{3}{z} - \frac{3}{\lambda} = 0, \\ x + 2y + 3z = a. \end{cases}$$

有

$$x = y = z = a$$
.

和 3660 题类似,函数 u 当 $x = y = z = \frac{a}{6}$ 时,取得极大值

$$u = \left(\frac{a}{6}\right)^6$$
.

【3663】
$$u = xyz$$
,若 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$, $x + y + z = 0$.

解 设
$$F(x,y,z) = xyz + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1)$$

+ $\mu(x+y+z)$,

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz + 2\lambda x + \mu = 0,\right) \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz + 2\lambda y + \mu = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy + 2\lambda z + \mu = 0,$$

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1,$$

$$x + y + z = 0. \tag{5}$$

把(1)-(2),(2)-(3)有

$$\begin{cases} (x-y)(2\lambda-z) = 0, \\ (y-z)(2\lambda-x) = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$(y-z)(2\lambda-x)=0.$$

由 ⑥,若 x-y=0,代人 ⑤ 得 z=-2x,再代入 ④,得驻点

$$P_1\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$$
, $\Re P_2\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$.

如果 $x-y\neq 0$, 则 $z=2\lambda$, 由 ⑦, 若 y-z=0, 同理有驻点

$$P_3\left(-\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), P_4\left(\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}},-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}},-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right),$$
 $\exists y-z \neq 0,$ $\exists x = 2\lambda,$

于是
$$x = z$$
,同理有驻点 $P_5\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right), P_6\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}, \frac{2}{\sqrt{6}}, -\frac{1}{\sqrt{6}}\right)$.

相应有

$$u(P_1) = u(P_3) = u(P_5) = -\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}},$$

$$u(P_2) = u(P_4) = u(P_6) = \frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}.$$

与前面各题的讨论一样,函数 u 在点 P_1 , P_3 及 P_5 取得极小值 u $=-\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$,在 P_2 , P_4 , P_6 取得极大值 $u=\frac{1}{3\sqrt{6}}$.

【3663. 1】
$$u = xy + yz$$
,若 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$, $y + z = 2$. $(x > 0, y > 0, z > 0)$

令
$$F(x,y) = xy + 2y - y^2 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$$

由
$$\begin{cases} F_x = y + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ F_y = x + 2 - 2y + 2\lambda y = 0 \end{cases}$$
有
$$\begin{cases} y + 2\lambda x = 0 \\ x + (2\lambda - 2)y = -2 \\ x^2 + y^2 = 2 \end{cases}$$
① ①
$$\frac{2\lambda}{x^2 + y^2} = 2$$
② ②
$$\frac{2\lambda}{x^2 + y^2} = 2$$
③ ③
$$\frac{2\lambda}{x^2 + y^2} = 0$$

于是当 $\lambda = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$ 时,方程组①,②无解,故有 $\lambda \neq \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{2}}{2}$,由①,

②有
$$\begin{cases} x = \frac{2}{4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 1}, \\ y = -\frac{4\lambda}{4\lambda^2 - 4\lambda - 1}. \end{cases}$$

代人③有

$$16\lambda^4 - 32\lambda^3 + 8\lambda - 1 = 0$$

解之有

$$\lambda_1 = \frac{1}{2}, \lambda_2 = -\frac{1}{2}, \lambda_3 = \frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{2}, \lambda_4 = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2}$$

从而得驻点 $P_1(-1,1), P_2(1,-1), P_3\left[\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}},-\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}\right]$

$$P_4\left[\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}\right]$$
相应地有 $u(-1,1)=0, u(1,-1)=-4,$

$$u\left(\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}\right) = -\frac{5+3\sqrt{3}}{2}, u\left[\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}\right] =$$

$$-\frac{5-3\sqrt{3}}{2}$$
,若 $\lambda = 0$,由①,②,③ 的驻点($\sqrt{2}$,0),($-\sqrt{2}$,0),相应
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地有 $u(\sqrt{2},0) = u(-\sqrt{2},0)$. 由于 $u = xy + 2y - y^2$ 在 $x^2 + y^2 = 2$ 上连续,故有最大值,最小值,于是 0 为最大值, $-\frac{5+3\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 为最小值,从而 (-1,1,1), $(\sqrt{2},0,2)$, $(-\sqrt{2},0,2)$ 为极小值点, $\left[\frac{1}{1+\sqrt{3}},-\frac{2+\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}},\frac{4+3\sqrt{3}}{1+\sqrt{3}}\right]$ 为极大值点,对 $\lambda = -\frac{1}{2}$,有 $F(x_1,y) = xy + 2y - y^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$

$$F(x_1, y) = xy + 2y - y^2 - \frac{1}{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2}x^2 + xy - \frac{5}{2}y^2 + 2y + 1,$$

相应驻点为(1,-1),而

$$F'_{x} = -\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2x + y = -x + y$$

$$F'_{y} = x - \frac{5}{2} \cdot 2y + 2 = x - 5y + 2$$

$$F''_{xy} = 1, F''_{xx} = -1$$

$$F''_{yy} = -5$$

于是 $d^2F(1,-1) = -dx^2 + 2dxdy - 5dy^2 < 0$

故在点(1, -1,3) 处取极大值,对 $\lambda = \frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{2}$ 有

$$F(x,y) = xy + 2y - 2y^2 + \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}(x^2 + y^2 - 2)$$

$$= \frac{2 - \sqrt{3}}{2}x^2 + \frac{1(2 + \sqrt{3})}{2}y^2 + xy + 2y - 2 + \sqrt{3},$$

相应驻点为
$$\left[\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}\right]$$
,又

$$F'_{x} = (2-\sqrt{3})x + y,$$

 $F'_{y} = -(2+\sqrt{3})y + x + 2,$

$$F_{xy}^{''} = 1$$
,

$$F''_{xx} = 2 - \sqrt{3}$$
,

$$F'_{yy} = -(2+\sqrt{3}),$$
 于是 $d^2F\left[\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}\right] = (2-\sqrt{3})dx^2 + 2dxdy - (2+\sqrt{3})dy^2)$ 符号不定,从而在点 $\left[\frac{1}{1-\sqrt{3}}, -\frac{2-\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}, \frac{4-3\sqrt{3}}{1-\sqrt{3}}\right]$ 处不取极值。

$$x+y+z=\frac{\pi}{2},$$

和
$$x>0,y>0,z>0$$
,

有
$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < y < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < z < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

设 $w = \ln u = \ln \sin x + \ln \sin y + \ln \sin z$,

$$F(x,y,z) = w + \lambda \left(x + y + z - \frac{\pi}{2}\right),$$

于是令
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \cot x + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \cot y + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \cot z + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$

有驻点 $P_0\left(\frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}, \frac{\pi}{6}\right)$ (由 x > 0, y > 0, z > 0) 和 3660 题的讨论 类似,当(x, y, z) 趋于平面 $x + y + z = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 在第一卦限部分的边界时, $u \to 0$,而在边界内部 u > 0,因此,函数 u 在边界内部取得最大一 328 —

值,故在点 P_0 取得极大值 $u(P_0) = \frac{1}{8}$.

【3665】
$$u = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2}$$
, $\pm x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$,

 $x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma = 0$. $(a > b > c > 0,\cos^2\alpha +$ $\cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma = 1).$

解 设

$$F(x,y,z) = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1) + \mu(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma),$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2\left(\frac{1}{a^2} - \lambda\right)x + \mu\cos\alpha = 0,\right) \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2\left(\frac{1}{b^2} - \lambda\right)y + \mu\cos\beta = 0,$$

于是令
$$\left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2\left(\frac{1}{c^2} - \lambda\right)z + \mu\cos\gamma = 0, \right\}$$
 ③

$$x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$$
,

$$x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma = 0,$$

$$\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma = 1.$$

把①,②,③三式分别乘以x,y,z后相加,并注意到④,⑤两

式有
$$\lambda = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = u(x, y, z).$$
 ⑦

把①,②,③三式分别乘以 $\cos\alpha$, $\cos\beta$, $\cos\gamma$,然后相加,并注意 ⑤,⑥ 两式有

$$\mu = -2\left(\frac{x\cos\alpha}{a^2} + \frac{y\cos\beta}{b^2} + \frac{z\cos\gamma}{c^2}\right),$$

把 ⑧ 代入 ①,②,③ 得

$$\begin{cases} \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{a^2} - \lambda\right) x - \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}{b^2} y - \frac{\cos \alpha \cos \gamma}{c^2} z = 0, \\ -\frac{\cos \alpha \cos \beta}{a^2} x + \left(\frac{\sin^2 \beta}{b^2} - \lambda\right) y - \frac{\cos \beta \cos \gamma}{c^2} z = 0, \\ -\frac{\cos \alpha \cos \gamma}{a^2} x - \frac{\cos \beta \cos \gamma}{b^2} y + \left(\frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{c^2} - \lambda\right) z = 0. \end{cases}$$

要 $\frac{x}{a^2}$, $\frac{y}{b^2}$, $\frac{z}{c^2}$ 为方程组 ⑨ 的非零解,必有

$$\begin{vmatrix} \sin^2 \alpha - a^2 \lambda & -\cos \alpha \cos \beta & -\cos \alpha \cos \gamma \\ -\cos \alpha \cos \beta & \sin^2 \beta - b^2 \lambda & -\cos \beta \cos \gamma \\ -\cos \alpha \cos \gamma & -\cos \beta \cos \gamma & \sin^2 \gamma - c^2 \lambda \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$

展开计算有

$$\lambda \left[\lambda^2 - \left(\frac{\sin^2 \alpha}{a^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \beta}{b^2} + \frac{\sin^2 \gamma}{c^2} \right) \lambda + \left(\frac{\cos^2 \alpha}{b^2 c^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \beta}{c^2 a^2} + \frac{\cos^2 \gamma}{a^2 b^2} \right) \right] = 0.$$

由 ⑦ 知 $\lambda \neq 0$,易知 ⑩ 式在消去 λ 后得到的二次方程有两个不等的实根 $\lambda_1 < \lambda_2$.

固定 $\lambda = \lambda_1$,代人方程组 ⑨,可得到关于(x,y,z) 有一个自由度的一个解系,再代人方程 ④,可得对应于 $\lambda = \lambda_1$ 的两个驻点 $P_1(x_1,y_1,z_1)$ 和 $P_2(x_2,y_2,z_2)$,由 ⑦ 有,对应的 $u(P_1) = u(P_2)$ $= \lambda_1$,同理对应于 $\lambda = \lambda_2$ 的两个驻点 $P_3(x_3,y_3,z_3)$ 和 $P_4(x_4,y_4,z_4)$,且有 $u(P_3) = u(P_4) = \lambda_2$.

 P_1 , P_2 , P_3 , P_4 为满足方程组 ① ~ ⑤ 的一切解所对应的点, 类似于前面各题的讨论有,函数 u 在点 P_1 和 P_2 处取得极小值 λ , 而在点 P_3 和 P_4 处取得极大值 λ_2 .

【3666】
$$u = (x - \xi)^2 + (y - \eta)^2 + (z - \zeta)^2$$

若 $Ax + By + Cz = 0$, $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$,

$$\frac{\xi}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{\eta}{\cos \beta} = \frac{\zeta}{\cos \gamma}$$
其中 $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$.

$$F(x,y,z) = (x-\xi)^2 + (y-\eta)^2 + (z-\xi)^2 + \lambda(Ax + By + Cz) + \mu(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2),$$

解方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x - \rho \cos \alpha) + \lambda A + 2\mu x = 0,\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2(y - \rho \cos \beta) + \lambda B + 2\mu y = 0,$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2(z - \rho \cos \gamma) + \lambda C + 2\mu z = 0, \end{cases}$$
 (3)

$$\begin{cases} x^{2} + y^{2} + z^{2} = R^{2}, \\ Ax + By + Cz = 0, \\ \cos^{2}\alpha + \cos^{2}\beta + \cos^{2}\gamma = 1. \end{cases}$$
 (6)

$$Ax + By + Cz = 0,$$

$$\cos^2\alpha + \cos^2\beta + \cos^2\gamma = 1.$$

把 ①,②,③ 三式分别乘以 A,B,C,然后相加,注意 ⑤ 式有 $-2\rho(A\cos\alpha+B\cos\beta+C\cos\gamma)+\lambda(A^2+B^2+C^2)=0,$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\rho(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}.$$

再把 ①,②,③ 三式分别乘以 x,y,z 后相加,注意 ④,⑤ 两式

有
$$2(1+\mu)R^2 = 2\rho(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)$$
. ⑧

又把①,②,③三式分别乘以 $\cos_{\alpha},\cos_{\beta},\cos_{\gamma},$ 然后相加,注意⑥ 式有

$$2(1+\mu)(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)$$

$$= 2\rho - \lambda(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)$$

$$= 2\rho \left[1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}\right].$$
(9)

由 ⑧, ⑨ 有

$$(1+\mu)^{2}R^{2} = (1+\mu)\rho(x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma)$$

$$= \rho^{2} \left[1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^{2}}{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}\right],$$

$$1 + \mu = \pm \frac{\rho}{R} \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

由①,②,③有

$$x = \frac{2\rho\cos\alpha - \lambda A}{2(1+\mu)}, \quad y = \frac{2\rho\cos\beta - \lambda \beta}{2(1+\mu)}, \quad z = \frac{2\rho\cos\gamma - \lambda C}{2(1+\mu)}.$$

把⑦式和⑩式代入上式,得 $P_1(x_1,y_1,z_1),P_2(x_2,y_2,z_2)$,其中 P_1 对应于⑪式取正号, P_2 对应于⑪式取负号,下面求 $u(P_1)$ 和 $u(P_2)$,由⑨,⑩可得

$$x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma$$

$$=\pm R\sqrt{1-\frac{(A\cos\alpha+B\cos\beta+C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2+B^2+C^2}}.$$

于是

$$u(P_1) = (x_1 - \rho \cos \alpha)^2 + (y_1 - \rho \cos \beta)^2 + (z_1 - \rho \cos \gamma)^2$$

$$= (x_1^2 + y_1^2 + z_1^2) - 2\rho(x_1 \cos \alpha + y_1 \cos \beta + z_1 \cos \gamma) + \rho^2$$

$$= R^2 + \rho^2 - 2\rho R \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos \alpha + B\cos \beta + C\cos \gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

同理有

$$u(P_2) = R^2 + \rho^2 + 2\rho R \cdot \sqrt{1 - \frac{(A\cos\alpha + B\cos\beta + C\cos\gamma)^2}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

类似前面各的讨论,我们有 $u(P_2)$ 为极大值, $u(P_1)$ 为极小值.

[3667]
$$u = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \cdots + x_n^2$$
.

若
$$\frac{x_1}{a_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2} + \cdots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} = 1$$
. $(a_i > 0, i = 1, 2 \cdots n)$.

解设

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 + \lambda \left(\frac{x_1}{a_1} + \frac{x_2}{a_2} + \dots + \frac{x_n}{a_n} - 1 \right),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = 2x_i + \frac{\lambda}{a_i} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{x_i}{a_i} = 1. \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $P_0(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$, 其中

$$x_i = \frac{1}{a_i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1}, i = 1, \dots, n.$$

由于 $d^2u = d^2F = 2\sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2 > 0$ (它不受约束条件的限制),故当 x_i $= \frac{1}{a_i} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{a_i^2} \right)^{-1}$ 时,函数 u 取得极小值.

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[\frac{1}{a_i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1} \right]^2 = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{1}{a_j^2} \right)^{-1}.$$

[3668]
$$u = x_1^p + x_2^p + \dots + x_n^p$$
, $(p > 1)$

若
$$x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n = a$$
. (a > 0)

解 设

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = x_1^p + x_2^p + \dots + x_n^p + \lambda(x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n - a),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = px_i^{p-1} + \lambda = 0, & i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = a. \end{cases}$$

有

$$x_i = \frac{a}{n}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

由于
$$\frac{\partial^2 F}{\partial x_i \partial x_j} = \begin{cases} p(p-1)x_i^{p-2}, & i=j, \\ 0, & i\neq j. \end{cases}$$

于是当 $x_i = \frac{a}{n} (i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 时

$$d^2 F = p(p-1) \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{a}{n}\right)^{p-2} dx_i^2 > 0.$$
 (当 $\sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2 \neq 0$ 时)

它不受约束条件的限制,故函数 u 取得极小值 $u = \frac{a^p}{n^{p-1}}$.

【3669】
$$u = \frac{\alpha_1}{x_1} + \frac{\alpha_2}{x_2} + \dots + \frac{\alpha_n}{x_n}$$
,若 $\beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \dots + \beta_n x_n$
= 1. $(\alpha_i > 0, \beta_i > 0, x_i > 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

解 设

$$F(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)=\frac{\alpha_1}{x_1}+\frac{\alpha_2}{x_2}+\cdots+\frac{\alpha_n}{x_n}$$

$$+\lambda(\beta_1x_2+\beta_2x_2+\cdots+\beta_nx_n-1),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{\alpha_i}{x_i^2} + \lambda \beta_i = 0, & i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \beta_i x_i = 1. \end{cases}$$

得

$$x_i = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_j \beta_j}\right)^{-1}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

由于

$$d^2F = 2\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{x_i^3} dx_i^2 > 0$$

于是当 $x_i = \sqrt{\frac{\alpha_i}{\beta_i}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_j \beta_j} \right)^{-1}$ 时,函数 u 取得极小值,

$$u = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \sqrt{\alpha_i \beta_i}\right)^2.$$

(3670) $u = x_1^{a_1} x_2^{a_2} \cdots x_n^{a_n}$.

若
$$x_1+x_2+\cdots+x_n=a$$
. $(a>0,\alpha_i>1,i=1,2,\cdots,n)$.

解 设

$$w = \ln u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_i \ln x_i,$$

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = w - \frac{1}{\lambda} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - a \right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left(\alpha_i \ln x_i - \frac{x_i}{\lambda} \right) + \frac{a}{\lambda}.$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \frac{\alpha_i}{x_i} - \frac{1}{\lambda} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n x_i = a. \end{cases}$$

得
$$x_i = \frac{\alpha \alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, n.$$

由于

$$d^2w = -\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\alpha_i}{x_i^2} dx_i^2 < 0$$
,(当 $\sum_{i=1}^n dx_i^2 \neq 0$ 时),

不论 dx_i 之间有什么约束条件恒成立,于是函数 w 当 x_i =

$$\frac{a\alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \cdots + \alpha_n}$$
, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$ 时, 取得极大值, 即函数 u 当 $x_i =$

$$\frac{a\alpha_i}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n}$$
 时取得极大值.

$$u = \left(\frac{a}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n}\right)^{\alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \cdots + \alpha_n} \cdot \alpha_1^{\alpha_1} \alpha_2^{\alpha_2} \cdots \alpha_n^{\alpha_n}.$$

【3671】 在条件 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 = 1$ 下,求二次型 $u = \sum_{i,i=1}^{n} a_{ij} x_i x_j (a_{ij} = a_{ij})$ 的极值.

解 设

$$F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = \sum_{i,j=1}^n a_{ij} x_i x_j - \lambda (x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 - 1),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = (a_{11} - \lambda)x_1 + a_{12}x_2 + \dots + a_{1n}x_n = 0, & (1) \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = a_{21}x_1 + (a_{22} - \lambda)x_2 + \dots + a_{2n}x_n = 0, & (2) \\ \dots \\ \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n} = a_{n1}x_1 + a_{n2}x_2 + \dots + (a_{nn} - \lambda)x_n = 0, & (n) \\ x_1^2 + x_2^2 + \dots + x_n^2 = 1. & (n+1) \end{cases}$$

前 n 个方程要有非零解,必须矩阵(a_{ij}) 的特征方程 $|A-\lambda E|=0$ 有解,其中 A 为以 a_{ij} 为元素的实对称矩阵,E 为单位阵,于是特征方程必有 n 个实根,即有 $\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2 \geq \cdots \geq \lambda_n$ 满足 $|A-\lambda E|=0$,对于任一根 λ_k ,代入方程(1) $\sim (n)$,得(x_1, x_2, \cdots, x_n) 的一个解空间,解空间的维数,等于 λ_k 的重数,解空间中的单位元素即方程组(1) $\sim (n+1)$ 的根,当 λ_k 是单重根时,解空间是一维的,单位元素只有两个,当 λ_k 是是多重根时,对应 λ_k 的单位元素就无穷多个了.

对于 λ_k 的解 (x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) ,显然满足方程组 $(1) \sim (n+1)$. 因此,有

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}x_{j} = \lambda_{k}x_{i}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$
从而有
$$u(x_{1}, x_{2}, \dots, x_{n}) = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n} a_{ij}x_{i}x_{j} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}x_{j}\right)$$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \lambda_{k}x_{i}^{2} = \lambda_{k} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2} = \lambda_{k}.$$

由于函数 u 在 n 维球面 x_1^2 + ··· + x_n^2 = 1 上连续,故必取得最大值和最小值,于是,对应于 λ_1 和 λ_n 的解,分别使函数 u 取得最大值 λ_1 和最小值 λ_n ,因而也是 u 的极大值和极小值.由线性代数中把 d^2F 化标准型的方法,有对于不等于 λ_1 和 λ_n 的 λ_k ,二次型不能极值.

【3672】 若
$$n \ge 1$$
和 $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$, 证明不等式:
$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \ge \left(\frac{x + y}{2}\right)^n.$$

提示:在x + y = a条件下,求解函数 $z = \frac{1}{2}(x^n + y^n)$ 的最小值.

证 考虑函数 $z = \frac{x^n + y^n}{2}$ 在条件 $x + y = a(a > 0, x \ge 0, y \ge 0)$ 上的极值问题,设

$$F(x,y) = \frac{1}{2}(x^{n} + y^{n}) + \lambda(x + y - a),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \frac{n}{2}x^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \frac{n}{2}y^{n-1} + \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = a. \end{cases}$$

有 $x = y = \frac{a}{2}$,把点 $\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right)$ 与边界点 (0,a),(a,0) 的函数值进行 -336 -

比较.

$$z(0,a) = z(a,0) = \frac{a^n}{2} \geqslant \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n = z\left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{2}\right),$$
 $(n > 1),$

于是函数 z 当 x + y = a 时的最小值为 $\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n$,从而有

下面证明

当x = y = 0时,不等式②显然成立,当 $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$ 且x, $y \ge 0$ 月x0,不同时为零时,令x + y = a,则 $a \ge 0$,于是由不等式①有

$$\frac{x^n + y^n}{2} \geqslant \left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^n = \left(\frac{x + y}{2}\right)^n$$

因此,不等式②成立,证毕.

【3673】 证明霍尔德尔不等式:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} x_{i} \leq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{k}\right)^{1/k} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{k'}\right)^{1/k'}$$

$$\left(a_{i} \geq 0, x_{i} \geq 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n; k > 1, \frac{1}{k} + \frac{1}{k'} = 1\right).$$

提示: 在条件 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = A$ 下,求解函数 $u = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^k\right)^{1/k} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{k'}\right)^{1/k'}$ 的最小值.

证 首先证明函数

$$u = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}},$$

在条件 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = A(A > 0)$ 下的最小值是A,用数学归纳法,当n = 1 时,显然有

$$(a_1^k)^{\frac{1}{k}}(x_1^{k'})^{\frac{1}{k'}}=a_1x_1=A.$$

设当n=m时,命题成立,于是对任意m个数 $a_1,a_2,\cdots,a_m(a_i)$

$$\geqslant 0$$
) 当 $\sum_{i=1}^{m} a_{i}x_{i} = A(x_{1} \geqslant 0, \dots, x_{m} \geqslant 0)$ 时,必有

$$A \leqslant \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} a_i^k\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m} x_i^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}.$$

下面证明当n = m + 1时命题也成立.

设
$$\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i = A, u = \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}},$$
 其中 $\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^k.$ 求 u 的最小值,令 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m+1})$ $= u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m+1}) - \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i - A \right),$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_{i}} = \frac{\alpha^{\frac{1}{k}}}{k'} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_{i}^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}-1} & (k' x_{i}^{k'-1}) - \lambda a_{i} = 0, \\ \\ \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_{i} x_{i} = A. \end{cases}$$

$$i = 1, 2, \dots, m+1,$$

于是
$$\frac{x_i^{k'-1}}{a_i} = \frac{\lambda}{\alpha^{\frac{1}{k}}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} = \mu^{k'-1}, i = 1, 2, \cdots, m+1.$$

从而有

$$\mu \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i a_i^{k-1} = \mu \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^k = \mu \alpha = A,$$
 $\mu = \frac{A}{\alpha}.$

于是得满足极值必要条件的唯一解.

$$x_i^0 = \frac{A}{\alpha} a_i^{k-1}$$
; $i = 1, 2, \dots, m+1$.

对应的函数值为

$$u_{0} = u(x_{1}^{0}, x_{2}^{0}, \cdots, x_{m+1}^{0}) = \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} \left(\frac{A}{\alpha} a_{i}^{k-1} \right)^{k'} \right]^{\frac{1}{k'}}$$

$$= \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \frac{A}{\alpha} \left[\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_{i}^{(k-1)k'} \right]^{\frac{1}{k'}} = \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}-1} A \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_{i}^{k} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}$$

$$= A \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}-1} \alpha^{\frac{1}{k'}} = A.$$

所研究的区域 $\sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i x_i = A, x_i \ge 0$ ($i = 1, 2, \dots, m+1$),是 m+1 维空间中一个 m 维平面在第一卦限的部分,其边界由 m+1 个 m-1 维平面 (一部分) 所组成: $x_i = 0, \sum_{j=1}^{m+1} a_j x_j = A(a_j \ge 0, x_j \ge 0, i$ $= 1, 2, \dots, m+1$),在这些边界面上,求

$$u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{m+1}) = u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_{i-1}, 0, x_{i+1}, \dots, x_{m+1})$$

$$= \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{i-1} x_j^{k'} + \sum_{j=i+1}^{m+1} x_j^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}},$$

的最小值变为求 m 个变量的最小值,以估计 $x_{m+1} = 0$, $\sum_{i=1}^{m} a_i x_i = A$ 的最小值为例,由归纳法假设,又

$$\alpha = \sum_{i=1}^{m+1} a_i^k \geqslant \sum_{i=1}^m a_i^k,$$

$$u(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_m, 0) = \alpha^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}}$$

$$\geqslant \left(\sum_{i=1}^m a_i^k \right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \cdot \left(\sum_{i=1}^m x_i^{k'} \right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geqslant \sum_{i=1}^m a_i x_i = A.$$

因此,u 在边界面上的最小值不小于A,由此知,u 在区域上的最小值为 $u(x_1^0,x_2^0,\cdots,x_{m+1}^0)=A$,于是命题当 n=m+1 时也成立,故由归纳法知

当
$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}x_{i} = A, x_{i} \geqslant 0 (i = 1, 2, 3, \dots, n)$$
 时.
$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geqslant A,$$
①

下面证明霍尔德尔不等式

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i \leqslant \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i^k\right)^{\frac{i}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} (a_i \geqslant 0, x_i \geqslant 0), \qquad (2)$$

成立,事实上,若 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = 0$,② 式显然成立.若 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i > 0$,令

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_i x_i = A$$
,则 $A > 0$,于是,根据不等式 ① 知

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i}^{k}\right)^{\frac{1}{k}} \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{k'}\right)^{\frac{1}{k'}} \geqslant A = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{i} x_{i}.$$

于是不等式②成立,证毕.

【3674】 对于 n 阶行列式 $A = |a_{ij}|$,证明阿达玛不等式:

$$A^2 \leqslant \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right)$$

提示:在存在下列关系式

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{2} = S_{i} \qquad (i = 1, 2, \dots, n),$$

时,研究行列式 $A = |a_{ij}|$ 的极值.

证 设

$$A = (a_{ij}), |A| = |a_{ij}|,$$

考虑函数

$$u = |A| = |a_{ii}|,$$

在条件 $\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{2} = S_{i}$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$ 下的极值问题, 其中 $S_{i} > 0$, $i = 1, 2, \dots, n$.

由于上述n个条件限制下的 n^2 之点集是有界闭集,故连续函数u必在其上取得最大值和最小值,下面求函数u满足条件极值的必要条件,设

$$F=u-\sum_{i=1}^n\lambda_i\left(\sum_{j=1}^na_{ij}^2-S_i\right),\,$$

由于函数 u 是多项式. 当按第 i 行展开时,有

$$u = |A| = \sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij} A_{ij}$$
,

其中 A_{ij} 是 a_{ij} 的代数余子式,解方程组

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a_{ij}} = A_{ij} - 2\lambda_i a_{ij} = 0, i, j = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

得

$$a_{ij}=\frac{A_{ij}}{2\lambda_i}$$
.

当 $i \neq k$ 时,有

$$\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij} a_{kj} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} \frac{A_{ij} a_{kj}}{2\lambda_{i}} = \frac{1}{2\lambda_{i}} \sum_{j=1}^{n} A_{ij} a_{kj} = 0.$$

于是当函数u满足极值的必要条件时,行列式不同的两行所对应的向量必直交,各以A'表示A的转置矩阵,则由行列式的乘法有

$$u^2 = |A'| \cdot |A| = \begin{vmatrix} S_1 & 0 & \cdots & 0 \\ 0 & S_2 & \cdots & 0 \\ \cdots & \cdots & \cdots & \cdots \\ 0 & 0 & \cdots & S_n \end{vmatrix} = \prod_{i=1}^n S_i.$$

因此,函数 u 满足极值的必要条件时,必有

$$u = \pm \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^{n} S_i}$$
.

由于u在条件 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{2} = S_{i}(i=1,2,\cdots,n)$ 下不恒为常数,于是

$$u_{\max} = \sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n S_i}, u_{\min} = -\sqrt{\prod_{i=1}^n S_i}.$$

从而

$$|A|^2 \leqslant \prod_{i=1}^n S_i$$
, $(\preceq \sum_{i=1}^n a_{ij}^2 = S_i (i = 1, 2, \dots, n))$ ①

下面证明
$$|A|^2 \leqslant \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2\right)$$
.

若至少有一个i,使 $\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{2} = 0$,则 $a_{ij} = 0$, $j = 1, 2, \cdots, n$. 从而 |A| = 0,于是不等式②显然成立,若对一切i, $i = 1, 2, \cdots, n$,都 有 $\sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{2} \neq 0$,令 $s_{i} = \sum_{j=1}^{n} a_{ij}^{2}$,则 $s_{i} > 0$ $(i = 1, 2, \cdots, n)$,于是,由不

等式 ① 有

$$|A|^2 \leqslant \prod_{i=1}^n S_i = \prod_{i=1}^n \left(\sum_{j=1}^n a_{ij}^2 \right).$$

故不等式②成立,证毕.

在指定域内确定以下函数的最大值(\sup) 和最小值(\inf)(3675 ~ 3679).

【3675】 z = x - 2y - 3,若 $0 \le x \le 1$, $0 \le y \le 1$, $0 \le x + y \le 1$.

解 设

 $D = \{(x,y) \mid 0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le \eta \le 1, 0 \le x + y \le 1\}$,它是闭三角形,即为一个有界闭区域,故连续函数 z 在其上必有最大值和最小值,由于 z 是 x ,y 的线性函数,于是不存在驻点,因上,最大值与最小值都在 D 的边界上达到,D 的边界为三条直线段 $: y = 0(0 \le x \le 1)$, $x = 0(0 \le y \le 1)$, $x + y = 1(0 \le x \le 1)$,在其上 z 分别变成一元函数 $: z = x - 3(0 \le x \le 1)$, $z = -2y - 3(0 \le y \le 1)$, $z = 3x - 5(0 \le x \le 1)$. 由于这些函数都是一元线性函数,故也无驻点,其最大值与最小值必在此三线段的端点(即点(0,0),点(1,0),点(0,1))达到,由此可知,z 在D 上的最大值与最小值必在此三点(0,0),点(0,0),点(0,1))达到,由于z(0,0) = -3,z(1,0) = -2,z(0,1) = -5,于是 $\sup z = -2$, $\inf z = -5$.

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 = 0. \end{cases}$$

知在 $x^2 + y^2 < 25$ 内无解,于是连续函数z 的最大值与最小值必在 边界 $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ 上达到.

考虑函数 z 在边界 $x^2 + y^2 = 25$ 上的条件极值,设 $F(x,y) = z - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 25)$,

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2x - 12 - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2y + 16 - 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 25. \end{cases}$$

得驻点
$$P_1(3,-4), P_2(-3,4)$$
,由于 $z(3,-4) = -75, \quad z(-3,4) = 125,$

于是 $\sup z = 125$, $\inf z = -75$.

【3677】
$$z = x^2 - xy + y^2$$
,若 $|x| + |y| \le 1$.

解 由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = 2x - y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = 2y - x = 0. \end{cases}$$

且 |x|+|y|<1,有驻点 $P_0(0,0)$,相应地, $z(P_0)=0$,

再在边界: $x \ge 0, y \ge 0, x + y = 1$ 上求驻点,设 $F_1 = x^2 - xy + y^2 - \lambda(x + y - 1),$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial x} = 2x - y - \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F_1}{\partial y} = 2y - x - \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = 1. \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $P_1\left(\frac{1}{2},\frac{1}{2}\right)$,相应有 $z(P_1)=\frac{1}{4}$.

同理,在另外三条边界线: $x \ge 0$, $y \le 0$,x - y = 1上, $x \le 0$, $y \ge 0$,x - y = -1上, $x \le 0$, $y \le 0$,x + y = -1分别求得驻点 $P_2\left(\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$, $P_3\left(-\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$, $P_4\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}\right)$,相应有 $z(P_2) = z(P_3) = \frac{3}{4}, z(P_4) = \frac{1}{4}.$

最后在上述四条边界线的端点 $P_5(1,0), P_6(0,1), P_7(-1,0)$ 及 $P_8(0,-1)$ 上求函数值

$$z(P_6) = z(P_5) = z(P_7) = z(P_8) = 1$$
,

比较 $z(P_i), i = 0,1,2,\cdots,8,有$

$$\sup z = 1, \inf z = 0.$$

【3678】 $u = x^2 + 2y^2 + 3z^2$,若 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 100$.

解 易知函数 u 在区域 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 \le 100$ 的驻点为 $P_0(0, 0,0)$,而在边界 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 100$ 上的驻点为 $P_1(10,0,0)$, $P_2(-10,0,0)$, $P_3(0,10,0)$, $P_4(0,-10,0)$, $P_5(0,0,10)$ 和 $P_6(0,0,-10)$,相应地 $u(P_0) = 0$, $u(P_1) = u(P_2) = 100$, $u(P_3) = u(P_4) = 200$, $u(P_5) = u(P_6) = 300$,于是 $\sup u = 300$,infu = 0.

【3679】
$$u = x + y + z$$
,若 $z^2 + y^2 \le z \le 1$.

解 讨论的区域由曲面 $x^2 + y^2 = z$ 和平面 $z = 1, x^2 + y^2 \le 1$ 所围成,两个曲面的交线为 $x^2 + y^2 = z = 1$.

易知区域内部无驻点,在边界面 $z=1,x^2+y^2 \le 1$ 的内部, u(x,y,1)=x+y+1 也无驻点,在边界面 $x^2+y^2=z(0 \le z \le 1)$ 上,有

$$u = x + y + x^2 + y^2$$
, $(x^2 + y^2 \le 1)$.

由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = 1 + 2x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = 1 + 2y = 0. \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $P_1\left(-\frac{1}{2}, -\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}\right)$,相应地, $u(P_1) = -\frac{1}{2}$,在边界线 $x^2 + y^2 = z = 1$ 上,设

$$F(x,y) = x + y + 1 + \lambda(x^2 + y^2 - 1),$$

解方程组

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$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 1 + 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 1 + 2\lambda y = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

得驻点 $P_2\left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},1\right)$, $P_3\left(-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},-\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}},1\right)$, 相应有

$$u(P_2) = 1 + \sqrt{2}, u(P_3) = 1 - \sqrt{2}.$$

于是 $\sup u = 1 + \sqrt{2}$, $\inf u = -\frac{1}{2}$.

【3680】 在域x > 0, y > 0, z > 0 内求函数 $u = (x + y + z)e^{-(x+2y+3z)},$

的下确界(inf)和上确界(sup).

解 函数 u 在区域 $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$, $z \ge 0$ 上是连续函数,因此,把区域扩大包括边界时,上、下确界不变,下面就扩大后的区域加以讨论,显然当 $x \ge 0$, $y \ge 0$, $z \ge 0$ 时 $u \ge 0$, 且 u(0,0,0) = 0, 故 infu = 0, 在区域内部,由

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} [1 - (x+y+z)], \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial y} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} [1 - 2(x+y+z)], \\ \frac{\partial u}{\partial z} = e^{-(x+2y+3z)} [1 - 3(x+y+z)]. \end{cases}$$

而 $e^{-(x+2y+3z)} \neq 0$,于是函数 u 在该域内无驻点,又

$$u = (x + y + z)e^{-(x+2y+3z)}$$

$$= (x + y + z)e^{-(x+y+z)} \cdot e^{-(y+2z)}$$

$$\leq (x + y + z)e^{-(x+y+z)}((x + y + z) \rightarrow + \infty).$$

于是函数 u 的最大值必在有限的边界上达到,考虑界面:

$$x = 0; u(0, y, z) = (y + z)e^{-(2y+3z)}, y \ge 0, z \ge 0.$$

$$y = 0; u(x, 0, z) = (x + z)e^{-(x+3z)}, x \ge 0, z \ge 0.$$

$$z = 0; u(x, y, 0) = (x + y)e^{-(x+2y)}, x \ge 0, y \ge 0.$$

同理,这些界面上无驻点.

考虑边界线: $x = 0, y = 0, z \ge 0, u(0,0,z) = ze^{-3z}$, 得驻点 $P_1\left(0,0,\frac{1}{3}\right)$,相应地, $u(P_1) = \frac{1}{3}e^{-1}$,同理在边界线 $x = 0, z = 0, y \ge 0$ 上可解得驻点 $P_2\left(0,\frac{1}{2},0\right)$,在边界线: $y = 0, z = 0, x \ge 0$ 上有驻点 $P_3(1,0,0)$,相应地, $u(P_2) = \frac{1}{2}e^{-1}$, $u(P_3) = e^{-1}$,边界线的一端为原点,另一端伸向无穷远,于是 $\sup u = e^{-1}$.

【3681】 证明:函数

$$z = (1 + e^{y})\cos x - ye^{y},$$

具有无穷多个极大值而没有一个极小值.

证 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial z}{\partial x} = -(1 + e^y)\sin x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial z}{\partial y} = e^y(\cos x - 1 - y) = 0. \end{cases}$$
有 $x = k\pi, y = (-1)^k - 1, k = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \cdots.$
由于 $\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x^2} = -(1 + e^y)\cos x,$
$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial x \partial y} = -e^y \sin x,$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 z}{\partial y^2} = e^y(\cos x - 2 - y).$$

于是在点 $(2m\pi,0)(m=0,\pm 1,\cdots),A=-2,B=0,C=-1$ 及 $AC-B^2=2>0$,此时函数 z 取得极大值,而在点 $((2m+1)\pi,-2)(m=0,\pm 1,\cdots),A=1+e^{-2},B=0,C=-e^{-2}$ 及 $AC-B^2=-e^{-2}-e^{-4}<0$,此时函数 z 无极值.

【3682】 函数 f(x,y) 在 $M_0(x_0,y_0)$ 点上有极小值是否意味着这个函数在沿着经过 M_0 点的每一根直线都有极小值?研究例题 $f(x,y) = (x-y^2)(2x-y^2)$.

解 对于每一条通过原点的直线

$$y = kx, (-\infty < x < +\infty),$$

皆有 $f(x,kx) = (x-k^2x^2)(2x-k^2x^2)$ $= x^2(1-k^2x)(2-k^2x).$

当 $0 < |x| < \frac{1}{k^2}$ 时,f(x,kx) > 0,但 f(0,0) = 0,因此,函数 f(x,y) 在直线 y = kx 上在原点取得极小值零.

对于通过原点的另一条直线:x = 0 有 $f(0,y) = y^{4}$,于是在原点也取得极小值零.

因此,函数 f(x,y) 在一切通过原点的直线上皆有极小值,但 $f(a,\sqrt{1.5a}) = -0.25a^2 < 0, (a > 0)$.

因此,函数 f(x,y) 在(0,0) 点不取极小值,此例说明:尽管 f(x,y) 在沿着过点 M_0 的每一条直线上在 M_0 均有极小值,但却不能保证 f(x,y) 作为二元函数在点 M_0 一定有极小值.

【3683】 将指定的正数 a 分解成 n 个正的因数,使他们的倒数的和为最小.

解 由题意,我们考虑
$$u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \frac{1}{x_i}$$
在条件 $a = \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i$ 或 $\ln a = \prod_{i=1}^{n} x_i$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i (a > 0, x_i > 0)$$
 下的极值,设

$$F(x_1,x_2,\cdots,x_n)=u+\lambda\big(\sum_{i=1}^n\ln x_i-\ln a\big).$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = -\frac{1}{x_i^2} + \frac{\lambda}{x_i} = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ a = \prod_{i=1}^n x_i. \end{cases}$$

有
$$x_i = \frac{1}{\lambda}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n.$$

从而有
$$x_1^0 = x_2^0 = \cdots = x_n^0 = a^{\frac{1}{n}}, u(x_1^0, x_2^0, x_n^0) = na^{-\frac{1}{n}}.$$

当点 $P(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n)$ 趋向于边界时,至少有一个 $x_i \to 0$,即 $\frac{1}{x_i} \to +\infty$,而 $u > \frac{1}{x_i}$,故 $u \to +\infty$,因此,函数 u 必在区域内部取得 最小值,于是,将正数 a 分为 n 个相等的正的因数 $a^{\frac{1}{n}}$ 时,其倒数和 $na^{-\frac{1}{n}}$ 最小.

【3684】 将指定的正数 a 分解成 n 个加数,使他们的平方和为最小.

解 考虑函数 $u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2$ 在条件 $a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i (a > 0)$ 下的极值,设 $F(x_1, x_2, \dots, x_n) = u + \lambda (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i - a)$,

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = 2x_i + \lambda = 0, i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n = a. \end{cases}$$

有
$$x_1^0 = x_2^0 = \cdots = x_n^0 = \frac{a}{n}$$
, $u(x_1^0, x_2^0, \cdots, x_n^0) = \frac{a^2}{n}$.

当n个相加数中有若干个相加数 $\rightarrow \pm \infty$ 时,平方和 $\rightarrow + \infty$, 因此,函数u必在有限区域内取得最小值,于是,把正数a分解为n个相等的相加数 $\frac{a}{n}$ 时,其平方和 $\frac{a^2}{n}$ 最小.

【3685】 将指定的正数 a 分解成 n 个正的因数,使他们指定的正数幂之和为最小.

解 考虑函数

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^{a_i}, (\alpha_i > 0),$$

在条件
$$\ln a = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_i, (a > 0, x_i > 0),$$

下的极值,设

$$F = u - \lambda \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \ln x_{i} - \ln a \right),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_i} = \alpha_i x_i^{\alpha_i - 1} - \frac{\lambda}{x_i} = 0, & i = 1, 2, \dots, n, \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \ln x_i = \ln a. \end{cases}$$

由①有

$$x_i = \left(\frac{\lambda}{\alpha_i}\right)^{\frac{1}{a_i}},$$

代人②有

$$x_0 = \frac{\left(a \prod_{i=1}^{n} \alpha_{ii}^{\frac{1}{n}}\right) \sum_{i=1}^{\frac{a_i}{n}} \frac{1}{a_i}}{(\alpha_i)^{\frac{1}{a_i}}}, i = 1, 2, \dots, n,$$

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\lambda}{\alpha_i} = \beta \lambda = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \frac{1}{\alpha_i}\right) \left(a \prod_{i=1}^n \alpha_{i}^{\frac{1}{n}}\right) \prod_{i=1}^{\frac{1}{n-1}} \frac{1}{\alpha_i}.$$

显然,函数 u 在区域内部达到最小值,于是,所求得的 u 即为最小值.

【3686】 在平面上给出n个质点 $P_1(x_1,y_1),P_2(x_2,y_2)...$ $P_n(x_n,y_n)$,其质量相应地等于 $m_1,m_2,...m_n$.

点 P(x,y) 在什么位置,系统对这个点的转动惯量是最小的?

解 设
$$f(x,y) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i [(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2],$$

解方程组

有

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i (x - x_i) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i (y - y_i) = 0. \end{cases}$$
$$x_0 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i x_i, y_0 = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i y_i,$$
$$M = \sum_{i=1}^{n} m_i x_i = 0.$$

其中 $M=\sum_{i=1}^{n}m_{i}$.

当 $x \to \infty$ 或 $y \to \infty$ 时, $f \to +\infty$,因此,点 $P(x_0, y_0)$ 即为所求.

【3687】 在怎样的尺寸下容积 V 一定的开敞式长方体浴缸表面积是最小的?

解 设浴缸长、宽、高分别为 x, y, h, 则考虑函数

$$S = 2(x+y)h + xy,$$

在条件 V = xyh, (x > 0, y > 0, h > 0),

下的极值.设

$$F(x,y,h) = S - \lambda(xyh - V),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y + 2h - \lambda yh = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x + 2h - \lambda xh = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 2(x + y) - \lambda xy = 0, \\ xyh = V. \end{cases}$$

$$(1)$$

由①,②,③有

$$\frac{1}{h} + \frac{2}{y} = \lambda = \frac{1}{h} + \frac{2}{x} = \frac{2}{x} + \frac{2}{y}.$$

于是
$$x_0 = y_0 = 2h_0 = \sqrt[3]{2V}$$
,

$$h_0 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt[3]{2V} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{4}}.$$

从实际问题的常识可以断定,一定在某一处达到最小,因此,当长 宽均为 $\sqrt[3]{2V}$,高为 $\sqrt[3]{\frac{V}{2}}$ 时,浴盆的表面积最小,且最小表面积为 S = $3\sqrt[3]{4V^2}$.

事实上,当x,y,h中有任一趋于零,如 $h \to +0$,则由V = xyh即可断定 $xy \to +\infty$,但S > xy,于是 $S \to +\infty$,当x,y,h中有任一个趋于 $+\infty$ 时,一定引起至少有另一个趋于零,重复上面的讨论知 $S \to +\infty$,因此,连续函数S必在区域内部取得最小值.

【3688】 半圆形横断面的开敞式圆柱体浴缸的表面积等于 S, 在怎样的尺寸下该浴缸具有最大容积?

解 设圆柱半径为r,高为h,则考虑函数 $V = \frac{1}{2}\pi r^2 h$ 在条件 $S = \pi(r^2 + rh)$ (r > 0, h > 0),

下的极值,不妨忽略系数 $\frac{1}{2}$ π.设

$$F=r^2h-\lambda\left(r^2+rh-\frac{S}{\pi}\right),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial r} = 2rh - \lambda(2r+h) = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = r^2 - \lambda r = 0, \\ r^2 + rh = \frac{S}{\pi}. \end{cases}$$

有 $r_0 = \sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}, h_0 = 2\sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}},$

从而有 $V_0 = \frac{1}{2}\pi r_0^2 h_0 = \sqrt{\frac{S^3}{27\pi^3}}$.

由实际情况知,V 一定达到最大体积,因此,当 $h_0=2r_0=2\sqrt{\frac{S}{3\pi}}$ 时,体积 $V_0=\sqrt{\frac{S^3}{27\pi^3}}$ 最大.

事实上,由 $r^2+h=\frac{S}{\pi}$ 知 r^2 和h恒有界,当 $r\to +0$ 或 $h\to +0$ 时必有 $V\to 0$,当 $h\to +\infty$ 时,由h有界可推出 $r\to +0$,因而 $V\to 0$ (显然不可能 $r\to +\infty$),于是,体积V必在区域内部达到最大值.

【3689】 在球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上求出一个点,使这一点到指定的 n 个点 $M_i(x_i, y_i, z_i)$ $(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$ 距离的平方和是最小的.

解 考虑函数

$$u = \sum_{i=1}^{n} [(x-x_i)^2 + (y-y_i)^2 + (z-z_i)^2],$$

在条件 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$,

下的极值,设

$$F(x,y,z) = u - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - 1),$$

解方程组

$$\left[\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n} (x - x_i) - \lambda x\right] = 2\left[(n - \lambda)x - \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right] = 0, \quad \textcircled{1}$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2 \left[(n - \lambda) y - \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i \right] = 0, \right.$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial F}{\partial z}=2\left[(n-\lambda)z-\sum_{i=1}^{n}z_{i}\right]=0,$$

$$(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1.$$

由①,②,③有

$$x = \frac{1}{n-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i, \qquad y = \frac{1}{n-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i,$$

$$z = \frac{1}{n-\lambda} \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_i.$$

代人④有

$$(n-\lambda)^2 = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n x_i\right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n y_i\right)^2 + \left(\sum_{i=1}^n z_i\right)^2$$

$$= N^{2}, (N > 0).$$
于是有 $x' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}, y' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}, z' = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_{i}.$
及 $x'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}, y'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}, z'' = -\frac{1}{N} \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_{i}.$
从而 $u(x', y', z')$

$$= \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[(x' - x_{i})^{2} + (y' - y_{i})^{2} + (z' - z_{i})^{2} \right]$$

$$= n(x'^{2} + y'^{2} + z'^{2}) - 2x' \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} - 2y' \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}$$

$$- 2z' \sum_{i=1}^{n} z_{i} + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i}^{2} + y_{i}^{2} + z_{i}^{2})$$

$$= n - \frac{2}{N} \left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} \right)^{2} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i} \right)^{2} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} z_{i} \right)^{2} \right]$$

$$+ \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i}^{2} + y_{i}^{2} + z_{i}^{2})$$

$$= n - 2N + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i}^{2} + y_{i}^{2} + z_{i}^{2}) .$$
同理有 $u(x'', y'', z'') = n + 2N + \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_{i}^{2} + y_{i}^{2} + z_{i}^{2}) .$

由函数 u 在闭球面 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = 1$ 上连续,于是必取得最大值及最小值,从而当 x = x', y = y', z = z' 时, u 最小,同时也说明 当 x = x'', y = y'', z = z'' 时, u 最大.

【3690】 由直圆筒并用直圆锥作顶的一个物体,该物体给定的全表面积等于 Q,求其体积最大时的尺寸是多少?

解 设圆柱部分的底半径为R,高为h,圆锥部分的母线与底面的夹角为 α ,则有 $\pi R^2 + 2\pi Rh + \frac{\pi R^2}{\cos \alpha} = Q$ 为常数,其中R > 0,h > 0, $0 \le \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$,考虑函数

$$V(\alpha,h,R) = \pi R^2 h + \frac{1}{3}\pi R^3 \tan\alpha$$

在上述条件下的极值,设

$$F(\alpha,h,R) = 3R^2h + R^3\tan\alpha - \lambda\left(R^2 + 2Rh + \frac{R^2}{\cos\alpha} - \frac{Q}{\pi}\right),$$

解方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{R^3}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\lambda R^2 \sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 0,\right) \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 3R^2 - 2R\lambda = 0,$$

$$\int \frac{\partial F}{\partial R} = 6Rh + 3R^2 \tan\alpha - \left(2R + 2h + \frac{2R}{\cos\alpha}\right)\lambda = 0, \quad (3)$$

$$R^2 + 2Rh + \frac{R^2}{\cos\alpha} = \frac{Q}{\pi}.$$

由②有

$$\lambda = \frac{3}{2}R$$

代人①,得

$$\sin\alpha = \frac{2}{3}$$
,

由于
$$0 \leq \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$$
,

于是由 $sin_{\alpha} = \frac{2}{3}$,

有
$$\cos\alpha = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{3}$$
, $\tan\alpha = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$.

代人③得

$$6Rh + \frac{6}{\sqrt{5}}R^2 = 3R^2 + 3Rh + \frac{9}{\sqrt{5}}R^2$$
,

即
$$Rh=R^2+rac{R^2}{\sqrt{5}}$$
,

或
$$h = \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}}\right)R.$$

代入④有

$$R^2 + \left(2 + \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}\right)R^2 + \frac{3}{\sqrt{5}}R^2 = \frac{Q}{\pi}$$

从而 $R = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4}\sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}.$

相应地有 $V_0=\pi R^2h+rac{1}{3}\pi R^3 anlpha$

$$= \left(1 + \frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} + \frac{2}{3\sqrt{5}}\right) \pi R^{3} = \left(1 + \frac{5}{3\sqrt{5}}\right) \pi R^{2} \cdot R$$

$$= \frac{3 + \sqrt{5}}{3} \pi \cdot \frac{3 - \sqrt{5}}{4} \frac{Q}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5} - 1)}{4} \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5} - 1)}{12} \sqrt{\frac{Q^{3}}{\pi}}.$$

现考虑边界情形,由④知 R^2 ,Rh及 $\frac{R^2}{\cos\alpha}$ 皆为正的有界量.

1° 当
$$R \to +0$$
 时,由 Rh 及 $\frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha}$ 有界可知
$$V = \pi(Rh)R + \frac{\pi}{3} \left(\frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha}\right) \sin \alpha \cdot R \to 0.$$

2° 当 h → + 0 时,需要有当圆锥全面积 $\pi R^2 + \frac{\pi R^2}{\cos \alpha} = Q$ (常

数)时,圆锥体积 $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^3 \tan \alpha$ 的最大值,用l表示圆锥的斜高,

即
$$l = \frac{R}{\cos a}$$
,

$$R an a = \sqrt{rac{R^2}{\cos^2 a} - R^2} = \sqrt{l^2 - R^2}$$
 ,

于是
$$l = \frac{Q - \pi R^2}{\pi R}$$
, $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi R^2 \sqrt{l^2 - R^2}$.

故
$$V^2 = \frac{1}{9} QR^2 (Q - 2\pi R^2), R \in (0, \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}).$$

于是易知 V^2 当 $R^2 = \frac{Q}{4\pi} \Big($ 即 $R = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}} \Big)$ 时达最大值,且最大

体积
$$V_1 = \frac{1}{6\sqrt{2}} \sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}.$$

易验证 $V_1 < V_0$.

3° 当 $h \rightarrow + \infty$ 时,由Rh 有界知 $R \rightarrow + 0$,由1°知 $V \rightarrow 0$.

$$4^{\circ}$$
 当 $\alpha \rightarrow \frac{\pi}{2}$ 一时,由 $\frac{R^2}{\cos \alpha}$ 有界可知 $R \rightarrow +0$,由 1° 知 $V \rightarrow 0$.

5° 当 α →+0时,可以求得达到最大体积的尺寸为h = 2R,

及
$$Q = \sqrt[3]{54\pi V_2^2}$$
.

$$V_2 = \sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{54\pi}} = \frac{\sqrt{6}}{18} \sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}.$$

易证 $V_2 < V_0$.

综上所述,我们有当 $R = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{4} \sqrt{\frac{Q}{\pi}}$, $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$ 时,所研究的体积 V 达到最大值

$$V_0 = \frac{\sqrt{2}(\sqrt{5}-1)}{12} \sqrt{\frac{Q^3}{\pi}}.$$

【3691】 物体的体积等于 V, 该物体是个直角平行六面体, 其上下底是同样的正四角锥. 在角锥侧面与它的底成什么样的倾 角时使物体的总表面积是最小的?

解 设长方体两底(正方形)边长为a,高为h,棱锥侧面与底面的夹角为 α ,则

$$V = a^2 h + \frac{1}{3} a^3 \tan \alpha$$

考虑函数

$$S=4ah+\frac{2a^2}{\cos\alpha},$$

在上述条件下的极值,设

$$F=S-\lambda\left(a^2h+rac{1}{3}a^3 anlpha-V
ight)$$
 ,

解方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 4h + \frac{4a}{\cos\alpha} - 2\lambda ah - \lambda a^2 \tan\alpha = 0,\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 4a - \lambda a^2 = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{2a^2 \sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\lambda a^3}{3\cos^2 \alpha} = 0,$$

$$a^2h + \frac{1}{3}a^3\tan\alpha = V. \tag{4}$$

由②,③有 $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$.

由 3690 进一步可求出 a 和 h.

类似 3687 题的讨论, 当 $a \to +0$, $a \to +\infty$, $h \to +\infty$, $\alpha \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$ 等情形皆能证明 $S \to +\infty$, 对于边界为 $\alpha = 0$ 及 h = 0 这两种退化情况, 类似 3690 题, 可证明, 此时的全表面积比 $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$ 时的全表面积为大,于是, 当 $\alpha = \arcsin \frac{2}{3}$ 时,物体的全表面积最小.

【3692】 矩形的周长为 2P,求绕其一边旋转可形成最大体积的那个矩形.

解 设矩形的边长为x和y,考虑函数 $V = \pi y^2 x$ 在条件x + y = p下的极值,设

$$F = V - \lambda(x + y - p),$$

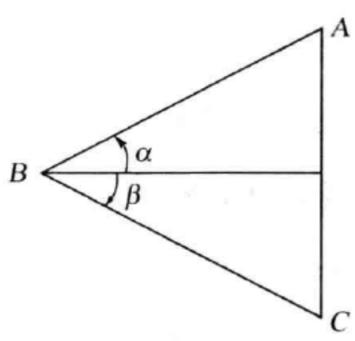
解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \pi y^2 - \lambda = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2\pi xy - \lambda = 0, \\ x + y = p. \end{cases}$$
$$x = \frac{p}{3}, y = \frac{2p}{3}.$$

由于在边界上,一边为零,一边为p,有V=0,于是,当矩形的两边分别为 $\frac{p}{3}$, $\frac{2p}{3}$ 时,旋转体的体积最大.

【3693】 已知三角形的周长为 2p,求出这样的三角形,当它绕着自己的一边旋转所构成的体积最大.

解 如 3693 题图所示以 AC 为轴旋转的参数:高 h 及二角 α , β . 考虑函数



3693 题图

$$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi h^3 (\tan\alpha + \tan\beta)$$
,

在条件
$$\frac{h}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{h}{\cos\beta} + h(\tan\alpha + \tan\beta) = 2p$$
,

下的极值. 不妨略去常数 $\frac{1}{3}$ π,设

$$F = h^3 (\tan\alpha + \tan\beta)$$

$$-\lambda \left(\frac{h}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{h}{\cos\beta + h} + h \tan\alpha + h \tan\beta - 2p\right),$$

解方程组

有

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 3h^2 (\tan\alpha + \tan\beta) - \lambda \left(\frac{1}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos\beta} + \tan\alpha + \tan\beta\right) = 0, \quad \boxed{1}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{h^3}{\cos^2 \alpha} - \lambda h \left(\frac{\sin \alpha}{\cos^2 \beta} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \alpha} \right) = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = \frac{h^3}{\cos^2 \beta} - \lambda h \left(\frac{\sin \beta}{\cos^2 \beta} + \frac{1}{\cos^2 \beta} \right) = 0,$$
 (3)

$$\left(h\left(\frac{1}{\cos\alpha} + \frac{1}{\cos\beta} + \tan\alpha + \tan\beta\right) = 2p.$$

由 ②, ③ 有

$$\alpha = \beta, \lambda = \frac{h^2}{1 + \sin\alpha} = \frac{h^2}{1 + \sin\beta},$$

代人 ① 式,得 $\sin \alpha = \sin \beta = \frac{1}{3}$,

于是
$$h \tan \alpha = \frac{h}{3\cos \alpha}$$
,代人 ④ 式,有 $\frac{h}{\cos \alpha} = \frac{3}{4}p$.

从而得三边分别为

$$AB = BC = \frac{3}{4}p$$
, $AC = 2h\tan\alpha = \frac{p}{2}$.

讨论边界情形,当 $h \to +0$ 或 $h \to p$ 时,显然有 $V \to 0$,对于二角 α 及 β 必有大小限制: $0 \le \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $-\alpha \le \beta \le \alpha$,当 $\alpha \to +0$ 或 α $\to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$ 或 $\beta \to -\alpha$ 时,同样皆有 $V \to 0$,于是,当三角形的三边长分别为 $\frac{p}{2}$, $\frac{3p}{4}$,并绕长为 $\frac{p}{2}$ 的边旋转时,所得的体积最大.

【3694】 如何在半径为 R 的半球中嵌入具最大体积的直角平行六面体.

解 不失一般性. 设此长方体的一个底面与半球所在的底面 重合,另外四个顶点在半球球面上,且半球面在直角坐标系下的 方程为 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2$, $z \ge 0$.

又设长方体的长、宽、高分别为 2x, 2y 及 z(x>0,y>0,z>0),

考虑函数 V = 4xyz 在上述条件下的极值,设 $F = xyz - \lambda(x^2 + y^2 + z^2 - R^2)$,

解方程组

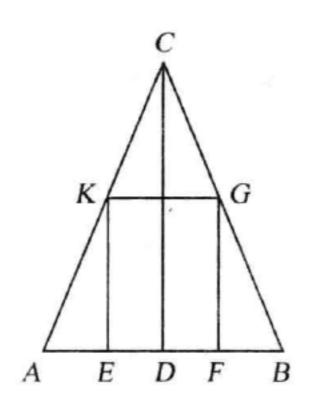
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - 2\lambda x = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - 2\lambda y = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - 2\lambda z = 0, \\ x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = R^2. \end{cases}$$

$$x = y = z = \frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

由于在边界上(即 $x\to +0$ 或 $y\to +0$ 或 $z\to +0$ 时),显然 $V\to 0$,故当直角平行六面体的长、宽、高为 $\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\frac{2R}{\sqrt{3}}$ 及 $\frac{R}{\sqrt{3}}$ 时,其体积最大.

【3695】 如何在给定的直圆锥中嵌入具最大体积的直角平行六面体.

解 不妨设直圆锥的底面半径为 R,高为 H,且长方体的一个面与直圆锥的底面重合,两个边长为 2x 和 2y,四个顶点在直圆锥面上,高为 z,过直圆锥的高和长方体底面的对角线作一截面,如 3695 题图所示.



3695 题图

则
$$CD = H$$
, $EK = FG = z$, $AD = R$, $DE = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$, $(H-z)R$
— 360 —

 $= H \cdot \sqrt{x^2 + y^2}$,其中R,H为常数,考虑函数V = 4xyz 在上述条件下的极值(x > 0,y > 0,z > 0). 不妨略去常数 4,设

$$F = xyz - \lambda [H \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - (H - z)R],$$

解方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - \frac{\lambda Hx}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0,\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - \frac{\lambda Hy}{\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}} = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - \lambda R = 0,$$

$$(H-z)R = H\sqrt{x^2 + y^2}.$$

由①、②得x=y,代人③,有 $x=y=\sqrt{\lambda R}$,又由①可知 $z=\frac{\lambda H}{\sqrt{2\lambda R}}$,把x,y,z代人④得

$$H - \frac{\lambda H}{\sqrt{2\lambda R}} = \frac{H}{R} \sqrt{2\lambda R}.$$

解之有 $\lambda = \frac{2}{9}R$,从而有

$$x = y = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3}R$$
, $z = \frac{1}{3}H$, $V = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{36}R^2H$.

显然,在所讨论区域的边界上(即 $x\to +0$ 或 $y\to +0$ 或 $z\to +0$)有 $V\to 0$,于是当直角平行六面体的高等于 $\frac{1}{3}$ 圆锥的高时,其体积最大.

【3696】 如何在椭球 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$ 中嵌入具最大体积的直角平行六面体.

解 此直角平行六面体的对称中心为原点. 设其一个顶点为 (x,y,z),则由题意,考虑函数 V=8xyz 在条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2}+\frac{y^2}{b^2}+\frac{z^2}{c^2}=1(x>0,y>0,z>0)$ 下的极值. 不妨略去常数 8. 设

$$F = xyz - \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1 \right),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = yz - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{x}{a^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = xz - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{y}{b^2} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = xy - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{z}{c^2} = 0, \\ \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1. \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow x = \frac{a}{\sqrt{3}}, y = \frac{b}{\sqrt{3}}, z = \frac{c}{\sqrt{3}}.$$

$$\Rightarrow V = \frac{8}{3\sqrt{3}} \cdot abc > 0.$$

现讨论边界情形,当 $x \rightarrow a - 0$, $y \rightarrow b - 0$, $z \rightarrow c - 0$ 中任一个成立时,则另两个变量皆趋于零. 总之,在边界上,恒有 $V \rightarrow 0$. 于是,具有最大体积的直角平行六面体的长、宽、高分别为 $\frac{2a}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\frac{2c}{\sqrt{3}}$, $\frac{2c}{\sqrt{3}}$.

【3697】 如何在其母线 l 与底平面呈 α 角的直圆锥中嵌入具最大表面积的矩形平行六面体.

解 设圆锥的底半径为 R, 高为 H, 则有 $R = l\cos\alpha$, $H = l\sin\alpha$, $\frac{H}{R} = \tan\alpha$, 内接长方体的放置方法与 3695 题相同. 设底面的两边分别为 $2d\cos\theta$, $2d\sin\theta$, 高为 h, 则 0 < d < R, 0 < h < H, $0 < \theta < \frac{\pi}{2}$, 且 h, d 由条件 $\frac{H-h}{H} = \frac{d}{R}$ 约束, 该条件可改写为 $d \cdot \tan\alpha + h = H = l\sin\alpha$,

所求的全表面积为

$$S = 4(d^2\sin 2\theta + dh\sin \theta + dh\cos \theta).$$

- (1) 固定 d 和 h , 考虑 $S = S(\theta)$ 的变化情况,由一元函数极值 求法,易知仅有 $S'\left(\frac{\pi}{4}\right) = 0$, $S(\theta)$ 在 $\frac{\pi}{4}$ 处达到最大值 $S = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh)$, 即底面为正方形时,S 才取得最大值. 因此,原问题可化为 在条件 $d \cdot \tan_{\alpha} + h = l \sin_{\alpha}(d > 0, h > 0)$ 下,求函数 $S = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh)$ 的极值.
- (2) 边界值情形. 当 d \rightarrow + 0(此时 $h \rightarrow H 0$) 时,显然 $S \rightarrow 0$, 当 $h \rightarrow$ + 0(这时 d $\rightarrow R 0$) 时, $S \rightarrow 4R^2$. 在后一种情形,全表面积退化为上、下两个正方形面积之和.
 - (3) 在区域内部,设

$$F = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh) - \lambda(d\tan\alpha + h - l\sin\alpha)$$
,

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \mathbf{d}} = 8\mathbf{d} + 4\sqrt{2}h - \lambda \tan\alpha = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial h} = 4\sqrt{2}\mathbf{d} - \lambda = 0, \\ \mathbf{d} \cdot \tan\alpha + h = l\sin\alpha. \end{cases}$$
 ②

由②有 $\lambda = 4\sqrt{2}d$,代人①得

$$h = (\tan \alpha - \sqrt{2}) d$$
,

由 h > 0,d > 0 知,当 $\tan \alpha \leq \sqrt{2}$ 时,方程组在所研究的区域内无解. 此时,S 的最大值必在边界上达到,即在 $h \rightarrow + 0$ 时达到 $4R^2$. 当 $\tan \alpha > \sqrt{2}$ 时,将 ④ 式代入 ③ 式有

$$d = \frac{l\sin\alpha}{2\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2}}, h = l\sin\alpha \cdot \frac{\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2}}{2\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2}}.$$

此时 $S = 4(d^2 + \sqrt{2}dh) = \frac{2l^2 \sin^2 \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \tan \alpha - 1} = \frac{2R^2 \tan^2 \alpha}{\sqrt{2} \tan \alpha - 1}.$

由于 $(\tan\alpha - \sqrt{2})^2 = \tan^2\alpha - 2(\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha - 1) > 0$,

于是 $\frac{\tan^2\alpha}{\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha-1}$ > 2. 从而,S > $4R^2$,即在该点的值大于边界

上的值,因此,它为最大值.于是,当 $\tan\alpha > \sqrt{2}$,长方体底面为正方形,边长为 $2\mathrm{dsin}\frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{l\sin\alpha}{\sqrt{2}\tan\alpha-1}$,高 $h = l\sin\alpha \cdot \frac{\tan\alpha-\sqrt{2}}{2\tan\alpha-\sqrt{2}}$ 时,全表面积为最大.

【3698】 如何在椭圆抛物面 $\frac{z}{c} = \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2}, z = c$ 的一段中嵌入具最大体积的直角平行六面体.

解 设长方体的长、宽、高为 2x, 2y 及 h = c - z, 考虑函数 V = 4xyh = 4yx(c-z) 在条件 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}(x>0, y>0, 0 < z$ < c) 下的极值. 不妨略去常数 4. 令

$$F = xy(c-z) - \lambda \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - \frac{z}{c}\right),$$

解方程组

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = y(c-z) - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{x}{a^2} = 0,\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = x(c-z) - 2\lambda \cdot \frac{y}{b^2},$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = -xy + \frac{\lambda}{c},$$

$$\left|\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{z}{c}\right|.$$

把①,②,③三式分别乘以x,y,(c-z),比较有

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = \frac{c-z}{2c}.$$

代入 ④ 式得

$$x = \frac{a}{2}, y = \frac{b}{2}, z = \frac{c}{2}$$
$$h = c - z = \frac{c}{2}.$$

由于边界上 V 趋于零,故长方体的最大值必在区域内达到.

于是,当平行六面体的尺寸为a,b及 $\frac{c}{2}$ 时,其体积最大.

求点 $M_0(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ 到平面 Ax + By + Cz + D = 0(3699) 的最短距离.

由题意,问题转化为求函数 解

$$r^2 = (x-x_0)^2 + (y-y_0)^2 + (z-z_0)^2$$
,

在条件

$$Ax + By + cz + D = 0,$$

下的极值.设

$$F(x,y,z) = r^2 + \lambda (Ax + By + Cz + D),$$

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x - x_0) + \lambda A = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = 2(x - x_0) + \lambda A = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = 2(y - y_0) + \lambda B = 0,$$
(2)

$$\begin{vmatrix} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = 2(z - z_0) + \lambda C = 0, \\ Ax + By + Cz + D = 0. \end{aligned}$$
(3)

$$Ax + By + Cz + D = 0. {4}$$

由①,②,③有

$$x = x_0 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda A, y = y_0 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda B,$$

$$z = z_0 - \frac{1}{2}\lambda C.$$
(5)

代入④有

$$\lambda = \frac{2(Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D)}{A^2 + B^2 + C^2},$$
 6

把 ⑤,⑥ 代入

$$r^{2} = (x - x_{0})^{2} + (y - y_{0})^{2} + (z - z_{0})^{2},$$

$$r = \frac{|Ax_{0} + By_{0} + Cz_{0} + D|}{\sqrt{A^{2} + B^{2} + C^{2}}}.$$

有

当 x, v, z 中有任一个趋于无穷时, r 趋于无穷. 因此, 在区域 内 r 必取最小值.

于是,点 $M_0(x_0,y_0,z_0)$ 至平面Ax + By + Cz + D = 0的最

短距离为

$$r = \frac{|Ax_0 + By_0 + Cz_0 + D|}{\sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}.$$

【3700】 求下列空间两直线之间的最短距离:

$$\frac{x-x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{p_1},$$

$$\frac{x-x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{p_2}.$$

和

解 当两直线不平行时,直线上一点趋于无穷远处时,与另一直线上各点的距离,都趋于无穷.因此,不平行两直线的最短距离必在有限处达到.

令

$$\vec{r_1}(t) = \vec{l_1}t + \vec{r_{10}}$$
,

分别表示直线

$$\frac{x-x_1}{m_1} = \frac{y-y_1}{n_1} = \frac{z-z_1}{p_1}, \qquad (1)$$

$$\vec{r}_2(s) = \vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_{20}$$
,

$$\frac{x-x_2}{m_2} = \frac{y-y_2}{n_2} = \frac{z-z_2}{p_2},$$

其中 t,s 为参数

$$\vec{l}_1 = \{m_1, n_1, p_1\}, \vec{l}_2 = \{m_2, n_2, p_2\},$$
 $\vec{r}_{10} = \{x_1, y_1, z_1\}, \vec{r}_{20} = \{x_2, y_2, z_2\}.$ 又记 $\vec{r}_0 = \vec{r}_{10} - \vec{r}_{20} = \{x_1 - x_2, y_1 - y_2, z_1 - z_2\},$

始端在直线②上,终端在直线①上的向量为

$$\vec{u}(t,s) = (\vec{l}_1 t + \vec{r}_{10}) - (\vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_{20}) = \vec{l}_1 t - \vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_0.$$

由题意,即要求 $|\vec{u}(t,s)|$ 的最小值,它必在有限的 t,s 上取得. 令 $w = |\vec{u}(t,s)|^2 = |\vec{l}_1 t - \vec{l}_2 s + \vec{r}_0|^2$

$$= l_1^2 t^2 + l_2^2 s^2 + r_0^2 - 2(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2) st + 2(\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0) t \vec{r}_0 s - 2(\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0) s,$$

其中
$$l_1^2 = \vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_1, l_2^2 = \vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{l}_2, r_0^2 = \vec{r}_0 \cdot \vec{r}_0.$$

w取极值的必要条件为

$$\begin{cases}
\frac{\partial w}{\partial t} = 2[l_1^2 t - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)s + (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0)] = 0, \\
\frac{\partial w}{\partial s} = 2[l_2^2 s - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)t - (\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0)] = 0.
\end{cases}$$

解之得唯一驻点 (t_0,s_0) ,

$$t_{0} = -\frac{l_{2}^{2}(\vec{l}_{1} \cdot \vec{r}_{0}) - (\vec{l}_{1} \cdot \vec{l}_{2})(\vec{l}_{2} \cdot \vec{r}_{0})}{l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2} - (\vec{l}_{1} \cdot \vec{l}_{2})^{2}},$$

$$s_{0} = \frac{l_{1}^{2}(\vec{l}_{2} \cdot \vec{r}_{0}) - (\vec{l}_{1} \cdot \vec{l}_{2})(\vec{l}_{1} \cdot \vec{r}_{0})}{l_{1}^{2}l_{2}^{2} - (\vec{l}_{1} \cdot \vec{l}_{2})^{2}}.$$

于是 $|\vec{u}(t_0,s_0)|$ 即为所求的最短距离,下面计算 $|\vec{u}(t_0,s_0)|$.令

$$A = \sqrt{l_1^2 l_2^2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2)^2},$$

显然有 $A^2 = |\vec{l}_1|^2 \cdot |\vec{l}_2|^2 - [|\vec{l}_1| \cdot |\vec{l}_2| \cos(\vec{l}_1, \vec{l}_2)]^2$ = $|\vec{l}_1|^2 \cdot |\vec{l}_2|^2 \sin^2(\vec{l}_1, \vec{l}_2) = |\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2|^2$,

即 $A = |\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2|$.

把 to,so 代入 ③ 式有

$$\vec{u}(t_0, s_0) = -\frac{1}{A^2} (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{r}_0) [l_2^2 \vec{l}_1 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2) \vec{l}_2] - \frac{1}{A^2} (\vec{l}_2 \cdot \vec{r}_0) [l_1^2 \vec{l}_2 - (\vec{l}_1 \cdot \vec{l}_2) \vec{l}_1] + \vec{r}_0,$$

经计算有

$$\vec{u}(t_{0}, s_{0}) \cdot \vec{l}_{1}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{A^{2}} (\vec{l}_{1} \cdot \vec{r}_{0}) [l_{2}^{2} l_{1}^{2} - (\vec{l}_{1} \cdot \vec{l}_{2})^{2}]$$

$$-\frac{1}{A^{2}} \cdot (\vec{l}_{2} \cdot \vec{r}_{0}) [l_{1}^{2} (\vec{l}_{1} \cdot \vec{l}_{2}) - (\vec{l}_{1} \cdot \vec{l}_{2}) l_{1}^{2}] + (\vec{r}_{0} \cdot \vec{l}_{1})$$

$$= 0,$$

$$\vec{u}(t_{0}, s_{0}) \cdot \vec{l}_{2} = 0.$$

因此

$$\vec{u}(t_0, s_0) \parallel \vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2.$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \vec{n}_0 = \frac{\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2}{A},$$

則
$$|\vec{n}_0| = 1$$
,
 $|\vec{u}(t_0, s_0)| = |\vec{u}(t_0, s_0) \cdot \vec{n}_0| = \frac{|\vec{r}_0 \cdot (\vec{l}_1 \times \vec{l}_2)|}{A}$
 $= \pm \frac{1}{A} \begin{vmatrix} x_1 - x_2 & y_1 - y_2 & z_1 - z_2 \\ m_1 & n_1 & p_1 \\ m_2 & n_2 & p_2 \end{vmatrix}$,
其中 $A = \sqrt{\begin{vmatrix} m_1 & n_1 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} n_1 & p_1 \end{vmatrix}^2 + \begin{vmatrix} p_1 & m_1 \end{vmatrix}^2},$

且正负号的选取,保证所得结果为正值.

【3701】 求抛物线 $y = x^2$ 与直线 x - y - 2 = 0 之间的最短距离.

解 设 (x_1,y_1) 为抛物线 $y = x^2$ 上任一点, (x_2,y_2) 为直线 x-y-2=0 上的任一点,由题意,问题为求函数

$$r^2 = (x_2 - x_1)^2 + (y_2 - y_1)^2$$
,

在条件下 $y_1 - x_1^2 = 0$, $x_2 - y_2 - 2 = 0$ 下的极值, 显然, 由几何知: 当两点 (x_1, y_1) 和 (x_2, y_2) 至少有一伸向无穷时, r 也必趋于无穷大, 故 r 的最小值必在有限处达到. 设

$$F(x_1,x_2,y_1,y_2) = r^2 + \lambda_1(y_1 - x_1^2) + \lambda_2(x_2 - y_2 - 2),$$
解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1} = -2(x_2 - x_1) - 2\lambda_1 x_1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_2} = 2(x_2 - x_1) + \lambda_2 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_1} = -2(y_2 - y_1) + \lambda_1 = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial y_2} = 2(y_2 - y_1) - \lambda_2 = 0, \\ y_2 = x_1^2, \\ x_2 - y_2 - 2 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有唯一的一组解 $x_1 = \frac{1}{2}$, $y_1 = \frac{1}{4}$, $x_2 = \frac{11}{8}$, $y_2 = -\frac{5}{8}$. 于是, 所求 — 368 —

的最短距离为

$$r_0 = \sqrt{\left(\frac{11}{8} - \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 + \left(-\frac{5}{8} - \frac{1}{4}\right)^2} = \frac{7}{8}\sqrt{2}.$$

【3702】 求有心二次曲线的半轴: $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$.

解 设(x_0 , y_0) 为二次曲线 $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$ 上的点,则($-x_0$, $-y_0$) 也为该曲线上的点. 因此,原点(0,0) 即为曲线的中心. 由题意,问题为求函数 $u = x^2 + y^2$ 在条件 $Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1$ 下的极值,设

$$F = x^2 + y^2 - \lambda (Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 - 1)$$
,

解方程组

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = (\lambda A - 1)x + \lambda By = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \lambda Bx + (\lambda C - 1)y = 0, \\ Ax^2 + 2Bxy + Cy^2 = 1. \end{cases}$$

要方程组有非零解,λ必须满足二次方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda A - 1 & \lambda B \\ \lambda B & \lambda C - 1 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

由题设知二次曲线为有心的,因此 $AC^2 - B^2 \neq 0$,由方程 ① 可求得两根 λ_1 和 λ_2 ($\lambda_1 \geq \lambda_2$).将 λ 的值代入方程组,求得对应于 λ_1 的解(x_1 , y_1) 和对应于 λ_2 的解(x_2 , y_2),相应地有

$$u(x_1, y_1) = x_1^2 + y_1^2$$

= $x_1(\lambda_1(Ax_1 + By_1)) + y_1(\lambda_1(Bx_1 + Cy_1))$
= $\lambda_1(Ax_1^2 + 2Bx_1y_1 + Cy_1^2) = \lambda_1.$

同理 $u(x_2,y_2)=x_2^2+y_2^2=\lambda_2$.

1° 当 $AC - B^2 > 0$ 且 A + C > 0 (或 A > 0) 时,由①解得 $\lambda_{1,2} = \frac{(A+C) \pm \sqrt{(A+C)^2 - 4(AC - B^2)}}{2(AC - B^2)} > 0,$

即有 $\lambda_1 \ge \lambda_2 > 0$,于是u的最大值,最小值必在区域内达到,因此, λ_1 和 λ_2 分别为u的最大值及最小值.此时,所对应的曲线为椭圆,长、短半

轴的平方分别为 λ_1 及 λ_2 , 当 $\lambda_1 = \lambda_2$ (A = C, B = 0) 时为圆.

当A+C<0(或A<0)时,两根 λ_1,λ_2 皆为负,相应曲线无轨迹.

 2° 当 $AC-B^{2}$ <0时, λ_{1} >0, λ_{2} <0,此时只有一个极值 λ_{1} ,对应的曲线为双曲线. λ_{1} 为实半轴的平方,其中特别是 B=0 时,曲线退化为一对相交直线.

【3703】 求有心二次曲面的半轴:

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1.$$

解 由上题知,曲面的中心为(0,0,0). 由题意,达到曲面半轴的点(x,y,z) 一定是函数 u(x,y,z) = $x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在条件

$$Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1$$

下的驻点.设

 $F = u - \lambda(Ax^2 + By^2 + Cz^2 + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz - 1).$ 解方程组

$$\begin{cases} -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = (\lambda A - 1)x + \lambda Dy + \lambda Fz = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \lambda Dx + (\lambda B - 1)y + \lambda Ez = 0, \\ -\frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \lambda Fx + \lambda Ey + (\lambda C - 1)z = 0, \\ Ax^{2} + By^{2} + Cz^{2} + 2Dxy + 2Eyz + 2Fxz = 1. \end{cases}$$

上述方程组要有非零解,λ必须满足三次方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} \lambda A - 1 & \lambda D & \lambda F \\ \lambda D & \lambda B - 1 & \lambda E \end{vmatrix} = 0.$$
 $\lambda F & \lambda E & \lambda C - 1 \end{vmatrix}$

设三根为 $\lambda_1 \ge \lambda_2 \ge \lambda_3$,对应于此三根求出满足方程的驻点,和 3702 题相同,在这些驻点处 u(x,y,z) 的值恰为 λ_i (i=1,2,3).即 λ_i 为曲面半轴的平方,与二次曲线的情况类似.根据 λ_i 的正负可讨论曲面半轴的虚、实等问题.

【3704】 求椭圆柱面 $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$ 与平面Ax + By + Cz = 0相交形成的椭圆的面积.

解 只要确定所得椭圆的长短半轴 \bar{a} 和 \bar{b} ,即可由公式 $S = \pi \bar{a} \bar{b}$ 求得椭圆的面积.

原点(0,0,0) 在原椭圆柱面的中心轴上,且截平面 Ax + By + Cz = 0 又通过它. 因此,原点是截线椭圆的中心,从而长短半轴 a 和 b 的平方 a^2 , b^2 分别为函数 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在条件

$$Ax + By + Cz = 0, \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1,$$

下的最大值和最小值,设

$$F = u + 2\lambda(Ax + By + Cz) - \mu\left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} - 1\right).$$

于是达到最大值、最小值的点的坐标必须满足方程组

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{a^2}\right)x + \lambda A = 0,\right) \tag{1}$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \left(1 - \frac{\mu}{b^2}\right)y + \lambda B = 0,$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = z + \lambda C = 0,$$

$$Ax + By + Cz = 0,$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1.$$
 (5)

把 ①,②,③ 三式分别乘以 x,y,z 后,然后相加,有 $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \mu$. 即从方程组可得 $u(x,y,z) = \mu$,由 ①,②,③,④ 知,若要 x,y,z 和 λ 不全为零, μ 必须满足下列方程(同时, μ 只要满足下列方程,驻点(x,y,z) 也一定有解)

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{\mu}{a^2} & 0 & 0 & A \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{\mu}{b^2} & 0 & B \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & C \\ A & B & C & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

展开后有

$$\frac{C^2}{a^2b^2}\mu^2 - \left(\frac{B^2}{a^2} + \frac{A^2}{b^2} + \frac{C^2}{a^2} + \frac{C^2}{b^2}\right)\mu + (A^2 + B^2 + C^2) = 0.$$

此方程有两正根,显然即为最大值和最小值 \bar{a}^2 , \bar{b}^2 ,由韦达定理有

$$\bar{a}^2 \bar{b}^2 = \frac{a^2 b^2 (A^2 + B^2 + C^2)}{C^2}$$

于是椭圆面积

$$\pi \bar{a} \bar{b} = \frac{\pi ab \sqrt{A^2 + B^2 + C^2}}{|C|}, (C \neq 0).$$

当 C = 0 时,平面 Ax + By = 0 过 Ox 轴,显然得不到椭圆截面.

【3705】 求椭球面

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$
,

与平面 $x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma = 0$,

相截所得的面积(其中 $\cos^2 \alpha + \cos^2 \beta + \cos^2 \gamma = 1$).

解 截面为一椭圆,与 3704 题一样,我们只要考虑 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2$ 在条件

$$x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma = 0,$$

和

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1$$

下的极值(a>0,b>0,c>0). 设

$$F = u + 2\lambda_1 (x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma) - \lambda_2 \left(\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} - 1\right).$$

解方程组

$$\left(\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial F}{\partial x} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{a^2}\right)x + \lambda_1 \cos\alpha = 0,\right)$$

$$\frac{1}{2}\frac{\partial F}{\partial y} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{b^2}\right)y + \lambda_1 \cos\beta = 0,$$

$$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \frac{\partial F}{\partial z} = \left(1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{c^2}\right) z + \lambda_1 \cos \gamma = 0, \end{cases}$$
 3

$$x\cos\alpha + y\cos\beta + z\cos\gamma = 0,$$

$$\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} + \frac{z^2}{c^2} = 1.$$

把①,②,③ 三式分别乘以x,y,z,然后相加,有 $u = x^2 + y^2 + z^2 = \lambda_2$

由①,②,③,④知,若要x,y,z和 λ_1 不全为零, λ_2 必须满足下列方程

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{a^2} & 0 & 0 & \cos \alpha \\ 0 & 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{b^2} & 0 & \cos \beta \\ 0 & 0 & 1 - \frac{\lambda_2}{c^2} & \cos \gamma \\ \cos \alpha & \cos \beta & \cos \gamma & 0 \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

展开整理有

$$\left(\frac{\cos^{2}\alpha}{b^{2}c^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\beta}{c^{2}a^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\gamma}{a^{2}b^{2}}\right)\lambda_{2}^{2} \\
- \left(\frac{\cos^{2}\alpha}{b^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\alpha}{c^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\beta}{c^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\beta}{a^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\gamma}{a^{2}} + \frac{\cos^{2}\gamma}{b^{2}}\right)\lambda_{2}$$

+1 = 0,

此方程有两正根,显然即为椭圆的长短半轴的平方 \bar{a}^2 , \bar{b}^2 .由韦达定理知

$$\bar{a}^{2}\bar{b}^{2} = \frac{a^{2}b^{2}c^{2}}{a^{2}\cos^{2}\alpha + b^{2}\cos^{2}\beta + c^{2}\cos^{2}\gamma}.$$

于是,椭圆的面积为

$$S = \pi \bar{a} \bar{b} = \frac{\pi abc}{\sqrt{a^2 \cos^2 \alpha + b^2 \cos^2 \beta + c^2 \cos^2 \gamma}}.$$

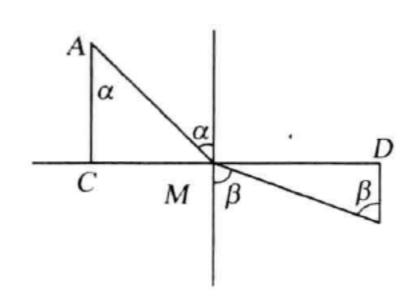
【3706】 根据费马原则,光线从 A 点射出至 B 点,是沿着需要最短时间的曲线传播的.

假定 A 点和 B 点位于由平面分开的不同光学介质中,并且光的传播速度在第一种介质中等于 v_1 ,而在第二种介质中等于 v_2 ,请推导光的折射定律.

解 如 3706 题图所示,光线从 A 点射出,沿着折线 AMB 到 达 B 点,由 A 、B 作垂直于 l 的直线 AC 及 BD,并与直线 l 交于 C 点及 D 点,设 AC = a,BD = b,CD = d,选择角度 α , β 为变量,则

$$AM = \frac{a}{\cos \alpha}, BM = \frac{b}{\cos \beta},$$

 $CM = a \tan \alpha, MD = b \tan \beta.$



3706 题图

于是问题转为求函数

$$f(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{a}{v_1 \cos \alpha} + \frac{b}{v_2 \cos \beta},$$

在条件 $a \tan \alpha + b \tan \beta = d$ 下的最小值,其中 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$, $-\frac{\pi}{2}$ $< \beta < \frac{\pi}{2}$ (当M在C与D之间时, $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$,当M在C点的左边时, $\alpha < 0$, $\beta > 0$,当M在点D的右边时, $\alpha > 0$, $\beta < 0$), $f(\alpha,\beta)$ 显然是连续函数,又当 $\alpha \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$ 时,这时点M从右边伸向无穷远, $\beta \to -\frac{\pi}{2} + 0$,显然 $f(\alpha,\beta) \to +\infty$,当 $\alpha \to -\frac{\pi}{2} + 0$ 时,这时点M从左边伸向无穷远, $\beta \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0$,显然也有 $f(\alpha,\beta) \to +\infty$,于是 $f(\alpha,\beta)$ 在有限处达到最小值,此处必为驻点.设

$$F = \frac{a}{v_1 \cos \alpha} + \frac{b}{v_2 \cos \beta} - \lambda (a \tan \alpha + b \tan \beta - d),$$

又由
$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial \alpha} = \frac{a \sin \alpha}{v_1 \cos^2 \alpha} - \frac{\lambda a}{\cos^2 \alpha} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = \frac{b \sin \beta}{v_2 \cos^2 \beta} - \frac{\lambda b}{\cos^2 \beta} = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\frac{\sin \alpha}{v_1} = \lambda, \frac{\sin \beta}{v_2} = \lambda.$$

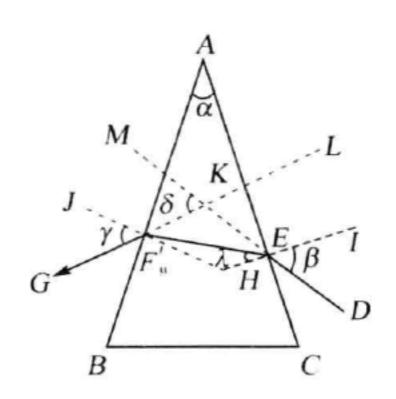
于是驻点处满足

$$\frac{\sin\alpha}{\sin\beta} = \frac{v_1}{v_2},$$

由此可知,光的传播路径必满足上面的关系,这就是著名的光线 折射定理,此时,由点 A 到点 B 的光线传播所需要的时间最短.

【3707】 在什么样的入射角下通过折射角为α和折射系数为 n 的棱镜时光线的折射(亦即入射线与出射线之间的角度)是最小的?求解这个最小的折射.

解 如 3707 题图所示.



3707 题图

ABC 为棱镜, $\angle BAC = \alpha$ 为棱镜顶角(即棱镜的折射角),DE 为入射光线,折射后从 F 点折射出棱镜,射出线为 FG,IH 和 JH 分别为入射点和射出点的法线,它们相交于 $H(IH \perp AC, JH \perp AB)$. 入射线 DE 的延长线 DM 与射出线反向延长线 FL 交于 K,令 $\angle DEI = \beta$, $\angle GFJ = \gamma$, $\angle GKM = \delta$, $\angle HEF = \lambda$, $\angle EFH = \mu$.

该题的问题是:当 β 是 $\left(0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ 之间的一定范围内变化时, δ 何时达到极小值.

由折射定律(3706题)知

$$\sin\beta = n\sin\lambda$$
, (1)

$$\sin \gamma = n \sin \mu$$
. (2)

由几何关系难求出 $\alpha,\beta,\gamma,\delta,\lambda$ 和 μ 之间的关系:

$$\lambda + \mu = \alpha$$
.

$$\delta = \beta + \gamma - \alpha. \tag{4}$$

由于 α 为常数,于是从①,②,③,④ 四式中消去 λ , μ 和 γ 得 δ 作为 β 的函数,令

$$F(\beta,\gamma,\lambda,\mu) = \beta + \gamma - \alpha + k_1(\sin\beta - n\sin\lambda) + k_2(n\sin\mu - \sin\gamma) + k_3(\lambda + \mu - \alpha).$$

驻点由下列方程组决定

$$\left(\frac{\partial F}{\partial \beta} = 1 + k_1 \cos \beta = 0,\right) \tag{5}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \gamma} = 1 - k_2 \cos \gamma = 0, \qquad (6)$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial \lambda} = -k_1 n \cos \lambda + k_3 = 0, \qquad (7)$$

$$\left|\frac{\partial F}{\partial \mu} = k_2 n \cos \mu + k_3 = 0.\right.$$

由⑦,⑧消去 k3,得

$$k_1 \cos \lambda = -k_2 \cos \mu$$
, (9)

由⑤,⑥得

$$k_1 = -\frac{1}{\cos\beta}, k_2 = \frac{1}{\cos\gamma}.$$

代人 ⑨,两边平方有

$$\frac{\cos^2 \lambda}{\cos^2 \beta} = \frac{\cos^2 \mu}{\cos^2 \gamma},$$

或
$$\frac{1-\sin^2\lambda}{1-\sin^2\beta} = \frac{1-\sin^2\mu}{1-\sin^2\gamma}.$$

把①,②代入⑩有

$$\frac{1-\sin^2 \lambda}{1-n^2 \sin^2 \lambda} = \frac{1-\sin^2 \mu}{1-n^2 \sin^2 \mu},$$

整理有

$$(n^2-1)(\sin^2\lambda-\sin^2\mu)=0,$$

由于

$$0 < \lambda < \frac{\pi}{2}, 0 < \mu < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

于是 $\sin \lambda = \sin \mu$,

或
$$\lambda = \mu$$
.

代人 ③ 有 $\lambda = \mu = \frac{\alpha}{2}$.

从而
$$\beta = \gamma = \arcsin\left(n\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$
.

于是
$$\delta = \beta + \gamma - \alpha = 2\arcsin\left(n\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \alpha$$
.

所求得的 β 即为唯一的驻点,由物理知识,顶角较小的分光棱镜, 在区域内确定存在着最小的折射. 于是, 当入射角

$$\beta = \arcsin\left(n\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right)$$

时,则
$$\delta = 2\arcsin\left(n\sin\frac{\alpha}{2}\right) - \alpha$$
.

应为最小折射,对于作其它用途的各种棱镜,光线的折射路径不 仅与顶角有关,而且都与整个棱镜的构造有关,这不属于本题所 考虑的对象.

变量值x和y满足线性方程y = ax + b,需要确定 它的系数. 由于一系列的等精确测量,对于 x 和 y 获得了数值 xi, $y_i(I = 1, 2, \dots, n)$

利用最小二乘法,求系数 a 和 b 的最可靠值.

提示:根据最小二乘法,系数 a 和 b 的最大概率值是:他们的误差平方之和 $\sum_{i=1}^{n} \Delta_i^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i + b - y_i)^2$ 是最小的.

解 由最小二乘法,系数 a 和 b 的最可靠数值是:对于它们, 误差的平方和

$$M = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i + b - y_i)^2$$

为最小. 因此,上述问题可以通过求方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial M}{\partial a} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i + b - y_i)x_i = 0, \\ \frac{\partial M}{\partial b} = 2\sum_{i=1}^{n} (ax_i + b - y_i) = 0. \end{cases}$$

的解来求解. 记

$$[x,y] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}y_{i}, [x,x] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2},$$

 $[x,1] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}, [y,1] = \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i},$

则上述方程组化为

$$\begin{cases}
a[x,x] + b[x,1] = [x,y], \\
a[x,1] + bn = [y,1].
\end{cases}$$

系数行列式

$$A = \begin{vmatrix} [x,x] & [x,1] \\ [x,1] & n \end{vmatrix} = n \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i\right)^2$$
$$= (n-1) \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2 - 2 \sum_{i \neq j} x_i x_j = \sum_{i \neq j} (x_i - x_j)^2.$$

当 $A \neq 0$ 时,方程组有唯一的一组解,且

$$a = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} x, y \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x, 1 \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} y, 1 \end{bmatrix} n} = \frac{n \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i} y_{i} - (\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i})(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i})}{\sum_{i \neq j} (x_{i} - x_{j})^{2}},$$

$$[x, 1] \quad n$$

$$b = \frac{\begin{bmatrix} x, x \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} x, y \end{bmatrix}}{\begin{bmatrix} x, 1 \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} y, 1 \end{bmatrix}} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}^{2}\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} y_{i}\right) - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}y_{i}\right)\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n} x_{i}\right)}{\sum_{i \neq j} (x_{i} - x_{j})^{2}}.$$

显然,此时M为最小,因此,上述a和b即为所求.

【3709】 在平面上已知n个点 $M_i(x_i, y_i)(i = 1, 2, \dots, n)$. 直线 $x\cos \alpha + y\sin \alpha - p = 0$ 的在什么位置可使已知点同这条直 线的偏差平方之和是最小的?

解 已知点与直线的偏差平方和

$$M(\alpha, p) = \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i \cos_{\alpha} + y_i \sin_{\alpha} - p)^2,$$

$$\vec{x} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i, \vec{y} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i, \vec{xy} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i,$$

$$\vec{x}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i^2, \vec{y}^2 = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^{n} y_i^2,$$

于是所求直线的参数 α 和 ρ 应满足方程

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial \alpha} = 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i \cos_\alpha + y_i \sin_\alpha - p) (y_i \cos_\alpha - x_i \sin_\alpha)$$

$$= 2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} \left[x_i y_i \cos_2\alpha + (y_i^2 - x_i^2) \frac{\sin_2\alpha}{2} - y_i p \cos_\alpha + x_i p \sin_\alpha \right]$$

$$= n \left[2 \overline{xy} \cos_2\alpha + (\overline{y^2} - \overline{x^2}) \sin_2\alpha - 2 p (\overline{y} \cos_\alpha - \overline{x} \sin_\alpha) \right]$$

$$= 0, \qquad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial M}{\partial p} = -2 \sum_{i=1}^{n} (x_i \cos_\alpha + y_i \sin_\alpha - p)$$

$$= -2 n (\overline{x} \cos_\alpha + \overline{y} \sin_\alpha - p) = 0.$$
(2)

由②式,解得

$$p = x\cos\alpha + y\sin\alpha.$$

把③式代人①式,有

$$\tan 2\alpha = \frac{2(\overline{x} \cdot \overline{y} - \overline{xy})}{[\overline{x^2} - (\overline{x})^2][\overline{y^2} - (\overline{y})^2]}.$$

在[0,2 π] 范围内,④ 式的解 α 共有四个

$$\alpha_0$$
, $\alpha_0 + \frac{\pi}{2}$, $\alpha_0 + \pi$, $\alpha_0 + \frac{3\pi}{2}$,

其中 $0 \le \alpha_0 < \frac{\pi}{2}$,把这四个解代人③式可求出p. 由习惯,取 $p \ge 0$,于是上述四个 α 只有两个满足 $p \ge 0$ 的要求. 记为 α_1 , α_2 , α_2 文样就得到两条互相垂直的直线:

$$\begin{cases} x\cos\alpha_1 + y\sin\alpha_1 - p_1 = 0, \\ x\cos\alpha_2 + y\sin\alpha_2 - p_2 = 0. \end{cases}$$
 (5)

显然, $M(\alpha, p)$ 一定在 p 为有限值的点上取得最小值. 因此,只要比较 $M(\alpha_1, p_1)$ 和 $M(\alpha_2, p_2)$ 的值,M 较小的那条直线即为所求.

【3710】 在区间(1,3) 用线性函数 ax + b 近似地代替函数 x^2 ,使得绝对偏差

$$\Delta = \sup |x^2 - (ax + b)| \qquad (1 \leqslant x \leqslant 3).$$

是最小的.

解 考察函数

$$u(a,b) = \Delta^2 = \sup_{1 \le x \le 3} [x^2 - (ax + b)]^2,$$
$$f(x,a,b) = x^2 - (ax + b).$$

由于 $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = 2x - a,$

于是当固定 a,b 时, f(x,a,b) 只在 $x = \frac{a}{2}$ 处达到极值 $f(\frac{a}{2},a,b)$. 当限制 $1 \le x \le 3$ 时, 只有当 2 < a < 6 时, f(x,a,b) 一 380 一

才可能在1 < x < 3 内部达到极值. 于是u(a,b)

$$= \begin{cases} \max \left\{ f^{2}(1,a,b), f^{2}(3,a,b), f^{2}\left(\frac{a}{2},a,b\right) \right\}, & 2 < a < 6, \\ \max \left\{ f^{2}(1,a,b), f^{2}(3,a,b) \right\}, & a \leqslant 2 \not \equiv a \geqslant 6. \end{cases}$$

从上式知,对一切(a,b)皆有 u(a,b) > 0.

设从上式已解出平面区域 Ω_1 , Ω_2 和 Ω_3 , 使得

$$u(a,b) = \begin{cases} f^{2}(1,a,b) = (1-a-b)^{2}, & (a,b) \in \Omega_{1}, \\ f^{2}(3,a,b) = (9-3a-b)^{2}, & (a, \in \Omega_{2}, \\ f^{2}(\frac{a}{2},a,b) = (\frac{a^{2}}{4}+b)^{2}, & (a,b) \in \Omega_{3}, \\ 2 < a < 6. \end{cases}$$

因 u(a,b) > 0, 易知 u(a,b) 在区域 Ω_i (i = 1,2,3) 内部皆无驻点. 再看区域边界的状况,以 Ω_1 和 Ω_3 的边界为例,由 u(a,b) 的连续性,知在边界上有 $u(a,b) = (1-a-b)^2$,且满足条件

$$(1-a-b)^2 = \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)^2$$
.

下面求满足条件极值的必要条件的点,设

$$F(a,b) = (1-a-b)^2 + \lambda \left((1-a-b)^2 - \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b \right)^2 \right),$$
于是
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = -2(1+\lambda)(1-a-b) - \lambda a \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b \right),$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = -2(1+\lambda)(1-a-b) - 2\lambda \left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b \right).$$

易验证没有满足 $\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 0$, $\frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 0$ 的点,其中

$$1-a-b \neq 0, \frac{a^2}{4}+b \neq 0.$$

同理,有 Ω_1 , Ω_2 和 Ω_2 , Ω_3 的边界上也没有驻点,因此,只能在 Ω_1 , Ω_2 , Ω_3 的边界交点上取得最小值,即在满足方程

$$(1-a-b)^2 = (9-3a-b)^2 = \left(\frac{a^2}{4}+b\right)^2$$
, ①

的点(a,b) 上取得最小值,方程 ① 可转化为下面四组方程

$$\left[1 - a - b = 9 - 3a - b = -\left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right),\right]$$

$$1 - a - b = 9 - 3a - b = \frac{a^2}{4} + b,$$
 3

$$1 - a - b = -(9 - 3a - b) = -\left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right),$$
 (4)

$$1 - a - b = -(9 - 3a - b) = \frac{a^2}{4} + b.$$
 (5)

方程组②无解. 方程组③的解为a=4, $b=-\frac{7}{2}$,对应的 $\Delta=\frac{1}{2}$, 方程组④的解为a=2,b=1,对应的 $\Delta=2$. 方程组⑤的解为a=6,b=-7. 对应的 $\Delta=2$. 综上所述,在区间(1,3) 内,用线性函数 $4x-\frac{7}{2}$ 来近似地代替函数 x^2 ,即可使绝对偏差 Δ 为最小,且 $\Delta_{\min}=\frac{1}{2}$.

第七章 含参量的积分

§ 1. 含参量的正常积分

1. 积分的连续性

若函数 f(x,y) 在有界域 $R[a \le x \le A; b \le y \le B]$ 内有定义且是连续的,则

$$F(y) = \int_{a}^{A} f(x, y) dx$$

在区间 $b \leq y \leq B$ 是连续函数.

2. 积分符号下的微分法

若在第 1 条中所指的条件之外,偏导数 $f_y(x,y)$ 在域 R 内是连续的,则当 b < y < B 时,下述**莱布尼茨公式**成立:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y} \int_{a}^{A} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{a}^{A} f'_{y}(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x$$

在更普遍的情况下,当积分的限是参数 y 的可微分函数 $\varphi(y)$ 和 $\psi(y)$,而且当 b < y < B 时 $a \leq \varphi(y) \leq A$, $a \leq \psi(y) \leq A$,则

$$\frac{d}{dy} \int_{\varphi(y)}^{\psi(y)} f(x,y) dx = f(\psi(y), y) \psi'(y) - f(\varphi(y), y) \varphi'(y)
+ \int_{\varphi(y)}^{\psi(y)} f'_{y}(x,y) dx \quad (b < y < B).$$

3. 积分符号下的积分

在第1条的条件下,有:

$$\int_{a}^{B} dy \int_{a}^{A} f(x,y) dx = \int_{a}^{A} dx \int_{b}^{B} f(x,y) dy$$

【3711】 证明:不连续函数 f(x,y) = sgn(x-y) 的积分

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 f(x, y) dx$$

是连续函数. 作出函数 u = F(y) 的图形.

证 当
$$-\infty < y < 0$$
时,

$$F(y) = \int_{0}^{1} 1 \cdot dx = 1.$$

当 $0 \le y \le 1$ 时,

$$F(y) = \int_0^y (-1) dx + \int_y^1 1 \cdot dx = 1 - 2y.$$

当 $1 < y < + \infty$ 时,

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 (-1) dx = -1.$$

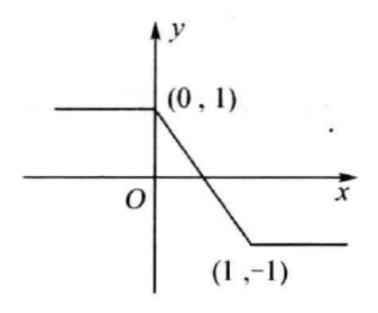
由于
$$\lim_{y\to +0} F(y) = \lim_{y\to +0} (1-2y) = 1, \lim_{y\to -0} F(y) = 1,$$

且 F(0) = 1,

则
$$F(+0) = F(-0) = F(0)$$
.

于是 u = F(y) 在 y = 0 时为连续的.

同理 u = F(y) 在 y = 1 时为连续的,当 $y \neq 0$, $y \neq 1$ 时,u = F(y) 显然连续,于是 u = F(y) 在整个 Oy 轴上皆为连续的.如 3711 题图所示.



3711 题图

【3712】 研究下列函数的连续性:

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

其中函数 f(x) 在区间[0,1] 是正值连续函数

解 当 $y \neq 0$ 时,被积函数是连续的. 因此,F(y) 为连续函数.

当 y = 0 时,显然有 F(0) = 0.

当y > 0时,设m为f(x)在[0,1]上的最小值,则m > 0.由

于
$$F(y) \ge m \int_0^1 \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx = m \arctan \frac{1}{y},$$
$$\lim_{y \to +0} \arctan \frac{1}{y} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

于是有
$$\lim_{y\to +0} F(y) \geqslant \frac{m\pi}{2} > 0$$
,

故 F(y) 当 y=0 时不连续.

【3713】 求解:

(1)
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$$
; (3) $\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{0}^{2} x^2 \cos \alpha x \, \mathrm{d}x$;

(2)
$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} \, dx$$
; (4) $\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1 + \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^n}$.

解 (1) 因为 $\frac{1}{1+x^2+\alpha^2}$, α, $1+\alpha$ 都是连续函数, 故含参变量 α 的积分

$$F(\alpha) = \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2+\alpha^2},$$

是 α 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的连续函数,因此

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{\alpha}^{1+\alpha} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2+\alpha^2} = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F(\alpha) = F(0)$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

(2) 同理

$$F(\alpha) = \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx,$$

是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的连续函数,因此

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2 + \alpha^2} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F(\alpha) = F(0) = \int_{-1}^{1} \sqrt{x^2} dx$$
$$= 2 \int_{0}^{1} x dx = 1.$$

(3) 易知

$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \alpha x \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

是 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 上的连续函数,故

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 0} \int_0^2 x^2 \cos \alpha x \, dx = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} F(\alpha) = F(0) = \int_0^2 x^2 \, dx = \frac{8}{3}.$$

(4) 考察二元函数

$$f(x,y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1 + (1+xy)^{\frac{1}{y}}}, & 0 \le x \le 1, 0 < y \le 1, \\ \frac{1}{1 + e^x}, & 0 \le x \le 1, y = 0. \end{cases}$$

$$\lim_{u\to +0}(1+u)^{\frac{1}{u}}=e,$$

知 f(x,y) 是 $0 \le x \le 1, 0 \le y \le 1$ 上的连续函数,从而积分 F(y) = $\int_0^1 f(x,y) dx$ 是 $0 \le y \le 1$ 上的连续函数,因此

$$\lim_{y\to +0} F(y) = F(0).$$

从而更有

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1 + \left(1 + \frac{x}{n}\right)^{n}} = \lim_{n \to \infty} F\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = F(0)$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} f(x, 0) dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{1 + e^{x}} = \ln \frac{e^{x}}{1 + e^{x}} \Big|_{0}^{1} = \ln \frac{2e}{1 + e}.$$

【3713. 1】
$$\dot{\mathcal{R}} \lim_{R \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta$$
.

解 任给ε>0

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{e}^{-R\sin\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta = \int_{0}^{\epsilon} \mathrm{e}^{-R\sin\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta + \int_{\epsilon}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \mathrm{e}^{-R\sin\theta} \mathrm{d}\theta$$

$$\leq \epsilon + \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \epsilon\right) \mathrm{e}^{-R\sin\epsilon},$$

于是
$$\overline{\lim}_{R \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R \sin \theta} d\theta \leqslant \epsilon$$
.

由ε的任意性有

$$\overline{\lim}_{R \to \infty} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta = 0.$$
又
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta \geqslant 0,$$
所以
$$0 \leqslant \underline{\lim}_{R \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta \leqslant \overline{\lim}_{R \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta = 0.$$
故
$$\overline{\lim}_{R \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} e^{-R\sin\theta} d\theta = 0.$$

【3714】 设函数 f(x) 在区间[A,B] 是连续的,证明:

$$\lim_{h \to +0} \frac{1}{h} \int_{a}^{x} [f(t+h) - f(t)] dt = f(x) - f(a)$$

$$(A < a < x < B).$$

解 因为 f(x) 在 [A,B] 上连续,于是在 [A,B] 上存在原函数,从而 $\lim_{h\to +0}\frac{1}{h}\int_{a}^{x}[f(t+h)-f(t)]\mathrm{d}t$

$$= \lim_{h \to +0} \frac{1}{h} [F(x+h) - F(a+h) - F(x) + F(a)]$$

$$= \lim_{h \to +0} \frac{F(x+h) - F(x)}{h} - \lim_{h \to +0} \frac{F(a+h) - F(a)}{h}$$

$$= F'(x) - F'(a) = f(x) - f(a).$$

【3714. 1】 设: (1) 在区间[-1,1] $\varphi_n(x) \ge 0$, ($n = 1, 2, \cdots$);(2) 当 $n \to \infty$ 时, 在区间 $0 < \varepsilon \le |x| \le 1 \varphi_n(x) \stackrel{*}{\Rightarrow} 0$;

(3) 当
$$n \to \infty$$
 时, $\int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_n(x) dx \to 1$.

证明:若 $f(x) \in C[-1,1],则$

$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{-1}^{1}f(x)\varphi_n(x)\mathrm{d}x=f(0).$$

证 任给 $\epsilon > 0$, 存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $|x| < \delta$ 时,有 $|f(x) - f(0)| < \epsilon$.

于是
$$\left| \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx - \int_{-1}^{1} f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{-1}^{1} |f(x) - f(0)| \varphi_n(x) dx$$

$$\leqslant \int_{-1}^{1} \varepsilon \varphi_n(x) dx, \qquad (n \, \text{充分大时}).$$
从而
$$\overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \left| \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx - \int_{-1}^{1} f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx \right|$$

$$\leqslant \overline{\lim}_{n \to \infty} \varepsilon \int_{-1}^{1} \varphi_n(x) dx = \varepsilon.$$

由ε的任意性有

$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to\infty} \left| \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx - \int_{-1}^{1} f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx \right| = 0.$$
于是有
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \left| \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx - \int_{-1}^{1} f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx \right| = 0.$$
从而
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \varphi_n(x) dx$$

$$= \lim_{n\to\infty} \left(\int_{-1}^{1} f(x) \varphi_n(x) - \int_{-1}^{1} f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx \right)$$

$$+ \lim_{n\to\infty} \int_{-1}^{1} f(0) \varphi_n(x) dx$$

$$= f(0).$$

【3715】 下式中能否在积分号下取极限?

$$\lim_{y\to 0} \int_0^1 \frac{x}{y^2} e^{\frac{-x^2}{y^2}} dx?$$

解 不能,事实上

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x}{y^{2}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}} dx = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(-\frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}} \Big|_{0}^{1} \right) = \lim_{y \to 0} \left(\frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}} \right) = \frac{1}{2}.$$

$$\boxed{\text{IIII}} \qquad \int_{0}^{1} \left(\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{x}{y^{2}} e^{-\frac{x^{2}}{y^{2}}} \right) dx = \int_{0}^{1} 0 \cdot dx = 0.$$

【3716】 当 y = 0 时能否按照莱布尼茨公式计算函数 F(y) = $\int_0^1 \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx$ 的导数?

解 不能,事实上,当 $y \neq 0$ 时

$$F(y) = \int_0^1 \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

$$= x \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \Big|_{x=0}^{x=1} - \int_0^1 \frac{x^2}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

$$= \ln \sqrt{1 + y^2} - \int_0^1 \left(1 - \frac{y^2}{x^2 + y^2}\right) dx$$

$$= \ln \sqrt{1 + y^2} - 1 + y \arctan \frac{1}{y}.$$

$$F(0) = \int_0^1 \ln x dx = x \ln x \Big|_0^1 - \int_0^1 dx = -1,$$

于是 $F'_+(0) = \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{F(y) - F(0)}{y}$

$$= \lim_{y \to +0} \left[\frac{\ln(1 + y^2)}{2y} + \arctan \frac{1}{y}\right] = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$F'_-(0) = \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{F(y) - F(0)}{y}$$

$$= \lim_{y \to +0} \left[\frac{\ln(1 + y^2)}{2y} + \arctan \frac{1}{y}\right] = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

故 F'(0) 不存在,另一方面,当 x > 0 时

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y}\ln\sqrt{x^2+y^2}\right)\bigg|_{y=0} = \frac{y}{x^2+y^2}\bigg|_{y=0} \equiv 0.$$

从而

$$\int_0^1 \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial y} \ln \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} \right) \Big|_{y=0} dx = 0.$$

由此可知,当y=0时不能在积分号下求导数.

【3717】 若
$$F(x) = \int_{x}^{x^2} e^{-xy^2} dy$$
,求 $F'(x)$.

解
$$F'(x) = \frac{d}{dx}(x^2) \cdot e^{-xy^2} \Big|_{y=x^2} - \frac{d}{dx} e^{-xy^2} \Big|_{y=x}$$

 $+ \int_x^{x^2} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (e^{-xy^2}) dy$
 $= 2xe^{-x^5} - e^{-x^3} - \int_x^{x^2} y^2 e^{-xy^2} dy.$

【3718】 若:

(1)
$$F(\alpha) = \int_{\sin \alpha}^{\cos \alpha} e^{\alpha \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

(2)
$$F(\alpha) = \int_{a+a}^{b+a} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx$$

(3)
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \frac{\ln(1+\alpha x)}{x} dx$$
(4)
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha f(x+\alpha, x-\alpha) dx$$

(5)
$$F(\alpha) = \int_{0}^{\alpha^{2}} dx \int_{-\infty}^{x+\alpha} \sin(x^{2} + y^{2} - \alpha^{2}) dy$$

求 $F'(\alpha)$.

解 (1)
$$F'(\alpha) = -\sin\alpha \cdot e^{a|\sin\alpha|} - \cos\alpha \cdot e^{a|\cos\alpha|} + \int_{\sin\alpha}^{\cos\alpha} \sqrt{1 - x^2} e^{a\sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$
.

(2)
$$F'(\alpha) = \frac{\sin\alpha(b+\alpha)}{b+\alpha} - \frac{\sin\alpha(a+\alpha)}{a+\alpha} + \int_{a+\alpha}^{b+\alpha} \cos\alpha x \, dx$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{b+\alpha}\right) \sin\alpha(b+\alpha)$$
$$-\left(\frac{1}{\alpha} + \frac{1}{a+\alpha}\right) \sin\alpha(a+\alpha).$$

(3)
$$F'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{\alpha} \ln(1+\alpha^2) + \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{1}{1+\alpha x} dx = \frac{2}{\alpha} \ln(1+\alpha^2).$$

(4) 设
$$u = x + \alpha, v = x - \alpha$$
,

则
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\alpha} f(u,v) dx$$
.

于是
$$F'(\alpha) = f(2\alpha,0) + \int_0^a [f'_u(u,v) - f'_v(u,v)] dx$$

$$= f(2\alpha,0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u,v) dx$$

$$- \int_0^a [f'_u(u,v) + f'_v(u,v)] dx$$

$$= f(2\alpha,0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u,v) dx - \int_0^a \frac{d}{dx} f(u,v) dx$$

$$= f(2\alpha,0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u,v) dx - f(x+\alpha,x-\alpha) \Big|_{x=0}^{x=a}$$

$$= f(2\alpha,0) + 2 \int_0^a f'_u(u,v) dx$$

$$- [f(2\alpha,0) - f(\alpha,-\alpha)]$$

$$= f(\alpha, -\alpha) + 2 \int_{0}^{a} f'_{u}(u, v) dx.$$

$$(5) F'(\alpha) = 2\alpha \int_{a^{2}-\alpha}^{a^{2}+\alpha} \sin(\alpha^{4} + y^{2} - \alpha^{2}) dy$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{a^{2}} \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} \sin(x^{2} + y^{2} - \alpha^{2}) dy \right] dx$$

$$= 2\alpha \int_{a^{2}-\alpha}^{a^{2}+\alpha} \sin(\alpha^{4} + y^{2} - \alpha^{2}) dy$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{a^{2}} \left\{ \sin[x^{2} + (x+\alpha)^{2} - \alpha^{2}] \right\}$$

$$- \sin[x^{2} + (x-\alpha)^{2} - \alpha^{2}] \cdot (-1)$$

$$+ \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} (-2\alpha)\cos(x^{2} + y^{2} - \alpha^{2}) dy \right\} dx$$

$$= 2\alpha \int_{a^{2}-\alpha}^{a^{2}+\alpha} \sin(\alpha^{4} + y^{2} - \alpha^{2}) dy$$

$$+ \int_{0}^{a^{2}} \left\{ \sin(2x^{2} + 2\alpha x) + \sin(2x^{2} - 2\alpha x) + \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} (-2\alpha)\cos(x^{2} + y^{2} - \alpha^{2}) dy \right\} dx$$

$$= 2\alpha \int_{a^{2}-\alpha}^{a^{2}+\alpha} \sin(\alpha^{4} + y^{2} - \alpha^{2}) dy + 2 \int_{0}^{a^{2}} \sin2x^{2} \cos2\alpha x dx$$

$$- 2\alpha \int_{a^{2}-\alpha}^{a^{2}} dx \int_{x-\alpha}^{x+\alpha} \cos(y^{2} + x^{2} - \alpha^{2}) dy.$$

【3719】 若 $F(x) = \int_0^x (x+y) f(y) dy$,求 F''(x). 其中 f(x) 为可微函数.

解
$$F'(x) = 2xf(x) + \int_0^x f(y) dy$$
,
 $F''(x) = 2f(x) + 2xf'(x) + f(x) = 3f(x) + 2xf'(x)$.

【3720】 若 $F(x) = \int_a^b f(y) |x-y| dy, 求 F''(x).$ 其中a < b, f(y) 为[a,b] 区间的可微函数.

解 $x \in (a,b)$ 时,由

【3721】 若 $F(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_0^h f(x+\xi+\eta) d\eta (h>0)$,求

F''(x). 其中 f(y) 为连续函数.

解
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_0^h f(x+\xi+\eta) d\eta$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h d\xi \int_{x+\xi}^{x+\xi+h} f(u) du$$
于是
$$F'(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h \left[\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \int_{x+\xi}^{x+\xi+h} f(u) du \right] d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^2} \int_0^h \left[f(x+\xi+h) - f(x+\xi) \right] d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^2} \left[\int_{x+h}^{x+2h} f(u) du - \int_x^{x+h} f(u) du \right],$$

$$F''(x) = \frac{1}{h^2} \left[f(x+2h) - f(x+h) - f(x+h) + f(x) \right].$$

$$= \frac{1}{h^2} [f(x+2h) - 2f(x+h) + f(x)].$$

【3722】 若
$$F(x) = \int_{0}^{x} f(t)(x-t)^{n-1} dt$$
,求 $F^{(n)}(x)$.

解
$$F'(x) = \int_0^x \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [f(t)(x-t)^{n-1}] dt$$
$$= (n-1) \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-2} dt,$$
$$F''(x) = (n-1)(n-2) \int_0^x f(t)(x-t)^{n-3} dt,$$
...

$$F^{(n-1)}(x) = (n-1)! \int_0^x f(t) dt$$

于是
$$F^{(n)}(x) = (n-1)!f(x)$$
.

【3722.1】 证明公式:

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{n}}{\mathrm{d}x^{n}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) \\
= \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \int_{0}^{x} y^{n} \cos\left(y + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}y \qquad (n = 1, 2, \dots), \qquad \text{(1)}$$

利用公式 ①,得出估值不等式:

$$\left|\frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n}\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)\right| \leqslant \frac{1}{n+1} \qquad \text{if } x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

证 当n=1时,

左边 =
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}x} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{x \cos x - \sin x}{x^2}$$
,

右边 = $\frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x y \cos \left(y + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \mathrm{d}y = \frac{1}{x^2} \int_0^x y \mathrm{d}\cos y$

= $\frac{1}{x^2} \left[y \cos y \Big|_0^x - \int_0^x \cos y \mathrm{d}y \right]$

= $\frac{1}{x^2} \left[x \cos x - \sin x \right] =$ 左边.

于是,n=1时命题成立. 现设 n=k 时,命题成立,即

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^k}{\mathrm{d}x^k} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x^{k+1}} \int_0^x y^k \cos \left(y + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) \mathrm{d}y,$$

今看 n = k + 1 时情形,由

$$\frac{d^{k+1}}{dx^{k+1}} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{d}{dx} \left(\frac{1}{x^{k+1}} \int_{0}^{x} y^{k} \cos \left(y + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) dy \right)
= -\frac{k+1}{x^{k+2}} \int_{0}^{x} y^{k} \cos \left(y + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right) dy + \frac{1}{x} \cos \left(y + \frac{k\pi}{2} \right),$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbb{Z} & \quad \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \int_{0}^{x} y^{k+1} \cos\left(y + \frac{(k+1)\pi}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \int_{0}^{x} y^{k+1} \cos^{(k+1)}(y) \, \mathrm{d}y \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \int_{0}^{x} y^{k+1} \, \mathrm{d}\cos^{(k)}(y) \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \left[y^{k+1} \cos^{(k)}(y) \Big|_{0}^{x} - \int_{0}^{x} \cos^{(k)}(y) \, \mathrm{d}y^{k+1} \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \left[x^{k+1} \cos^{(k)}(x) - (k+1) \int_{0}^{x} y^{k} \cos^{(k)}(y) \, \mathrm{d}y \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{x^{k+2}} \left[x^{k+1} \cos\left(x + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) - (k+1) \int_{0}^{x} y^{k} \cos\left(y + \frac{k\pi}{2}\right) \, \mathrm{d}y \right], \end{split}$$

于是,n = k+1 时命题成立,由归纳原理,对一切自然数 n,皆有 $\frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right) = \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \int_0^x y^n \cos\left(y + \frac{n\pi}{2}\right) \mathrm{d}y.$

命题证毕.

$$\boxplus \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) = \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \int_0^x y^n \cos \left(y + \frac{n\pi}{2} \right) \mathrm{d}y,$$

$$\left| \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{|x|^{n+1}} \int_0^x |y|^n \mathrm{d}y.$$

从而,当x > 0时,

$$\left| \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| \le \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \int_0^x y^n \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{1}{x^{n+1}} \cdot \frac{x^{n+1}}{n+1} = \frac{1}{n+1},$$

当x < 0时,

$$\left|\frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n}\left(\frac{\sin x}{x}\right)\right| \leqslant -\frac{1}{(-x)^{n+1}} \int_0^x (-y)^n \mathrm{d}y = \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

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故有
$$\left| \frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}x^n} \left(\frac{\sin x}{x} \right) \right| \leq \frac{1}{n+1}.$$

【3723】 在区间 $1 \le x \le 3$ 用线性函数 a + bx 近似地代替函数 $f(x) = x^2$,使得 $\int_{1}^{3} (a + bx - x^2)^2 dx = \min$.

解设

$$F(a,b) = \int_{1}^{3} (a+bx-x^{2})^{2} dx,$$

于是 F(a,b) 是 a 和 b 的二元连续函数,且易知当 $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \rightarrow + \infty$ 时, $F(a,b) \rightarrow + \infty$,从而 F(a,b) 必在有限处取得最小值,解方程组

$$\begin{cases} \frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 2 \int_{1}^{3} (a + bx - x^{2}) dx = 4a + 8b - \frac{52}{3} = 0, \\ \frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 2 \int_{1}^{3} x(a + bx - x^{2}) dx = 8a + \frac{52}{3}b - 40 = 0. \end{cases}$$

有 $a = -\frac{11}{3}$, b = 4, 于是当 $a = -\frac{11}{3}$, b = 4 时, F(a,b) 达到最小值, 所求的线性函数为 $4x - \frac{11}{3}$.

【3724】 根据函数 a + bx 和 $\sqrt{1 + x^2}$ 的均方差在指定区间 [0,1] 是最小的条件,得出近似公式:

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} \approx a + bx \qquad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1).$$

解 由题意,问题是在[0,1]上求线性函数 a + bx,使得 $\int_0^1 (a + bx - \sqrt{1 + x^2})^2 dx = \min.$

设

$$F(a,b) = \int_{0}^{1} (a+bx-\sqrt{1+x^2})^2 dx$$

则 F(a,b) 是 a 和 b 的二元连续函数,且易知当 $r = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2} \rightarrow +\infty$ 时, $F(a,b) \rightarrow +\infty$,故 F(a,b) 必在有限处取得最小值,解方

程组
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial a} = 2 \int_0^1 (a + bx - \sqrt{1 + x^2}) dx$$

$$= 2a + b - \left[\sqrt{2} + \ln(1 + \sqrt{2})\right] = 0,$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial b} = 2 \int_0^1 x(a + bx - \sqrt{1 + x^2}) dx$$

$$= a + \frac{2}{3}b - \frac{2}{3}(2\sqrt{2} - 1) = 0,$$

有

$$a \approx 0.934$$
, $b \approx 0.427$.

于是,当 $a \approx 0.934$, $b \approx 0.427$ 时,F(a,b) 为最小值,即所求的近似公式为

$$\sqrt{1+x^2} \approx 0.934 + 0.427x, x \in [0,1].$$

【3725】 求完全椭圆积分:

$$E(k) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi} d\varphi$$

$$F(k) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi}} \qquad (0 < k < 1).$$

及

的导数,并用函数 E(k) 和 F(k) 来表示.

证明:E(k)满足微分方程:

$$E''(k) + \frac{1}{k}E'(k) + \frac{E(k)}{1 - k^2} = 0.$$

$$E'(k) = -\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k\sin^2\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2\sin^2\varphi}} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - k^2\sin^2\varphi) - 1}{\sqrt{1 - k^2\sin^2\varphi}} d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{1}{k} \left[\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sqrt{1 - k^2\sin^2\varphi} d\varphi - \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2\sin^2\varphi}} \right]$$

$$= \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k}, \qquad (1)$$

$$F'(k) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{k\sin^2\varphi}{(1 - k^2\sin^2\varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi$$

 $= -\frac{1}{k} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{(1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi) - 1}{(1 - k^{2} \sin^{2} \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}} d\varphi$

$$= -\frac{1}{k} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi}} + \frac{1}{k} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}\varphi}{(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{3}{2}}}.$$
易知
$$(1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1 - k^2} (1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$- \frac{k^2}{1 - k^2} \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}\varphi} \left[\sin\varphi \cos\varphi (1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \right].$$
于是有
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{-\frac{3}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}\varphi = \frac{1}{1 - k^2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1 - k^2 \sin^2 \varphi)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}\varphi.$$
从而
$$F'(k) = -\frac{F(k)}{k} + \frac{E(k)}{k(1 - k^2)}.$$

由 ① 式,对 k 再求导数,注意到 ② 有

$$E''(k) = \frac{[E'(k) - F'(k)]k - [E(k) - F(k)]}{k^2}$$

$$= \frac{\left[\frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k} + \frac{F(k)}{k} - \frac{E(k)}{k(1 - k^2)}\right]k - kE'(k)}{k^2}$$

$$= -\frac{E(k)}{1 - k^2} - \frac{E'(k)}{k}.$$

$$E''(k) + \frac{E'(k)}{k} + \frac{E(k)}{1 - k^2} = 0.$$

证明:整数角标n的贝塞尔函数: (3726)

$$J_n(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(n\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \,\mathrm{d}\varphi$$

满足贝塞尔方程:

$$x^{2}J''_{n}(x) + xJ'_{n}(x) + (x^{2} - n^{2})J_{n}(x) = 0.$$
证 $J'_{n}(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin\varphi \cdot \sin(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi) d\varphi,$

$$J''_{n}(x) = -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \sin^{2}\varphi \cdot \cos(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi) d\varphi.$$
于是 $x^{2}J''_{n}(x) + xJ'_{n}(x) + (x^{2} - n^{2})J_{n}(x)$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} [(x^{2}\sin^{2}\varphi + n^{2} - x^{2})\cos(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi)] d\varphi.$$

$$-x\sin\varphi\sin(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi)]d\varphi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left[(n^{2} - x^{2}\cos^{2}\varphi)\cos(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi) - x\sin\varphi\sin(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi) \right]d\varphi$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} (n + x\cos\varphi)\sin(n\varphi - x\sin\varphi) \Big|_{0}^{\pi} = 0.$$

证毕.

【3727】 设

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi(x) \, \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}}$$

其中函数 $\varphi(x)$ 与其导数一起在区间 $0 \le x \le a$ 连续. 证明: 当 0 < a a < a 时,

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{\varphi(0)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}} dx.$$

提示:假设 $x = \alpha t$.

证 当 $x = \alpha$ 时,一般说来被积函数变成无穷,所以我们不能直接在积分号下求导数,设 $x = \alpha t$,则此积分变成以下形式

$$I(\alpha) = \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{\varphi(\alpha t)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt.$$

由于 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t}}$ 在[0,1]上绝对可积,故可利用积分号下求导数的公式,有

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\alpha}} \int_0^1 \frac{\varphi(\alpha t)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt + \sqrt{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{t\varphi(\alpha t)}{\sqrt{1-t}} dt.$$

再将 $x = \alpha t$ 代入上式有

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{1}{2\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}} dx + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \frac{x\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}} dx.$$
 (1)

由分部积分法有

$$\frac{1}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \frac{\varphi(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\alpha}} \varphi(0) + \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^\alpha \sqrt{\alpha - x} \varphi'(x) dx. \quad ②$$

另一方面,有

$$\int_0^a \frac{x\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx = -\int_0^a \sqrt{\alpha-x}\varphi'(x) dx + \alpha \int_0^a \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx.$$

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把②式,③式代人①式有

$$I'(\alpha) = \frac{\varphi(0)}{\sqrt{\alpha}} + \int_0^{\alpha} \frac{\varphi'(x)}{\sqrt{\alpha - x}} dx.$$

【3728】 证明:函数

$$u(x) = \int_0^1 K(x, y) v(y) dy$$

满足方程:

$$u''(x) = -v(x) \qquad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1).$$

其中
$$K(x,y) = \begin{cases} x(1-y), & \exists x \leq y, \\ y(1-x), & \exists x > y. \end{cases}$$
且 $v(y)$ 连续.

证 由

$$u(x) = \int_0^x y(1-x)v(y)dy + \int_x^1 x(1-y)v(y)dy,$$

$$u'(x) = x(1-x)v(x) - \int_0^x yv(y) dy$$

$$-x(1-x)v(x) + \int_x^1 (1-y)v(y) dy$$

$$= -\int_0^x yv(y) dy + \int_x^1 (1-y)v(y) dy,$$

$$u''(x) = -v(x) - (1-x)v(x) = -v(x).$$

$$u''(x) = -xv(x) - (1-x)v(x) = -v(x).$$

所以,函数u(x)满足方程

$$u''(x) = -v(x), 0 \le x \le 1.$$

【3729】 若
$$F(x,y) = \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} (x - yz) f(z) dz$$
,

其中 f(z) 为可微分函数,求 $F'_{xy}(x,y)$.

解
$$F'_{x}(x,y) = y(x-xy^2)f(xy) + \int_{\frac{x}{y}}^{xy} f(z)dz$$
,
 $F''_{xy}(x,y) = (x-xy^2)f(xy) + y \cdot (-2xy)f(xy)$
 $\cdot + y(x-xy^2)f'(xy) \cdot x + xf(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2}f(\frac{x}{y})$
 $- 399 -$

$$= x(2-3y^2)f(xy) + x^2y(1-y^2)f'(xy) + \frac{x}{y^2}f(\frac{x}{y}).$$

【3730】 设 f(x) 为可微分两次函数及 F(x) 为可微分函数. 证明:函数

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2} \left[f(x-at) + f(x+at) \right] + \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x-at}^{x+at} F(z) dz$$

满足弦振动方程

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \, \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2},$$

及初始条件 $u(x,0) = f(x), u'_{t}(x,0) = F(x).$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{iE} \quad & \frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{2} \big[-af'(x-at) + af'(x+at) \big] \\ & + \frac{1}{2} F(x+at) + \frac{1}{2} F(x-at), \\ & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = \frac{1}{2} \big[a^2 f''(x-at) + a^2 f''(x+at) \big] \\ & + \frac{a}{2} F'(x+at) - \frac{a}{2} F'(x-at). \end{split}$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2} \big[f'(x-at) + f'(x+at) \big] \\ & + \frac{1}{2a} F(x+at) - \frac{1}{2a} F(x-at), \\ & \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{2} \big[f''(x-at) + f''(x+at) \big] \\ & + \frac{1}{2a} F'(x+at) - \frac{1}{2a} F'(x-at). \end{split}$$

比较①和②式有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial t^2} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}.$$

$$\mathcal{L} \qquad u(x,0) = \frac{1}{2} \left[f(x-0 \cdot a) + f(x+0 \cdot a) \right] \\
+ \frac{1}{2a} \int_{x=0 \cdot a}^{x+0 \cdot a} F(z) \, \mathrm{d}z = f(x).$$

$$u'_{t}(x,0) = \frac{1}{2} \left[-af'(x) + af'(x) \right] + \frac{1}{2} F(x) + \frac{1}{2} F(x) = F(x).$$

【3731】 证明:若函数 f(x) 在[0,1] 是连续的且当 $0 \le \xi \le 1$ 时 $(x-\xi)^2+y^2+z^2 \ne 0$,则函数

$$u(x,y,z) = \int_0^1 \frac{f(\xi) d\xi}{\sqrt{(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2}}.$$

满足拉普拉斯方程 $\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0$

证 由积分号下的求导法则有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = -\int_{0}^{l} \frac{2(x-\xi)f(\xi)d\xi}{2[(x-\xi)^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2}]^{\frac{3}{2}}}
= -\int_{0}^{l} \frac{(x-\xi)f(\xi)d\xi}{((x-\xi)^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{3}{2}}},
\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \int_{0}^{l} \frac{f(\xi) \cdot [2(x-\xi)^{2}-y^{2}-z^{2}]}{((x-\xi)^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}}d\xi.$$

$$\frac{\partial^{2} u}{\partial x^{2}} = \int_{0}^{l} \frac{f(\xi) \cdot [2(x-\xi)^{2}-y^{2}-z^{2}]}{((x-\xi)^{2}+y^{2}+z^{2})^{\frac{5}{2}}}d\xi.$$

同理

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} = \int_0^1 \frac{f(\xi) \cdot \left[-(x-\xi)^2 + 2y^2 - z^2 \right]}{\left[(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right]^{\frac{5}{2}}} d\xi, \qquad 2$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = \int_0^t \frac{f(\xi) \left[-(x-\xi)^2 - y^2 + 2z^2 \right]}{\left[(x-\xi)^2 + y^2 + z^2 \right]^{\frac{5}{2}}} d\xi.$$
 3

把①,②,③三式相加,有

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial z^2} = 0.$$

应用对参数的微分法,计算以下积分(3732~3735).

[3732]
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx.$$

解令

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx,$$

1° a > 0, b > 0 情形,我们有

$$I'(a) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{2a\sin^{2}x}{a^{2}\sin^{2}x + b^{2}\cos^{2}x} dx,$$
若 $a = b$, 有
$$I'(b) = \frac{2}{b} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{2}x dx = \frac{\pi}{2b},$$
若 $a \neq b$, 作代换 $t = \tan x$ 有
$$I'(a) = \frac{2}{a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}dt}{(t^{2} + 1)\left(t^{2} + \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2}}\right)} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{a} \left(\frac{a^{2}}{a^{2} - b^{2}} \arctan t - \frac{b^{2}}{a^{2} - b^{2}} \cdot \frac{a}{b} \arctan \frac{at}{b}\right) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a + b}.$$
因此
$$I'(a) = \frac{\pi}{a + b}, a \in (0, +\infty).$$
积分有
$$I(a) = \pi \ln(a + b) + c, a \in (0, +\infty),$$
其中 c 为某常数, 令 $a = b$ 有
$$I(b) = \pi \ln 2b + c.$$
而
$$I(b) = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln b^{2} dx = \pi \ln b,$$
代人有
$$c = \pi \ln \frac{1}{2}.$$
于是
$$I(a) = \pi \ln(a + b) + \pi \ln \frac{1}{2} = \pi \ln \frac{a + b}{2},$$

$$a \in (0, +\infty).$$
2° $a < 0$ 或 $b < 0$, 则可化为 $a > 0$ 且 $b > 0$ 的情形.

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(|a|^2 \sin^2 x + |b|^2 \cos^2 x) dx$$

$$= I(|a|) = \pi \ln \frac{|a| + |b|}{2}.$$

于是不论 a,b 是正是负,在任何情形,皆有

而

$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln(a^2 \sin^2 x + b^2 \cos^2 x) dx = \pi \ln \frac{|a| + |b|}{2}.$$

[3733]
$$\int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a\cos x + a^2) \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

解令

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a\cos x + a^2) \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

当 |a| < 1 时,由于

$$1 - 2a\cos x + a^2 \geqslant 1 - 2 \mid a \mid + a^2 = (1 - \mid a \mid)^2 > 0,$$

从而 $ln(1-2a\cos x + a^2)$ 为连续函数且具有连续导数,故可在积分号下求导数,求 I(a) 关于 a 的导数有

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{-2\cos x + 2a}{1 - 2a\cos x + a^2} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{\pi} \left(1 + \frac{a^2 - 1}{1 - 2a\cos x + a^2} \right) dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1 - a^2}{a} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{(1 + a^2) - 2a\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{1 - a^2}{a(1 + a^2)} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{dx}{1 + \left(\frac{-2a}{1 + a^2}\right)\cos x}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{2}{a} \arctan\left(\frac{1 + a}{1 - a}\tan\frac{x}{2}\right) \Big|_0^{\pi} (2028 \ \text{BS} \pm \text{N}).$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{a} - \frac{2}{a} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = 0.$$

于是当 |a| < 1 时, I(a) = C(常数), 但 I(0) = 0, 于是 C = 0, 从 而 I(a) = 0.

当 |
$$a$$
 | > 1 时,令 $b = \frac{1}{a}$,则 | b | < 1 ,且 $I(b) = 0$,故有
$$I(a) = \int_0^{\pi} \ln\left(\frac{b^2 - 2b\cos x + 1}{b^2}\right) dx = I(b) - 2\pi \ln|b|$$
$$= -2\pi \ln|b| = 2\pi \ln|a|.$$

当 |a| = 1 时,有

$$I(1) = \int_{0}^{\pi} \ln 2(1 - \cos x) dx = \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\ln 4 + 2 \ln \sin \frac{x}{2} \right) dx$$
$$= 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \sin t dt = 2\pi \ln 2 + 4 \left(-\frac{\pi}{2} \ln 2 \right)$$
(2523 结论).

$$= 0.$$

同理 I(-1) = 0.

综上所述,有

$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \ln(1 - 2a\cos x + a^{2}) dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \exists |a| \leq 1, \\ 2\pi \ln|a|, & \exists |a| > 1. \end{cases}$$

[3734]
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\arctan(a \tan x)}{\tan x} dx.$$

解令

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} f(x, a) dx,$$

其中
$$f(x,a) = \frac{\arctan(a\tan x)}{\tan x}$$
.

表面上 f(x,a) 在 x=0 和 $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$ 上无定义,但因

$$\lim_{x \to +0} f(x,a) = a, \lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} - 0} f(x,a) = 0,$$

于是若补充定义

$$f(0,a) = a, f(\frac{\pi}{2}, a) = 0,$$

则 f(x,a) 为 $0 \le x \le \frac{\pi}{2}$, $-\infty < a < +\infty$ 上连续函数.

又当
$$0 < x < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < a < +\infty$$
时,

$$f'_{a}(x,a) = \frac{1}{\tan x} \cdot \frac{\tan x}{1 + a^2 \tan^2 x} = \frac{1}{1 + a^2 \tan^2 x}$$

$$\chi \qquad f(0,a) = a, f\left(\frac{\pi}{2}, a\right) = 0,$$

于是
$$f'_a(0,a) = 1, f'_a(\frac{\pi}{2},a) = 0,$$

由此知 $f'_a(x,a)$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{1}{1+a^2\tan^2x}, & 0 \leq x < \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < a < +\infty, \\ 0, & x = \frac{\pi}{2}, -\infty < a < +\infty. \end{cases}$$

显然 $f'_a(x,a)$ 在 $x \in \left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, $a \in (0,+\infty)$ 上连续, 在 $x \in$

$$\left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$$
, $a\in(-\infty,0)$ 上也连续,注意,在点 $x=\frac{\pi}{2}$, $a=0$ 不连

续. 于是由积分号下求导数法则有

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1 + a^2 \tan^2 x}, \quad a \in (0, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 0).$$

作变量代换 $\tan x = t$, 当 $a^2 \neq 1$ 时有

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+a^{2} \tan^{2} x} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t^{2})(1+a^{2}t^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{1}{1-a^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{1}{1+t^{2}} - \frac{a^{2}}{a^{2}t^{2}+1}\right) \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2(1+|a|)}.$$

若 $a^2 = 1$,则

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+a^2 \tan^2 x} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (1+\cos 2x) \, \mathrm{d}x$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

总之有
$$I'(a) = \frac{\pi}{2(1+|a|)}, a \in (0, +\infty) \cup (-\infty, 0).$$

积分有
$$I(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+a) + C_1, a \in (0, +\infty),$$

$$I(a) = -\frac{\pi}{2}\ln(1-a) + C_2, a \in (-\infty, 0),$$

其中
$$C_1$$
, C_2 是两个常数,由于 $f(x,a)$ 在 $x \in \left[0,\frac{\pi}{2}\right]$, $a \in (-\infty,$

$$+\infty$$
) 上连续,故 $I(a)$ 在 $(-\infty,+\infty)$ 上连续,因此

$$\lim_{a\to 0+0} I(a) = \lim_{a\to 0-0} I(a) = I(0),$$

$$(0) = 0, \lim_{a \to 0+0} I(a) = C_1, \lim_{a \to 0-0} I(a) = C_2,$$

于是
$$C_1 = C_2 = 0$$
.

从而
$$I(a) = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgnaln}(1+|a|), (-\infty < a < +\infty).$$

(3735)
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x} \qquad (|a| < 1).$$

解 设

$$I(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x},$$

由于
$$\frac{1+a\cos x}{1-a\cos x} = \frac{1-a^2\cos^2 x}{1-2a\cos x + a^2\cos^2 x} \geqslant \frac{1-a^2}{1+2\mid a\mid +a^2}$$
$$= \frac{1-a^2}{(1+\mid a\mid)^2} > 0,$$

于是 $\ln \frac{1 + a\cos x}{1 - a\cos x}$ 为连续函数,又由于

$$\lim_{x \to \frac{\pi}{2} \to 0} \frac{1}{\cos x} \cdot \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\ln(1 + at) - \ln(1 - at)}{t}$$

$$= \lim_{t \to 0} \frac{\frac{a}{1 + at} - \frac{-a}{1 - at}}{1} = 2a,$$

现补充被积函数在 $x = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 处的值为 2a,易知被积函数为连续函数,且它对 a 有连续导数,从而可在积分号下求导数,于是

$$I'(a) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \left(\frac{1}{1 + a\cos x} + \frac{1}{1 - a\cos x} \right) dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 - a^2}} \left[\arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1 - a}{1 + a}} \tan \frac{x}{2}\right) \right]$$

$$+\arctan\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+a}{1-a}}\tan\frac{x}{2}\right)\right|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{1-a^{2}}},(2028 \, \text{题结论}).$$

故
$$I(a) = \pi \arcsin a + C, |a| < 1.$$

又
$$I(0)=0$$
,

于是
$$C=0$$
.

从而
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \ln \frac{1 + a \cos x}{1 - a \cos x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\cos x} = \pi \arcsin a, (|a| < 1).$$

【3736】 利用公式
$$\frac{\arctan x}{x} = \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+x^2y^2}$$

计算积分
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$$
.

解
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} \int_0^1 \frac{dy}{1+x^2y^2}.$$

由于函数 $1+\frac{1}{x^2y^2}$ 在 $x\in[0,1],y\in[0,1]$ 上连续且 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}$,在

[0,1] 上绝对可积,于是上述积分号可交换:

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\arctan x}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \int_0^1 dy \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^2}(1+x^2y^2)}.$$
 ①

作变量代换 $x = \cos t$,有

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}(1+x^{2}y^{2})} = \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{1+y^{2}\cos^{2}t}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{1+y^{2}}} \arctan\left(\frac{\tan t}{\sqrt{1+y^{2}}}\right) \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{1+y^{2}}}.$$
 (2)

于是,由①式和②式有

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\arctan x}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\pi dy}{2\sqrt{1+y^{2}}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(y + \sqrt{1+y^{2}}) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln(1+\sqrt{2}).$$

【3737】 应用积分号下的积分法,计算积分:

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x} dx \qquad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{bx^{b-1} - ax^{a-1}}{x^{-1}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1-0} (bx^b - ax^a) = b - a.$$

于是 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx$ 不是广义积分,且若补充定义被积函数在 x = 0 时的值为 0 ,x = 1 时的值为 b - a ,则可理解为 [0,1] 上连续函数的积分,由于

$$\frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} = \int_a^b x^y \mathrm{d}y, \qquad (0 \leqslant x \leqslant 1),$$

而函数 x^y 在 $0 \le x \le 1, a \le y \le b$ 上连续,不妨设 a < b,有

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x} dx = \int_{0}^{1} dx \int_{a}^{b} x^{y} dy = \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{0}^{1} x^{y} dx$$
$$= \int_{a}^{b} \frac{dy}{1+y} = \ln \frac{1+b}{1+a}.$$

【3738】 计算积分:

(1)
$$\int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx;$$

(2)
$$\int_0^1 \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx$$
 $(a > 0, b > 0).$

解 (1) 不妨设 a < b,

$$\int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^b - x^a}{\ln x} dx = \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) dx \int_a^b x^y dy$$
$$= \int_a^b dy \int_0^1 \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) x^y dx,$$

其中,当x = 0时, $\sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)x^y$ 理解为零,从而 $\sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)x^y$ 在x = 0000 —

 $\in [0,1], y \in [a,b]$ 上连续,于是可应用积分号下的积分法交换积分次序,作变量代换 $x = e^{-t}$ 有

$$\begin{split} &\int_{0}^{1} \sin\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) x^{y} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(y+1)t} \sin t dt \\ &= \frac{1}{1 + (1+y)^{2}} \left[-(y+1) \sin t - \cos t \right] e^{-(y+1)t} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} \\ &\qquad \qquad (1829 \ \text{Distance}). \end{split}$$

(2) 同①及1828题的结论有

$$\int_{0}^{1} \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) \frac{x^{b} - x^{a}}{\ln x} dx$$

$$= \int_{a}^{b} dy \int_{0}^{1} \cos\left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right) x^{y} dx = \int_{a}^{b} \frac{1 + y}{1 + (1 + y)^{2}} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \ln[1 + (1 + y)^{2}] \Big|_{a}^{b} = \frac{1}{2} \ln\frac{b^{2} + 2b + 2}{a^{2} + 2a + 2}.$$

【3739】 设F(k)和E(k)为完全椭圆积分(见第3725题),证明公式:

(1)
$$\int_0^k F(k)k dk = E(k) - k_1^2 F(k)$$

(2)
$$\int_0^k E(k)k dk = \frac{1}{3} [(1+k^2)E(k) - k_1^2 F(k)]$$

其中 $k_1^2 = 1 - k^2$

解 (1) 由 3725 的结论,有 $F(k) - k_1^2 F(k)$

$$= E'(k) + 2kF(k) - (1 - k^{2})F'(k)$$

$$= \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k} + 2kF(k)$$

$$- (1 - k^{2}) \left[\frac{E(k)}{k(1 - k^{2})} - \frac{F(k)}{k} \right]$$

$$= kF(k).$$

于是
$$E(k) - k_1^2 F(k) = \int_0^k t F(t) dt + C$$
,

其中C为常数,故当k=0时,上式左端为

$$E(0) - F(0) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\pi}{2} = 0.$$

右端等于C,故C=0,于是

$$\int_0^k tF(t)\,\mathrm{d}t = E(k) - k^2 F(k).$$

(2)由

$$\frac{1}{3} \left[(1+k^2)E(k) - k_1^2 F(k) \right]'$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left[2kE(k) + (1+k^2)E'(k) + 2kF(k) - (1-k^2)F'(k) \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{3} \left\{ 2kE(k) + (1+k^2) \cdot \frac{E(k) - F(k)}{k} + 2kF(k) - (1-k^2) \cdot \left[\frac{E(k)}{k(1-k^2)} - \frac{F(k)}{k} \right] \right\}$$

$$= kE(k),$$

有
$$\frac{1}{3}[(1+k^2)E(k)-k^2F(k)]=\int_0^k tE(t)dt+C.$$

当 k = 0 时,有 C = 0,于是

$$\int_0^k tE(t) dt = \frac{1}{3} [(1+k^2)E(k) - k_1^2 F(k)].$$

【3740】 证明公式

$$\int_0^x x J_0(x) \mathrm{d}x = x J_1(x)$$

其中 $J_0(x)$ 及 $J_1(x)$ 为脚标 0 和 1 的贝塞尔函数(见第 3726 题).

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{iE} & \int_{0}^{x} t J_{0}(t) \, \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} t \, \mathrm{d}t \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(-t \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} t \, \mathrm{d}t \int_{0}^{\pi} [\cos(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \cos\varphi \\ &+ \sin(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \sin\varphi] \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} \mathrm{d}t \int_{0}^{\pi} t \cos(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \cos\varphi \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &+ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} \mathrm{d}t \int_{0}^{\pi} t \sin(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \sin\varphi \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} \mathrm{d}t \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}(t \sin\varphi) \\ &+ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}\varphi \int_{0}^{x} t \sin(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}(t \sin\varphi - \varphi) \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} \mathrm{d}t \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}(t \sin\varphi - \varphi) \\ &+ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}t \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &+ \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \mathrm{d}t \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}\varphi + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos(\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} \mathrm{d}t \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}\varphi + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos(\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} \mathrm{d}t \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}\varphi + \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} x \cos(\varphi - x \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}\varphi \\ &= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{x} \mathrm{d}t \int_{0}^{\pi} \cos(\varphi - t \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}\varphi = x J_{1}(x). \end{split}$$

上述各式中的被积函数是 t 和 φ 的二元连续函数. 因此,交换积分

顺序是合理的,证毕.

§ 2. 含参量的广义积分 积分的一致收敛性

1. **一致收敛的定义** 设函数 f(x,y) 在 $a \le x < +\infty$, $y_1 < y < y_2$ 域内是连续的广义积分:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \lim_{b \to +\infty} \int_a^b f(x,y) dx,$$
 ①

称之为在区间 (y_1,y_2) 为一致收敛的. 若对于任意 $\epsilon > 0$ 都存在数 $B = B(\epsilon)$, 使得当所有 $b \ge B$ 时, 具有:

$$\left| \int_{b}^{+\infty} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon \quad (y_1 < y < y_2),$$

积分①的一致收敛等价于以下形式的所有级数的一致收敛:

其中
$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} f(x,y) dx,$$
 ②
其中
$$a = a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \dots < a_n < a_{n+1} < \dots,$$
 且
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} a_n = +\infty.$$

若积分① 在区间 (y_1,y_2) 一致收敛,则它在这个区间是参数 y 的连续函数.

2. **柯西准则** 积分① 在区间(y_1, y_2) 一致收敛的充要条件是对于任意 $\epsilon > 0$,都存在 $B = B(\epsilon)$,使得只要 b' > B 及 b'' > B,则当 $y_1 < y < y_2$ 时

$$\left| \int_{b'}^{b''} f(x,y) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon.$$

3. **威尔斯特拉斯准则** 对于积分(1)的一致收敛的充要条件是与参数 y 无关的强函数 F(x) 存在,使得

当
$$a \leqslant x < +\infty$$
时 $|f(x,y)| \leqslant F(x)$ 且 $\int_0^{+\infty} F(x) dx < +\infty$.

4. 对于不连续函数的广义积分有类似的定理.

2. 含参量的广义积分 积分的一致收敛性

确定下列积分的收敛域(3741 \sim 3746).

[3741]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax}}{1+x^2} dx.$$

解 当
$$a \ge 0$$
时,

$$\frac{e^{-ax}}{1+x^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{1+x^2}, x \in (0, +\infty),$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \arctan x \Big|_0^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

于是原积分收敛.

当 a < 0 时,原积分发散,于是积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{1+x^2} dx$ 的收敛域为 $a \ge 0$ 的一切 a 的值.

$$[3742] \int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p + x^q} dx.$$

解 因为

$$\left(\frac{x}{x^p + x^q}\right)' = \frac{(1-p)x^p + (1-q)x^q}{(x^p + x^q)^2},$$

若 $\max(p,q) > 1$,则当x 充分大时 $\left(\frac{x}{x^p + x^q}\right)' < 0$,从而当x

充分大时函数 $\frac{x}{x^p+x^q}$ 是递减的,且

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x}{x^p + x^q} = 0.$$
又
$$\left| \int_{\pi}^{A} \cos x dx \right| = |\sin A| \le 1, \text{任} A > \pi,$$
于是
$$\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p + x^q} dx \text{ 收敛.}$$

若 $\max(p,q) \leq 1$,则 $\left(\frac{x}{x^p + x^q}\right)' \geq 0$,于是函数 $\frac{x}{x^p + x^q}$ 在 $x \geq \pi$ 上是递增的,对任何正整数 n,有

$$\int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x \cos x}{x^p + x^q} dx \geqslant \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x}{x^p + x^q} dx$$

$$\geqslant \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\pi^p + \pi^q} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} = \frac{\pi^2 \sqrt{2}}{8(\pi^p + \pi^q)} = \mathring{\mathbf{x}} > 0.$$

从而不满足柯西收敛准则,因此积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x\cos x}{x^p + x^q} dx$ 发散.

$$[3743] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^q}{x^p} dx.$$

解 若 q = 0,则由积分 $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^p} dx$ 知,当 p > 1 时收敛,而积分 $\int_0^A \frac{1}{x^p} dx$,当 p < 1 时收敛,故积分 $\int_0^+ \frac{\sin 1}{x^p} dx$ 对任 $p \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 及 q = 0 时发散.

若 $q \neq 0$,则积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^p}{x^p} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} x^{-p} \sin x^q \mathrm{d}x.$$

由 2380 题的结论知,当 $\left|\frac{1-p}{q}\right|$ < 1 时,原积分收敛.

[3744]
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^{p}}.$$

解 考察积分

$$\int_0^1 \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^p} = \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\ln^p \left(\frac{1}{x}\right)} = \int_0^1 \ln^{-p} \left(\frac{1}{x}\right) dx,$$

由 2362 题的结论知: 3-p>-1或 p<1时收敛. 对于积分

$$\int_1^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{|\ln x|^p} = \int_1^2 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\ln^p x}.$$

因为
$$\lim_{x \to 1+0} (x-1)^p \cdot \frac{1}{\ln^p x} = \left[\lim_{x \to 1+0} \frac{x-1}{\ln x}\right]^p$$

$$= \left[\lim_{x \to 1+0} \frac{1}{x^{-1}}\right]^p = 1,$$

于是积分 $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{\ln^{p}x}$ 与积分 $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{p}}$ 具有相同的敛散性. 对于积分 $\int_{1}^{2} \frac{dx}{(x-1)^{p}}$, 我们有当 p < 1 时收敛,当 p > 1 时发散,故仅当 p < 1 时,积分 $\int_{0}^{2} \frac{dx}{|\ln x|^{p}}$ 收敛.

[3745]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^{2}}} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^{2}}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x} \cdot \sqrt[n]{1+x}} dx,$$

由于当 $0 \le x \le 1$ 时,对于任意的 $n, \sqrt[n]{1+x}$ 与 $\frac{1}{\sqrt[n]{1+x}}$ 都是

单调有界函数,于是原积分与积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\cos\frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x}} dx$ 具有相同的敛散性. 对上述积分作变量代换 $t = \frac{1}{1-x}$ 有

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x}} dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t^{2-\frac{1}{n}}} dt.$$

易知积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t^{\alpha}} dt$ 仅当 $\alpha > 0$ 时收敛. 事实上,当 $\alpha > 0$ 时,显然收敛,当 $\alpha = 0$ 时,显然发散,当 $\alpha < 0$ 时,令 $\beta = -\alpha(\beta > 0)$,则对于正整数 n 有

$$\int_{2n\pi}^{2n\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}} t^{\beta} \cos t \, dt > (2n\pi)^{\beta} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \to +\infty, n \to \infty.$$

于是积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{\beta} \cos t dt$ 发散. 从而积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\cos \frac{1}{1-x}}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^2}} dx$ 仅当 $2-\frac{1}{n}>$ 0 时收敛,即仅当 n<0 或 $n>\frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛.

[3746]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{p} + \sin x} dx \ (p > 0).$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\sin x}{x^{p} + \sin x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\frac{\sin x}{x}}{x^{p-1} + \frac{\sin x}{x}} = \begin{cases} 1, & p > 1, \\ \frac{1}{2}, & p = 1, \\ 0, & 0$$

于是x = 0不是积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx$ 的瑕点. 因此,只要讨论积分 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx (p > 0)$ 的敛散性.

由于

$$\frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} = \frac{\sin x}{x^p} - \frac{\sin^2 x}{x^p (x^p + \sin x)},$$

而 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^{p}} dx$ 当 p > 0 时收敛,故只要讨论 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x^{p}(x^{p} + \sin x)} dx$

的敛散性. 但当 $p > 0, x \ge 2$ 时

$$0 \leq \frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{1}{x^{p}(x^{p}+1)} - \frac{\cos 2x}{x^{p}(x^{p}+1)} \right] = \frac{\sin^{2}x}{x^{p}(x^{p}+1)}$$

$$\leq \frac{\sin^{2}x}{x^{p}(x^{p}+\sin x)} \leq \frac{\sin^{2}x}{x^{p}(x^{p}-1)} \leq \frac{1}{x^{p}(x^{p}-1)},$$

又 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{x^{p}(x^{p}+1)} dx$ 恒收敛(p>0时),积分 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{p}(x^{p}+1)}$ 当0

 $时发散,积分<math>\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}(x^{p}-1)}$ 当 $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛,故积分

 $\int_{2}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{x^{p}(x^{p}+\sin x)} dx \, \text{ਖ} p > \frac{1}{2} \text{ 时收敛, } \text{ਖ} 0$

此知积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x^p + \sin x} dx (p > 0)$ 仅当 $p > \frac{1}{2}$ 时收敛.

利用与级数比较的方法研究下列积分的收性(3747~3750).

$$[3747] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx.$$

解 设a > 0,下证对任何序列

$$0 = a_0 < a_1 < a_2 < \cdots < a_n < \cdots \qquad (a_n \rightarrow + \infty),$$

级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 皆收敛. 事实上,

$$\int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx = \frac{\sin x}{x+a} \Big|_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} + \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\sin x}{(x+a)^2} dx.$$

于是
$$\sum_{n=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$$

2. 含参量的广义积分 积分的一致收敛性

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{\sin a_{m+p}}{a_{m+p}+a}-\frac{\sin a_m}{a_m+a}+\int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}}\frac{\sin x}{(x+a)^2}\mathrm{d}x.\\ &\downarrow \lim_{n=m}^{m+p-1}\int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}}\frac{\cos x}{x+a}\mathrm{d}x \Big|\\ &\leqslant \frac{1}{a_{m+p}+a}+\frac{1}{a_m+a}+\int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+a)^2}\\ &=\frac{1}{a_{m+p}+a}+\frac{1}{a_m+a}+\left(\frac{1}{a_m+a}-\frac{1}{a_{m+p}+a}\right)\\ &=\frac{2}{a_m+a}, \end{split}$$

因此,满足柯西收敛准则,从而级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_n}^{a_{n+1}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 收敛. 故积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 收敛.

若 a=0,瑕积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$ 发散,故广义积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$ 发散.

现设a < 0,若

$$a = -\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi, n = 0, 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x + a} dx = \int_{0}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\cos x}{x + a} dx + \int_{(n+1)\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x + a} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\cos x}{x + a} dx + (-1)^{n+1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos t}{t + \frac{\pi}{2}} dt$$

右端第二个积分收敛,又由于

$$\lim_{x \to (n+\frac{1}{2})_{\pi}} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} = (-1)^{n+1},$$

而,积分
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$$
 收敛.

若a<0且

$$a \neq -(n+\frac{1}{2})\pi, n=0,1,2,\dots,$$

此时 $\cos(-a) \neq 0$. 由连续性,取 $\delta > 0$,当 $-a \leqslant x \leqslant -a + \delta$ 时, $\cos x$ 保持定号且 $|\cos x| \geqslant \frac{1}{2} |\cos(-a)|$.

于是
$$\left| \int_{-a}^{-a+\delta} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} \mathrm{d}x \right| \geqslant \frac{1}{2} \left| \cos(-a) \right| \cdot \int_{-a}^{-a+\delta} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x+a} = +\infty.$$

因此瑕积分 $\int_{-a}^{-a+\delta} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 发散,从而积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 发散.

综上所述,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x+a} dx$ 仅当a > 0和 $a = -\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right)\pi(n)$ $= 0,1,2,\dots,)$ 时收敛.

[3748]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1 + r^{n} \sin^{2} x} \quad (n > 0).$$

解 因为被积函数非负,于是只要考虑化为正项级数,我 们有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^{n} \sin^{2} x} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^{n} \sin^{2} x} + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{(k-1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^{n} \sin^{2} x}$$

$$+ \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \int_{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^{n} \sin^{2} x}.$$
又积分
$$0 < \int_{(k-1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x^{n} \sin^{2} x}$$

$$< \int_{(k-1)\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{k\pi dx}{1 + [(k-1)\pi]^{n} \sin^{2} x},$$

$$\int_{k\pi - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(k-1)\pi dx}{1 + [(k+1)\pi]^{n} \sin^{2} x}$$

$$< \int_{k_{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k_{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{x dx}{1 + x'' \sin^2 x} < \int_{k_{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k_{\pi} + \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{(k+1)\pi dx}{1 + [(k-1)\pi]^n \sin^2 x},$$

$$= \int_{(k-1)\pi^{+\frac{\pi}{4}}}^{k_{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1 + a^2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{-1}{\sqrt{1 + a^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\cot x}{\sqrt{1 + a^2}}\right) \Big|_{(k-1)\pi^{+\frac{\pi}{4}}}^{k_{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1 + a^2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + a^2}} \arctan\left(\frac{\cot x}{\sqrt{1 + a^2}}\right) \Big|_{k_{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k_{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1 + a^2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 + a^2}} \arctan\left(\sqrt{1 + a^2} \tan x\right) \Big|_{k_{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{4}}^{k_{\pi} - \frac{\pi}{4}} \frac{dx}{1 + a^2 \sin^2 x} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + a^2}} \arctan\sqrt{1 + a^2}.$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + a^2}} \arctan\sqrt{1 + a^2} < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + a^2}} \arctan\sqrt{1 + a^2} \sin^2 x < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + a^2}} \arctan\sqrt{1 + a^2} \sin^2 x < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

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$$\Rightarrow \frac{2}{\sqrt{1 + a^2}} \arctan\sqrt{1 + a^2} \cos^2 x < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

[3749]
$$\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p} \sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}}.$$

解 类似于 3748, 我们有

$$\int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}} = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}}$$
$$= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+n\pi)^{p}} \sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}.$$

因此
$$\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(n+1)^{p} \pi^{p}}$$

$$< \int_{\pi}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{p}} \sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x} < \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^{2}x}} \cdot \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{n^{p} \pi^{p}}.$$

易知积分 $\int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[3]{\sin^2 x}}$ 收敛,且级数 $\sum_{n=1}^\infty \frac{1}{n^p}$ 当p > 1 时收敛,当 $p \le$

1时发散. 因此,原积分仅当p>1时收敛.

[3750]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx.$$

解 由

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^{2})}{x^{n}} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\sin(x+x^{2})}{x^{n}} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^{2})}{x^{n}} dx,$$

我们知道右端第一个积分(x=0可能是瑕点)当n<2时收敛,当 $n \ge 2$ 时发散.下面讨论右端第二个积分.

先设
$$n > -1$$
,对任何序列

$$1 = a_0 < a_1 < \dots < a_k < \dots$$

$$\int_{a_{k+1}}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x + x^2)}{x^n} dx$$

$$= -\int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{d[\cos(x + x^2)]}{x^n (1 + 2x)}$$

$$= -\frac{\cos(x+x^{2})}{x^{n}(1+2x)}\Big|_{a_{k}}^{a_{k+1}}$$

$$-\int_{a_{k}}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\left[2(n+1)x+n\right]\cos(x+x^{2})}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^{2}} dx,$$

$$\sum_{k=0}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_{k+1}}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^{2})}{x^{n+1}} dx$$

于是
$$\sum_{k=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$$

$$= -\frac{\cos(x+x^2)}{x^n(1+2x)} \Big|_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}}$$

$$-\int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{[2(n+1)x+n]\cos(x+x^2)}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} dx.$$

因此
$$\left| \sum_{k=m}^{m+p-1} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2a_m^{n+1}} + \frac{1}{2a_{m+p}^{n+1}} + \int_{a_m}^{a_{m+p}} \frac{2(n+1)x+|n|}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} dx.$$

因为
$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} x^{n+2} \cdot \frac{2(n+1)x+|n|}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} = \frac{n+1}{2} > 0, n+2 > 1.$$

故积分
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{2(n+1)x+|n|}{x^{n+1}(1+2x)^2} dx$$
 收敛.

从而任意的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在 N > 0,当 n > N 时,对 p = 1,2,3, …,皆有

$$\left|\sum_{k=m}^{m+p+1}\int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}}\frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n}\mathrm{d}x\right|<\varepsilon.$$

因而由柯西收敛准则,级数 $\sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \int_{a_k}^{a_{k+1}} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$ 收敛. 从而积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x^n} dx$ 收敛.

现设 $n \le -1$,令 ξ_k 和 η_k 分别表示方程

$$x^{2} + x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{4} \not \! D x^{2} + x = 2k\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}$$

的正根,其中 $k = 1, 2, \dots, \phi$

$$\xi_{k} = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi}-1),$$

$$\eta_{k} = \frac{1}{2}(\sqrt{1+8k\pi+2\pi}-1),$$
于是
$$\eta_{k} > \xi_{k} \to +\infty, (k \to \infty \text{ fd}).$$
我们有
$$\int_{\xi_{k}}^{\eta_{k}} \frac{\sin(x+x^{2})}{x^{n}} dx$$

$$> \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\xi_{k}}^{\eta_{k}} x^{-n} dx \geqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} \int_{\xi_{k}}^{\eta_{k}} x dx > \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}} (\eta_{k} - \xi_{k})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4\sqrt{2}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi}-1}{\sqrt{1+8k\pi+2\pi}+\sqrt{1+8k\pi+\pi}}$$

$$\to \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}} (k \to \infty).$$

故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x^2)}{x''} dx$ 发散.

综上所述,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x+x'')}{x''} dx$ 仅当-1 < n < 2收敛.

【3751】 从正面表达什么是积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$ 在指定区间 (y_1,y_2) 内不一致收敛?

解 若对某个正数 ε_0 ,不论 B > 0,均存在 $b_0 \ge B$ 及 $y_0 \in (y_1, y_2)(b_0$ 与 y_0 皆于 B 有关),使得

$$\left|\int_{b_0}^{+\infty} f(x,y_0) \,\mathrm{d}x\right| \geqslant \varepsilon_0,$$

则 $\int_a^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$ 在区间 (y_1,y_2) 内不一致收敛.

【3752】 证明:若(1) 积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛;(2) 函数 $\varphi(x,y)$ 有界并关于x 单调.则积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x) \varphi(x,y) dx$ (在相应域内) 一致收敛.

证 设 $|\varphi(x,y)| \leq L$,由条件(1)知,对于任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 $B = B(\varepsilon)$. 当 A' > A > B 时,有不等式

$$\left| \int_{A}^{A'} f(x) \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}, \qquad 0$$

由积分第二中值定理,存在 $\xi \in [A,A']$,使得

$$\int_{A}^{A'} f(x)\varphi(x,y) dx$$

$$= \varphi(A+0,y) \cdot \int_{A}^{\xi} f(x) dx + \varphi(A'-0,y) \cdot \int_{\xi}^{A'} f(x) dx.$$

由①式,有

$$\left|\int_{A}^{\varepsilon} f(x) dx\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}, \left|\int_{\varepsilon}^{A'} f(x) dx\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{2L}.$$

于是,由②式有

$$\left| \int_{A}^{A'} f(x) \varphi(x, y) dx \right| < L \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2L} + L \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{2L} = \varepsilon,$$

即积分 $\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x)\varphi(x,y)dx$ 在对应的 y 域内一致收敛.

【3753】 证明:一致收敛的积分

$$I = \int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2} (x - \frac{1}{y})^2} dx \qquad (0 < y < 1).$$

不能以与参数无关的收敛积分为强函数.

证 任意的 $\epsilon > 0$,取 $A_0 > 1$ 充分大,使

$$\int_{A_0-rac{\sqrt{\pi}}{arepsilon}}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-u^2} \, \mathrm{d}u < arepsilon$$
 ,

下证当 $A > A_0$ 时,对一切0 < y < 1,皆有

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} dx < \varepsilon.$$

事实上,当 $\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\pi}} \leq y < 1$ 时

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx < \int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx = \int_{A-\frac{1}{y}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du$$

$$\leq \int_{A-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\varepsilon}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du < \int_{A_{0}-\frac{\sqrt{x}}{\varepsilon}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du < \varepsilon,$$

当 0
$$<$$
 y $<$ $\frac{\varepsilon}{\sqrt{\pi}}$ 时,

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx < \int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx
= \int_{1}^{\frac{1}{y}} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx + \int_{\frac{1}{y}}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}(x-\frac{1}{y})^{2}} dx
= \int_{0}^{\frac{1}{y}-1} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}t^{2}} dt + \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^{2}}t^{2}} dt
< 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{t^{2}}{y^{2}}} dt = 2y \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du = 2y \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} < \varepsilon,$$

于是积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} dx$ 在 0 < y < 1 上一致收敛.

最后证明,不存在这样的函数 $\varphi(x)(x \ge 1)$ 使 $0 < e^{-\frac{1}{y^2}(x-\frac{1}{y})^2} \le \varphi(x), x \ge 1, 0 < y < 1$, ①

且 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$ 收敛. 用反证法,设有这样的函数 $\varphi(x)$ 存在,则由 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \varphi(x) dx$ 的收敛性知,存在 $x_0 > 1$ 使 $\varphi(x_0) < 1$. 于是,令 $y_0 = \frac{1}{x_0}$,则 0 < y < 1,且

$$e^{-\frac{1}{y_0^2}(x_0-\frac{1}{y_0})^2}=1>\varphi(x_0),$$

显然与①式矛盾.因此,一致收敛的积分I的被积函数不能以与参数y无关的具收敛积分的函数为强函数.

【3754】 证明:积分

$$I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx.$$

(1) 在任意区间 $0 < a \le \alpha \le b$ 一致收敛;

(2) 在区间 $0 \le \alpha \le b$ 非一致收敛.

证 显然积分 I 对每一个定值 $\alpha \ge 0$ 是收敛的,事实上,当 $\alpha = 0$ 时,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = 0.$$

当 $\alpha > 0$ 时,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = e^{-\alpha x} \Big|_0^{+\infty} = 1.$$

(1) 若 $0 < a \leq \alpha \leq b$,

则因

$$0 < \int_A^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = e^{-\alpha A} \leqslant e^{-\alpha A}$$
,

于是任意的 $\epsilon > 0$,存在不依赖于 α 的数 $A_0 = \frac{1}{a} \ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}$,当 $A > A_0$ 时有

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx < e^{-aA_0} = \varepsilon.$$

从而在区间 $0 < a \le \alpha \le b$ 上积分 I 一致收敛.

(2) 若 $0 \le \alpha \le b$,则不存在这样的数 A_0 ,事实上,取 $0 < \varepsilon < 1$. 当 $\alpha \to +0$ 时, $e^{-A\alpha} \to 1$,故对足够小的 α 值, $e^{-A\alpha}$ 比任意一个小于 1 的数 ε 大. 因此,在 $0 \le \alpha \le b$ 上,积分 I 对 α 的收敛不是一致收敛.

【3755】 证明:迪利克雷积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx.$$

- (1) 在不含有数值 $\alpha = 0$ 的每一个区间 [a,b] 一致收敛;
- (2) 在 含有数值 $\alpha = 0$ 的每一个区间 [a,b] 非一致收敛.

证 不失一般性,我们只考虑 $\alpha > 0$.

(1) 由积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz = \frac{\pi}{2}$ 是收敛的,故任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在

 A_0 ,当 $A > A_0$ 时,恒有

$$\left|\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} \mathrm{d}z\right| < \epsilon.$$

当 $\alpha > 0$ 时,由于

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx = \int_{A\alpha}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz,$$

于是取 $A > \frac{A_0}{a}$,当 $\alpha \ge a > 0$ 时,有

$$\left| \int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon$$

从而,在区间 $0 < a \le \alpha \le b$ 上,积分I是一致收敛的.

(2) 任给 A > 0, 当 $\alpha \to +0$ 时,

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx = \int_{A_{\alpha}}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz \rightarrow \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin z}{z} dz = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

因此,当 $\alpha > 0$ 且充分小时,有

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx > \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

从而,在区间 $0 \le \alpha \le b(b > 0)$ 上,积分 I 不一致收敛.

【3755. 1】 研究积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha}}$ 在以下区间的一致收敛性:

- (1) $1 < \alpha_0 \leqslant \alpha < +\infty$;
- (2) $1 < \alpha < +\infty$.

证 (1) 由 α₀ > 1 知

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}} \mathrm{d}x$$

收敛,于是对任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,均存在 A_0 ,当 $A > A_0$ 时,有

$$\left|\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}} \mathrm{d}x\right| < \varepsilon.$$

又当 $\alpha > \alpha_0, x \ge 1$ 时

$$\frac{1}{r^a} < \frac{1}{r^{a_0}}$$

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^a} \mathrm{d}x < \int_A^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}} \mathrm{d}x < \varepsilon.$$

从而 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^a} \, \text{d}x \, \text{d}x = [\alpha_0, +\infty), \alpha_0 > 1$ 上一致收敛.

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{\alpha}} = \frac{1}{\alpha - 1},$$

收敛.

当
$$\alpha \to 1+0$$
时, $\frac{1}{\alpha-1} \to \infty$,

于是对任给的A > 1,由

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{\alpha}} = \frac{A^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha - 1},$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 1+0} \frac{A^{1-\alpha}}{\alpha-1} = \infty.$$

故存在 $\alpha_0 > 1$,充分接近 1 有

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{\alpha}} > 1,$$

从而 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{\alpha}} \, \mathrm{d}\alpha \in (1, +\infty)$ 上非一致收敛.

【3755. 2】 研究积分的一致收敛性: $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha}} (0 < \alpha < 1)$.

解 由

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^a} = \frac{1}{1-\alpha}, (1 > \alpha > 0),$$

知其收敛

对任给的 $A \in (0,1)$,由

$$\int_0^A \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^a} = \frac{A^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha},$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to 1-0} \frac{A^{1-\alpha}}{1-\alpha} = +\infty$$

知任给的 A > 0,均存在 α_0 , α_0 靠近 1,有

$$\int_0^A \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^\alpha} > 1,$$

从而 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^a}$ 在 $x \in (0,1)$ 上不一致收敛.

【3755. 3】 证明:积分 $\int_0^\infty \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^a+1}$ 在区间 $1 < \alpha < +\infty$ 非一致收敛.

证 由

$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha}+1} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha}+1} + \int_{1}^{\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha}+1},$$

知右端第一积分是正常积分,于是只要考察 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^a+1}$ 的非一致收敛性.

由
$$\alpha > 1, x > 1$$
 知 $(x+1)^{\alpha} > x^{\alpha} + 1,$

于是

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha}+1} > \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x+1)^{\alpha}}.$$

而由 3755. 1(2) 知, 当 $\alpha \in (1, +\infty)$ 时 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+1)^{\alpha}}$ 非一致收敛.

故
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{\alpha}+1}$$
 也非一致收敛,证毕.

研究以下积分在指定区间的一致收敛性(3756~3770).

[3756]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin x dx \quad (0 < \alpha_0 \le \alpha < +\infty).$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 因当 $0 < \alpha_0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 时, $|e^{-\alpha x}\sin x| < e^{-\alpha_0 x}$,

且积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha_0 x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha_0}$ 收敛,于是积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin x dx$ 在 $0 < \alpha_0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 一致收敛.

解 当
$$a \le a \le b$$
 且 $x \ge 1$ 时, $0 < x^a e^{-x} \le x^b e^{-x}$,又
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \cdot x^b e^{-x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{x^{b+2}}{e^x} = 0$$
,

于是积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{b} e^{-x} dx$ 收敛,从而积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{a} e^{-x} dx$ 在区间 $a \leq \alpha \leq b$ 上一致收敛.

$$[3758] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx \quad (-\infty < \alpha < +\infty).$$

解 由

$$\left|\frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2}\right| \leqslant \frac{1}{1+x^2},$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \pi.$$

收敛. 于是积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{1+x^2} dx$ 在 $-\infty(\alpha < +\infty)$ 上一致收敛.

[3759]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x-\alpha)^{2}+1} \quad (0 \le \alpha < +\infty).$$

解 由

$$0 < \frac{1}{(x+\alpha)^2+1} \le \frac{1}{1+x^2}, (0 \le \alpha < +\infty).$$

且积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

收敛,知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x+\alpha)^2+1}$ 在 $0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 上一致收敛.

$$[3760] \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-\alpha x} dx \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty).$$

解 因为

$$\lim_{x\to +0}\frac{\sin x}{x}e^{-ax}=1,$$

于是x=0不是瑕点,因

$$\left| \int_0^A \sin x \, \mathrm{d}x \right| = |1 - \cos A| \leqslant 2,$$

且当 $0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 时,函数 $\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x}$ 在x > 0关于x递减,又因为 $0 \le \alpha < +\infty$,x > 0时, $0 < \frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x} \le \frac{1}{x}$. 故 $x \to +\infty$ 时 $\frac{e^{-\alpha x}}{x}$ 关于 $\alpha(0 \le \alpha < +\infty)$ 一致趋于零,

于是由狄里克雷判别法知积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-\alpha t} dx$ 在 $0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 上一致收敛.

[3760. 1]
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{p} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx \quad (0 \le p \le 10).$$

解
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{p} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{1}^{e^{40}} \frac{\ln^{p} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx + \int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{p} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx$$
$$= I_{1} + I_{2},$$

因为 I_1 为正常积分,对任给的 $p \ge 0$ 皆可积,因而一致收敛. 对于 I_2 ,当 $p \in [0,10]$ 时·

$$\ln^p x \leqslant \ln^{10} x, x \geqslant e$$

于是
$$\frac{\ln^p x}{x\sqrt{x}} \leqslant \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x\sqrt{x}}, x \geqslant e.$$

若 $\int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx$ 收敛,则 I_2 关于 $p \in [0,10]$ 一致收敛,于

是我们考察积分

$$\int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx = \int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{4}}} \cdot \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} dx,$$

由于
$$\int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x^{\frac{5}{4}}} dx$$
 收敛. 令

$$f(x) = \frac{\ln^{10} x}{\sqrt[4]{x}},$$

因
$$f'(x) = \frac{\ln^9 x (40 - \ln x)}{4x \sqrt[4]{x}} < 0$$
 $(x > e^{40})$,

于是
$$f(x) = \frac{\ln^{10} x}{4\sqrt{x}},$$

在x>e40 时关于x递减,且

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\ln^{10} x}{\sqrt[4]{x}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{10 \ln^9 x \cdot \frac{1}{x}}{\frac{1}{4} x^{\frac{1}{4} - 1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{40 \ln^9 x}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}}$$
$$= \dots = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{4^{10} \times 10!}{\sqrt[4]{x}} = 0.$$

因而由狄克雷判别法知 $\int_{e^{40}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx$ 收敛. 从而 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{10} x}{x \sqrt{x}} dx$ 关于 p 在 $p \in [0,10]$ 上一致收敛.

【3761】
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} \frac{\cos x}{x^{p}} dx \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty). 其中常数 p > 0.$$

解 由于

$$\left| \int_{1}^{A} \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x \right| = \left| \sin A - \sin 1 \right| \leqslant 2,$$

且当 $0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 时,函数 $\frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{x^p}$ 在 $x \ge 1$ 关于x递减,当 $x \to +\infty$ 时,关于 $\alpha(0 \le \alpha < +\infty)$ 一致趋于零(这是因为 $0 \le \alpha < +\infty$, $x \ge 1$ 时, $0 < \frac{e^{-\alpha r}}{r^p} \le \frac{1}{r^p}$).

于是由狄克雷判别法知 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\cos x}{x^{p}} dx$ 在 $0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 上一致收敛.

[3762]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha x^{2}} dx \quad (0 \leq \alpha < +\infty).$$

解 该积分收敛,当 $\alpha = 0$ 时,积分为0,当 $\alpha > 0$ 时,令 $\sqrt{\alpha}x = t$,

有
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha r^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

但该积分不一致收敛,事实上,对任给的A > 0.由

$$\lim_{\alpha \to +0} \int_{\Lambda}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-\alpha r^2} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to +0} \int_{\sqrt{\alpha}\Lambda}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

知当取 $\varepsilon_0 \in \left(0, \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}\right)$,则存在 $\alpha_0 > 0$,使得

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha_0} e^{-a_0 x^2} dx > \varepsilon_0.$$

即该积分不一致收敛.

[3763]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx; (1) \ a < \alpha < b; (2) -\infty < \alpha < +\infty.$$

 \mathbf{M} 对任何固定 α ,积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$ 都收敛,且 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx \xrightarrow{= \hat{\mathbf{v}} = x - \alpha} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}.$

(1) 取R > 0,且R充分大,使-R < a < b < R.显然,当|x| $\geqslant R$ 时,对一切 $a < \alpha < b$,有 $0 < e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} < e^{-(|x|-R)^2}$.

显然积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(|x|-R)^2} dx = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-R)^2} dx,$$

收敛,故积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx \, a \, b \, b$ 上一致收敛.

(2) 对任给的 A > 0,有

$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_A^{+\infty} e^{-(x-\alpha)^2} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{A-\alpha}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi}.$$

于是当α充分大时

$$\int_A^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-(x-a)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x > \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

因此 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$ 在 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 上非一致收敛. 从而 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} dx$ 在 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 上非一致收敛.

[3764]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} \sin x \, dy \quad (-\infty < x < +\infty).$$

解 该积分对任一固定的x值均收敛.当x>0时

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2(1+y^2)} \sin x dy = \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x^2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

但对 $x \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 不是一致收敛的. 事实上,对任何A > 0,当 — 432 —

x > 0时,

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}(1+y^{2})} \sin x dy = \frac{\sin x}{x} e^{-x^{2}} \int_{Ax}^{+\infty} e^{-t^{2}} dt \rightarrow \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^{2}} dt$$
$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}, x \rightarrow +0.$$

因此,该积分不一致收敛.

[3765]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^{2}}{1+x^{p}} dx \quad (p \geqslant 0).$$

解 由 2380 题知积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx$ 收敛, 又 $\frac{1}{1+x^p} (p \ge 0)$,

在 $x \ge 0$ 上对x单调递减且一致有界:

$$0 < \frac{1}{1+x^p} \le 1, p \ge 0, x \ge 0$$

于是由阿贝尔判别法知积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{1+x^p} \mathrm{d}x,$$

对 $p \ge 0$ 一致收敛.

[3766]
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{p-1} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{x} dx;$$

- (1) $p \geqslant p_0 > 0$;
- (2) p > 0 (q > -1).

解
$$x = 0, x = 1$$
 皆可能是瑕点. 令 $x = e^{-t}$ 有
$$\int_{0}^{1} x^{p-1} \ln^{q} \frac{1}{r} dx = -\int_{+\infty}^{0} e^{-(p-1)t} t^{q} e^{-t} dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} t^{q} dt,$$

右端的积分当 p > 0(q > -1) 时是收敛的(2361 题结论). 从而左端的积分此时也收敛. 更由于(ε , $\varepsilon' > 0$ 很小)

$$\int_{\epsilon}^{1-\epsilon'} x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} \mathrm{d}x = \int_{\ln \frac{1}{1-\epsilon'}}^{\ln \frac{1}{\epsilon}} \mathrm{e}^{-\mu} t^q \mathrm{d}t,$$

于是 $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$ 的一致收敛性等价于 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-p} t^q dt$ 的一致收敛性.

(1) 当
$$p \geqslant p_0 > 0$$
时,由于 $0 < e^{-p}t^q \leqslant e^{-p_0t}t^q$, $0 < t < +\infty$,

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-p_0 t} t^q dt$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-p} t^q dt$ 一致收敛.从而原积分 $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx$ 当 $p \ge p_0 > 0$ 时一致收敛.

(2) 对任给的 A > 0, p > 0,作变量代换 pt = s,则 $\int_{A}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} t^{q} dt = \frac{1}{p^{q+1}} \int_{pA}^{+\infty} s^{q} e^{-s} ds,$

由于q > -1,故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} s^q e^{-s} ds$ 收敛,且

$$0 < \int_{0}^{+\infty} s^{q} e^{-s} ds < +\infty.$$

于是有 $\lim_{p\to+0}\int_A^{+\infty} e^{-\mu}t^q dt = +\infty$.

因此,积分 $\int_0^+ e^{-\mu} t^q dt$ 在 p > 0 上非一致收敛. 从而原积分 $\int_0^1 x^{p-1} \ln^q \frac{1}{x} dx \, \text{当} \, p > 0$ 时非一致收敛.

[3767]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{n}}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx \quad (0 \leq n < +\infty).$$

解 x=1是瑕点. 因当 $0 \le x < 1$ 时有

$$0 \leq \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} < \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}}, 0 \leq n < +\infty,$$

且积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \arcsin x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{\pi}{2},$

收敛,于是由维氏判别法知积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^n}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$,当 $0 \le n < +\infty$ 时一致收敛.

[3768]
$$\int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n} \quad (0 < n < 2).$$

解 作变量代换

$$\frac{1}{x}=t$$
,

则
$$\int_0^1 \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n} = \int_1^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t \, \mathrm{d}t.$$

于是 $\int_{0}^{1} \sin \frac{1}{x} \cdot \frac{dx}{x^{n}}$ 的一致收敛相当于 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t dt$ 的一致收敛. 显然,当n < 2时,积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t dt$ 是收敛的. 以下证: 当0 < n < 2时,它非一致收敛. 事实上,当0 < n < 2时,对任给的 $m \in \mathbb{N}, m \neq 0$,有

$$\int_{2m\pi}^{2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} t^{n-2} \sin t dt > \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \int_{2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{dt}{t^{2-n}}$$

$$> \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{\left(2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}}.$$

由于
$$\lim_{n\to 2^{-0}} \frac{1}{\left(2m\pi + \frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}} = 1,$$

于是当n在0<n<2内且与2充分接近时,必有

$$\frac{1}{\left(2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}\right)^{2-n}}>\frac{1}{2},$$

从而 $\int_{2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{4}}^{2m\pi+\frac{\pi}{2}} t^{n-2} \sin t \, dt > \frac{\sqrt{2}\pi}{16} = 常数 > 0.$

于是 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{n-2} \sin t dt$ 在 0 < n < 2 上非一致收敛.

[3769]
$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{x^{\alpha} dx}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^{2}}} \left(|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2} \right).$$

解 x = 1, x = 2 是瑕点, x = 0 可能是瑕点, 把积分分成在 (0,1) 和(1,2) 上的两个积分.

当
$$0 < x < 1$$
且 $|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时,

$$\left|\frac{x^a}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}}\right| < \frac{1}{x^{\frac{1}{2}}(1-x)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}},$$

当
$$1 < x < 2$$
 且 $|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2}$ 时,

$$\left|\frac{x^{\alpha}}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^2}}\right| < \frac{\sqrt{2}}{(x-1)^{\frac{1}{3}}(x-2)^{\frac{2}{3}}}.$$

易知上述两个不等式右端的函数分别在区间(0,1)和(1,2)上的积分收敛.于是由维氏判别法知积分

$$\int_{0}^{2} \frac{x^{\alpha}}{\sqrt[3]{(x-1)(x-2)^{2}}} dx,$$

关于 $|\alpha| < \frac{1}{2}$ 一致收敛.

解
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{|x-\alpha|}} dx = \int_0^a \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx + \int_a^1 \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} dx,$$

对于
$$\int_0^\alpha \frac{\sin\alpha}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx, \pm T$$

$$\left| \int_{\alpha-\eta}^{\alpha} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} dx \right| \leqslant \int_{\alpha-\eta}^{\alpha} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} = 2\sqrt{\eta},$$

于是对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$, 只要取 $0 < \eta < \frac{\epsilon^2}{4}$ 有

$$\left| \int_{\alpha-\eta}^{\alpha} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{\alpha-x}} \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon.$$

因此,对 $0 \le \alpha \le 1$ 它是一致收敛的.对于

$$\int_{a}^{1} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} \mathrm{d}x,$$

由于
$$\left| \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha+\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} dx \right| \leqslant \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha+\eta} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} = 2\sqrt{\eta},$$

于是对于任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,只需取 $0 < \eta < \frac{\epsilon^2}{4}$ 就有

$$\left| \int_{\alpha}^{\alpha+\eta} \frac{\sin\alpha}{\sqrt{x-\alpha}} \mathrm{d}x \right| < \varepsilon.$$

因此,对 $0 \le \alpha \le 1$ 它是一致收敛的.故

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\sin \alpha x}{\sqrt{|x-\alpha|}} dx,$$

对 0 ≤ α ≤ 1 一致收敛.

【3771】 在给定的参数值下,若积分在参数值的某个邻域内一致收敛,则称该积分对这一给定的参数值是一致收敛的.证明:积分

$$I = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha \mathrm{d}x}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2},$$

在每一个 $\alpha \neq 0$ 的值一致收敛,而在 $\alpha = 0$ 时为非一致收敛.

解 设 α_0 为任一不为零的数,不妨设 $\alpha_0 > 0$,现取 $\delta > 0$,使 $\alpha_0 - \delta > 0$,下面证明积分 I 在 $(\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$ 内一致收敛.事实上,当 $\alpha \in (\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$ 时,由于

$$0 < \frac{\alpha}{1 + \alpha^2 x^2} < \frac{\alpha_0 + \delta}{1 + (\alpha_0 - \delta)^2 x^2},$$

且积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha_0 + \delta}{1 + (\alpha_0 - \delta)^2 x^2} dx,$$

收敛. 于是由维氏判别法知 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha dx}{1+\alpha^2 x^2}$ 在 $(\alpha_0 - \delta, \alpha_0 + \delta)$ 内一致收敛,从而在 α_0 点一致收敛. 由 α_0 的任意性知积分 I 在每一个 $\alpha \neq 0$ 的值一致收敛.

下面我们证明积分 I 在 $\alpha = 0$ 时非一致收敛. 事实上,对原点的任何邻域 $(-\delta,\delta)$ 皆有下述结果:对任何的 A > 0,有

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha \, \mathrm{d}x}{1+\alpha^2 x^2} = \int_{\alpha A}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2}, (\alpha > 0).$$

曲于
$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{\alpha A}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

故取 $0 < \epsilon_0 < \frac{\pi}{2}$,在 $(-\delta, \delta)$ 中必存在某一个 $\alpha_0 > 0$,使得

$$\left|\int_{a_0A}^{+\infty}\frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2}\right|>\epsilon_0$$

$$\left|\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\alpha_0 \, \mathrm{d}x}{1 + \alpha_0^2 x^2}\right| > \varepsilon_0.$$

因此,积分I在 $\alpha = 0$ 点的任一邻域 $(-\delta,\delta)$ 内非一致收敛.从而积. 分 I 在 $\alpha = 0$ 时非一致收敛.

【3772】 在下式中把极限移到积分号内合理吗?

$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx.$$

解 不合理. 事实上,由 3754 题(2)的结论知,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha t} dx 对 0 \leqslant \alpha \leqslant b(b > 0)$ 的收敛并非一致,故一般不能应用 积分符号与极限符号的交换定理,但对本题,由于

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lim_{\alpha \to +0} \alpha e^{-\alpha x}\right) dx = 0,$$

$$\lim_{\alpha \to +0} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx = \lim_{\alpha \to +0} (-e^{-\alpha x}) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = 1,$$
于是
$$\lim_{\alpha \to +0} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-\alpha x} dx \neq \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\lim_{\alpha \to +0} \alpha e^{-\alpha x}\right) dx.$$

【3773】 若函数 f(x) 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 可积. 证明公式:

$$\lim_{\alpha \to +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$$

解 为简单起见,设只有一个瑕点 x = 0,已知积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} f(x) dx$ 收敛且被积函数中不含有 α ,于是它关于 α 一致收敛,又因函数 $e^{-\alpha x}$ 对于固定的 $0 \le \alpha \le 1$,关于 x(x > 0) 是递减的,且一致有界: $0 < e^{-\alpha x} \le 1 (0 \le \alpha \le 1, x > 0)$,于是由阿贝尔判别法知 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx$ 在 $0 \le \alpha \le 1$ 上一致收敛. 于是,对任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,取 $\eta > 0$, $A_0 > 0$,且 $\eta < A_0$ 使

$$\left| \int_{0}^{\eta} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5},$$

$$\left| \int_{A_{0}}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} f(x) dx \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{5}, 0 \le \alpha \le 1.$$

由于 f(x) 在[η , A_0] 上是正常积分,故有界,即存在常数 M_0 ,使 — 438 —

$$| f(x) | \leq M_0, (\eta \leq x \leq A_0).$$

又由二元函数 $e^{-\alpha x}$ 在 $0 \le \alpha \le 1$, $\eta \le x \le A_0$ 上的一致连续性知, 必存在 $\delta > 0(\delta < 1)$,当 $0 < \alpha < \delta$ 时,对一切 $\eta \le x \le A_0$,皆有

$$0 \leqslant 1 - \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha r} < \frac{\varepsilon}{5A_0 M_0}$$
.

于是,当 $0 < \alpha < \delta$ 时,恒有

$$\left| \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} f(x) dx - \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx \right|$$

$$= \left| \int_{\eta}^{A_{0}} (e^{-ax} - 1) f(x) dx + \int_{A_{0}}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} f(x) dx \right|$$

$$+ \int_{A_{0}}^{+\infty} f(x) dx + \int_{0}^{\eta} e^{-ax} f(x) dx - \int_{0}^{\eta} f(x) dx \right|$$

$$< M_{0} A_{0} \cdot \frac{\varepsilon}{5A_{0}M_{0}} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} + \frac{\varepsilon}{5} = \varepsilon.$$

$$\lim_{x \to 0} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax} f(x) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) dx.$$

因此

【3773. 1】 证明:若函数 f'(x) 在区间(0, +∞) 绝对可积,则 $\lim_{x\to +\infty} f(x)$ 存在.

证 因为
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} |f'(x)| dx$$
 收敛,于是 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} f'(x) dx$ 收敛,而
$$\int_{0}^{A} f'(x) dx = f(x) \Big|_{0}^{A} = f(A) - f(0).$$

于是

$$\lim_{A \to \infty} f(A) = \lim_{A \to \infty} (f(A) - f(0)) + f(0)$$
$$= \int_0^\infty f'(x) dx + f(0).$$

【3774】 证明:若函数 f(x) 在区间 $(0, +\infty)$ 绝对可积,则 $\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_{0}^{+\infty}f(x)\sin nx\,\mathrm{d}x=0.$

证 由 f(x) 在区间 $(0,+\infty)$ 内绝对可积知对任给的 $\varepsilon > 0$,存在 A > 0,

有
$$\int_A^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是
$$\left| \int_0^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leq \left| \int_0^A f(x) \sin nx \, \mathrm{d}x \right| + \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

先设 f(x) 在[0,A] 中无瑕点,我们在[0,A] 中插入分点 $0 = t_0 < t_1 < t_2 < \cdots < t_{m-1} < t_m = A$,且设 f(x) 在[t_{k-1} , t_k] 上的下确界为 m_k ,则有

$$\int_{0}^{A} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = \sum_{k=1}^{m} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_{k}} f(x) \sin nx \, dx$$

$$= \sum_{k=1}^{m} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_{k}} \left[f(x) - m_{k} \right] \sin nx \, dx + \sum_{k=1}^{m} m_{k} \int_{t_{k-1}}^{t_{k}} \sin nx \, dx,$$
从而有
$$\left| \int_{0}^{A} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right|$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{m} w_{k} \Delta t_{k} + \sum_{k=1}^{m} \left| m_{k} \right| \cdot \frac{\left| \cos nt_{k-1} - \cos nt_{k} \right|}{n}$$

$$\leqslant \sum_{k=1}^{m} w_{k} \Delta t_{k} + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{m} \left| m_{k} \right|,$$

其中 w_k 为 f(x) 在区间[t_{k-1} , t_k] 上的振幅, $\Delta t_k = t_k - t_{k-1}$,由于 f(x) 在[0,A] 上可积,故可取某一分法,有

$$\left|\sum_{k=1}^m w_k \Delta t_k\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$
,

对这样固定的分法, $\sum_{k=1}^{m} |m_k|$ 为一定值, 因而存在 N, 使当 n > N

时有
$$\frac{2}{n}\sum_{k=1}^{m} |m_k| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是,对于上述所选的 N,当 n > N 时

$$\left| \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{0}^{A} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| + \left| \int_{A}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right|$$

$$\leq \sum_{k=1}^{m} w_{k} \Delta t_{k} + \frac{2}{n} \sum_{k=1}^{m} |m_{k}| + \int_{A}^{+\infty} |f(x)| \, dx$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon,$$

即
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^{+\infty} f(x)\sin nx \, \mathrm{d}x = 0.$$

其次,设f(x)在区间[0,A]中有瑕点,简便起见,不妨设只有一个瑕点x=0,于是,对于任给的 $\varepsilon>0$,存在 $\eta>0$ 有

$$\int_0^{\eta} |f(x)| \, \mathrm{d}x < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

但 f(x) 在[η ,A]上无瑕点,故应用上述结论知,存在 N,当 n > N 时,恒有

$$\left| \int_{\eta}^{A} f(x) \sin nx \, \mathrm{d}x \right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是,当n > N时,有

$$\left| \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right|$$

$$\leq \int_{0}^{\eta} |f(x)| \, dx + \left| \int_{\eta}^{A} f(x) \sin nx \, dx \right| + \int_{A}^{+\infty} |f(x)| \, dx$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon.$$

即

又

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, \mathrm{d}x = 0,$$

综上所述, 若 f(x) 在(0, + ∞) 内绝对可积, 不论 f(x) 在(0, + ∞) 内有无瑕点,皆有

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x) \sin nx \, dx = 0.$$

$$\lim_{y \to y_0} \int_a^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx = \int_a^{+\infty} \lim_{y \to y_0} f(x, y) dx$$

证 (1) 表明当 $y \rightarrow y_0$ 时,当 x 在任何有限区间(a,b)上, f(x,y) 都一致趋于 $f(x,y_0)$.于是有

$$\lim_{y \to y_0} \int_a^b f(x,y) dx = \int_a^b f(x,y_0) dx, \qquad \text{if } b > a.$$

$$|f(x,y)| \leqslant F(x),$$

于是令
$$y \rightarrow y_0$$
,有
$$| f(x,y_0) | \leq F(x).$$

从而
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x, y_0) dx$$
 收敛.

对任给的 $\epsilon > 0$,由

$$\int_a^{+\infty} F(x) \, \mathrm{d}x < +\infty,$$

故可取定某b > a,使

$$\int_{b}^{+\infty} F(x) \, \mathrm{d}x < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

对于这样的 b, 又存在 $\delta > 0$, 当 $0 < |y-y_0| < \delta$ 时, 有

$$\left|\int_a^b f(x,y) dx - \int_a^b f(x,y_0) dx\right| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

于是,当0<| $y-y_0$ |< δ 时,恒有

$$\left| \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx - \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y_{0}) dx \right|$$

$$\leq \left| \int_{a}^{b} f(x,y) dx - \int_{a}^{b} f(x,y_{0}) dx \right|$$

$$+ \int_{b}^{+\infty} |f(x,y)| dx + \int_{b}^{+\infty} |f(x,y_{0})| dx$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \int_{b}^{+\infty} F(x) dx + \int_{b}^{+\infty} F(x) dx$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} + \frac{\varepsilon}{3} = \varepsilon.$$

因此 $\lim_{y\to y_0}\int_a^{+\infty}f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x = \int_a^{+\infty}f(x,y_0)\,\mathrm{d}x = \int_a^{+\infty}\lim_{y\to y_0}f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x.$

【3776】 利用积分号与极限符号交换,计算积分:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \lim_{n \to \infty} \left[\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n} \right)^{-n} \right] dx.$$

解 因函数 $\left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n}$ 在 $\left[0,A\right]$ 上连续(任 A>0). 于是它在 $\left[0,A\right]$ 上可积,又 $\left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n}$ 在 $\left[0,A\right]$ 上关于 n 单调减小,且 — 442 —

$$\lim_{n\to+\infty} \left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n} = e^{-x^2},$$

为连续函数,于是由狄尼定理,当 $n \to +\infty$ 时,函数 $\left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n}$ 在 $\left[0,A\right]$ 上一致趋向于 e^{-x^2} ,最后由于

$$0 < \left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^{-n} \leqslant \frac{1}{1 + x^2}, n = 1, 2, \cdots,$$

$$\exists \underline{L} \qquad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2} < +\infty.$$

故积 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(1 + \frac{x^{2}}{n}\right)^{-n} dx$ 关于n 一致收敛.因此,应用积分符号与极限号交换定理(见菲赫金哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》第二卷).从而

有
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{\left(1 + \frac{x^2}{n}\right)^n}.$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\left(1+\frac{x^2}{n}\right)^n} = \sqrt{n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t^2)^n} = \sqrt{n} I_n,$$

其中
$$I_n = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t^2)^n}.$$

$$\mathcal{I}_{n-1} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(1+t^{2})^{n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{t}{(1+t^{2})^{n-1}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + 2(n-1) \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{2}}{(1+t^{2})^{n}} \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= 2(n-1)I_{n-1} - 2(n-1)I_{n}.$$

故有
$$I_n = \frac{2n-3}{2n-2}I_{n-1}$$
,

又
$$I_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2} = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

于是
$$I_n = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-3)}{2 \cdot 4 \cdots (2n-2)} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

从而
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n-3)!!}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \frac{\pi \sqrt{n}}{2}.$$

由瓦里斯公式,有

$$\frac{\pi}{2} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{[(2n)!!]^2}{(2n+1)[(2n-1)!!]^2}$$

$$= \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{[(2n-2)!!]^2}{(2n-1)[(2n-3)!!]^2}.$$

最后有
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n-3)!!\sqrt{n}}{(2n-2)!!}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \lim_{n \to \infty} \frac{(2n-3)!!\sqrt{2n-1}}{(2n-2)!!} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{n}{2n-1}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}.$$

【3776. 1】 设 f(x) 在区间(0, +∞) 是有界连续的,证明:

$$\lim_{y \to 0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{y f(x)}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx = f(0)$$

证 因为是求关于 $y \rightarrow 0$ 的极限,不妨设 $y \neq 0$,由 | f(x) | $\leq M, x \in (0, +\infty)$ 有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{yf(x)}{x^{2} + y^{2}} \right| dx \leq M \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{|y|}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx$$

$$= M \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\left(\frac{x}{|y|}\right)^{2} + 1} d\frac{x}{|y|}$$

$$= M \arctan \frac{x}{|y|} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{2} M.$$

收敛. 因而 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2+y^2} dx$ 是 y 的函数. 任 $\epsilon > 0$ 由于

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{\epsilon} \frac{yf(x)}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx + \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx,$$

$$\left| \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{y f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx \right| \leq \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{y | f(x)|}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

$$\leq M \arctan \frac{x}{y} \Big|_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} = M \Big(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\varepsilon}{y} \Big),$$

所以
$$\overline{\lim}_{y \to +0} \left| \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{y f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} \right| \leq \overline{\lim}_{y \to +0} M \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan \frac{\varepsilon}{y} \right) = 0.$$
于是
$$\lim_{y \to +0} \int_{\varepsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{y f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx = 0.$$

$$\int_{0}^{\varepsilon} \frac{y f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{\varepsilon} \frac{y (f(x) - f(0))}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \int_{0}^{\varepsilon} \frac{y f(0)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$

$$= f(0) \arctan \frac{x}{y} \Big|_{0}^{\varepsilon} + \int_{0}^{\varepsilon} \frac{y (f(x) - f(0))}{x^2 + y^2}.$$

因为 f(x) 在 x = 0 处右连续,于是对任给的 $\delta > 0$,存在 $\varepsilon_1 > 0$,当 $x - 0 < \varepsilon_1$ 时,有 | f(x) - f(0) | $< \delta$,不妨设 $\varepsilon_1 = \varepsilon$,于是

$$\begin{split} \left| \int_0^{\varepsilon} \frac{y(f(x) - f(0))}{x^2 + y^2} dx \right| \\ \leqslant & \int_0^{\varepsilon} \frac{y \mid f(x) - f(0) \mid}{x^2 + y^2} dx \leqslant \delta \int_0^{\varepsilon} \frac{y}{x^2 + y^2} dx \\ = & \delta \arctan \frac{x}{y} \Big|_0^{\varepsilon} = \delta \arctan \frac{\varepsilon}{y}, \\ \overline{\lim}_{y \to +0} \left| \int_0^{\varepsilon} \frac{y(f(x) - f(0))}{x^2 + y^2} dx \right| \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} \delta. \end{split}$$

由δ的任意性有

$$\lim_{y \to +0} \int_{0}^{\varepsilon} \frac{y(f(x) - f(0))}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx = 0.$$
从而
$$\lim_{y \to +0} \int_{0}^{\varepsilon} \frac{yf(x)}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx = f(0) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2}.$$
于是
$$\lim_{y \to +0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx$$

$$= \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\epsilon} \frac{y f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx + \lim_{y \to +0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{\epsilon}^{+\infty} \frac{y f(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx$$
$$= f(0) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{2}{\pi} = f(0).$$

同理
$$\lim_{y \to \infty} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^{2} + y^{2}} dx = f(0).$$

$$\lim_{y\to 0} \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{yf(x)}{x^2 + y^2} dx = f(0).$$

【3776. 2】 求:
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^\infty \frac{dx}{x^n+1}$$

解 由

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n+1} = \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n+1} + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n+1} = I_1 + I_2,$$

知 I_1 是正常积分,显然关于 n 一致收敛. 而 I_2 中 x > 1,于是 n >

2 时,
$$\frac{1}{x^n+1} < \frac{1}{x^2+1}$$
. 故 I_2 关于 $n(n \ge 2)$ 一致收敛, 所以

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{n} + 1} = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{n} + 1} + \lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{n} + 1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{n} + 1} + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{n} + 1}$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{1}^{+\infty} 0 \, \mathrm{d}x = 1.$$

事实上,

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{x''+1} = \int_{0}^{1-\epsilon} \frac{dx}{x''+1} + \int_{1-\epsilon}^{1} \frac{dx}{x''+1}, \text{ if } \epsilon > 0,$$

由积分中值定理

$$\int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x''+1} = \frac{1}{\xi''+1} \cdot (1-\epsilon), \xi \in [0,1-\epsilon].$$

$$\int_{1-\epsilon}^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x''+1} = \frac{1}{\eta''+1} \cdot \epsilon < \epsilon, \eta \in [1-\epsilon,1].$$

于是
$$\lim_{n\to+\infty}\int_0^{1-\epsilon}\frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n+1}=\lim_{n\to+\infty}\frac{1}{\xi^n+1}(1-\epsilon)=1-\epsilon.$$

从而
$$\overline{\lim}_{n\to+\infty} \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n+1} \leq 1$$
,

$$\mathbb{Z} \qquad \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n+1} \geqslant \int_0^{1-\epsilon} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n+1},$$

于是
$$\lim_{n\to\infty}\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n+1} \ge 1-\epsilon$$
.

由ε>0的任意性有

故
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n + 1} \ge 1,$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^n + 1} \mathrm{d}x = 1.$$
 同理
$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^n + 1} = 0.$$

【3777】 证明:积分

$$F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-(x-a)^2} \,\mathrm{d}x,$$

是参数 a 的连续函数.

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(x-a)^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{-a}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= \int_{-a}^0 e^{-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x + \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^a e^{-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2},$$

由变上限积分性质知 $\int_0^a e^{-x^2} dx \, \mathcal{L} \, a(\in (-\infty, +\infty))$ 的连续函数,故 F(a) 也是 $a \in (-\infty, +\infty)$ 的连续函数.

【3777. 1】 证明: $F(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{x}}{x^{\alpha}} dx$ 在 $0 < \alpha < 1$ 区间是连续函数.

证 设 $0 < \alpha \le \alpha_0 < 1$,当 0 < x < 1时,有 $x^a \ge x^{\alpha_0}$,即 $\frac{1}{x^a}$ $\le \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}}$. 于是

$$\int_0^1 \left| \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{x}}{x^{\alpha}} \right| dx \leqslant \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} dx \leqslant \int_0^1 \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}} dx = \frac{1}{1 - \alpha_0}.$$

从而 $\int_0^1 \frac{\sin \frac{\alpha}{x}}{x^{\alpha}} dx$ 对 $0 < \alpha \le \alpha_0 < 1$ 一致收敛. 于是 $F(\alpha)$ 当 $0 < \alpha \le \alpha_0 < 1$ 时连续,由 α_0 的任意性知 $F(\alpha)$ 在(0,1) 上连续.

【3778】 求函数

$$F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1-a^2)x}{x} \mathrm{d}x$$

的不连续点,并作出函数 y = F(a) 的图形.

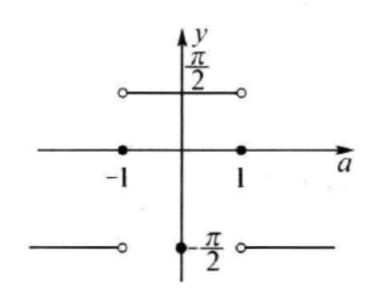
解 当
$$1-a^2 > 0$$
,即 | a | < 1 时,
$$F(a) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1-a^2)x}{(1-a^2)x} d[(1-a^2)x]$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

当 $1-a^2 < 0$,即|a| > 1时

$$F(a) = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(a^{2} - 1)x}{(a^{2} - 1)x} d[(a^{2} - 1)x]$$
$$= -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = -\frac{\pi}{2}.$$

当 $1-a^2=0$,即|a|=1时,F(a)=0,于是 $a=\pm 1$ 为F(a)的不连续点,如 3778 题图所示



3778 题图

研究下列函数在指定区间的连续性(3779 \sim 3783).

【3779】
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{2 + x^{\alpha}},$$
当 $\alpha > 2$ 时.

解 对于积分
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x dx}{2+x^a}$$
, 当 $x \ge 1$ 时,

$$0 < \frac{x}{2+r^{\alpha}} < \frac{x}{r^{\alpha}} \leqslant \frac{1}{r^{\alpha_0-1}}$$

其中 $\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0 > 2$,且积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^{\alpha_0} - 1}$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x \mathrm{d}x}{2 + x^{\alpha}}$ 对 $\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0$ 一致收敛. 因此 $F(\alpha)$ 当 $\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0$ 时连续,由 $\alpha_0 > 2$ 的任意性知 — 448 —

 $F(\alpha)$ 当 $\alpha > 2$ 时连续.

【3780】
$$F(\alpha) = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\alpha}} dx$$
,当 $\alpha > 0$ 时.

 \mathbf{M} 任给的A > 1,皆有 $\left| \int_{1}^{A} \cos x \, \mathrm{d}x \right| \leq 2,$

而函数 $\frac{1}{x^{\alpha}}$ 在 $x \ge 1, \alpha > 0$ 时关于x 单调递减,且由

$$0 < \frac{1}{x^{\alpha}} \leqslant \frac{1}{x^{\alpha_0}}, x \geqslant 1, \alpha \geqslant \alpha_0 > 0,$$

知当 $x \to +\infty$ 时, $\frac{1}{x}$ 在 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时一致趋于零. 因此,由狄里克雷判别法知 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x^{\alpha}} dx$ 对 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0 > 0$ 一致收敛. 于是函数 $F(\alpha)$ 当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时连续. 由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性有 $F(\alpha)$ 在 $(0, +\infty)$ 上连续.

【3781】
$$\cdot F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx$$
,当 $0 < \alpha < 2$ 时.

解
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx + \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^{\pi} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx - \int_{\frac{\pi}{2}}^0 \frac{\sin(\pi - t)}{(\pi - t)^{\alpha} t^{\alpha}} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx.$$

由于当 $0 < \eta < 1, 0 < \alpha_0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1 < 2$ 时,有

$$\int_0^{\eta} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^{\alpha}(\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx \leq \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\alpha} \int_0^{\eta} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha - 1}} \leq \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\alpha_0} \int_0^{\eta} \frac{dx}{x^{\alpha_1 - 1}}$$

$$= \left(\frac{2}{\pi}\right)^{\alpha_0} \frac{1}{2 - \alpha_1} \cdot \eta^{2 - \alpha_1},$$

于是对任意的 $\epsilon > 0$,当

$$0 < \eta < \delta = \min \left\{ 1, (2 - \alpha_1)^{\frac{1}{2-\alpha_1}} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} \right)^{\frac{\alpha_0}{2-\alpha_1}} \varepsilon^{\frac{1}{2-\alpha_1}} \right\}$$

时,对所有 $\alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$,皆有

$$\left| \int_0^{\eta} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha} (\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx \right| \leqslant \int_0^{\eta} \frac{|\sin x|}{x^{\alpha} (\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx < \varepsilon,$$

因此,若 $\alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$ 时,瑕积分 $\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\sin x}{x^{\alpha}(\pi - x)^{\alpha}} dx$ 一致收敛. 故 $F(\alpha)$ 在 $\alpha_0 \leq \alpha \leq \alpha_1$ 上连续,由 $0 < \alpha_0 < \alpha_1 < 2$ 的任意性知 $F(\alpha)$ 在 $0 < \alpha < 2$ 上连续.

【3782】
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^{\alpha}} dx$$
, 当 $0 < \alpha < 1$ 时.

解
$$F(\alpha) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{n\pi}^{(n+1)\pi} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^{\alpha}} dx = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{e^{-(n\pi+t)}}{\sin^{\alpha}t} dt$$

当
$$0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_0 < 1$$
时,

$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-(n\pi+t)}}{\sin^\alpha t} \mathrm{d}t \leqslant \mathrm{e}^{-n\pi} \int_0^\pi \frac{1}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t} \mathrm{d}t,$$

易知
$$\int_0^\pi \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sin^{a_0}t} = 2 \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sin^{a_0}t},$$

$$\lim_{t\to +0}t^{\alpha_0}\cdot\frac{1}{\sin^{\alpha_0}t}=1.$$

于是它是收敛的. 又级数 $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} e^{-n\pi}$ 为公比等于 $e^{-n\pi} < 1$ 的几何级数,它也收敛,于是,由维氏判别法知级数

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-n\pi-t}}{\sin^{\alpha_0} t} \mathrm{d}t,$$

对 $0 < \alpha \le \alpha_0$ 一致收敛,从而 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x}}{|\sin x|^{\alpha}} dx$ 对 $0 < \alpha \le \alpha_0$ 一致收敛.因此, $F(\alpha)$ 在 $0 < \alpha < \alpha_0$ 上连续.由 $\alpha_0 < 1$ 的任意性知 $F(\alpha)$ 在 $0 < \alpha < 1$ 上连续.

【3783】
$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \alpha e^{-x\alpha^2} dx$$
,当 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 时.

解 当 $\alpha \neq 0$ 时,

$$F(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-n\alpha^2} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\alpha},$$

连续. 当 $\alpha = 0$ 时,

$$F(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} 0 \cdot e^{-0} dx = 0.$$

于是 $F(\alpha)$ 在 $\alpha = 0$ 处不连续.

§ 3. 积分号下广义积分的微分法和积分法

1. 对参数的微分法 若

(1) 函数 f(x,y) 在域 $a \le x < +\infty$, $y_1 < y < y_2$ 内是连续的且 $f'_{y}(x,y)$;存在;

(2)
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx$$
 收敛;

(3)
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f'_{y}(x,y) dx$$
 在区间 (y_1,y_2) 一致收敛,

则当 $y_1 < y < y_2$ 时

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}y}\int_{a}^{+\infty}f(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x = \int_{a}^{+\infty}f'_{y}(x,y)\,\mathrm{d}x,$$

(莱布尼茨法则).

2. **对参数的积分公式** 若(1) 函数 f(x,y) 当 $x \ge a$ 及 $y_1 < y < y_2$ 时是连续的;

(2)
$$\int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx \, \alpha \, dx \, dx \, dx \, dx \, dx \, dx \int_{y_1}^{y_2} dy \int_{a}^{+\infty} f(x,y) dx = \int_{a}^{+\infty} dx \int_{y_1}^{y_2} f(x,y) dy \, dx$$

若 $f(x,y) \ge 0$,且假定等式(1)的一端有意义,则公式 ① 对 无穷区间(y_1,y_2)也是正确的.

【3784】 利用公式 $\int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n} (n > 0)$ 计算积分 $I = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x dx$,其中 m 为自然数.

$$\mathbf{m}$$
 $\frac{\mathrm{d}x^{n-1}}{\mathrm{d}n} = x^{n-1}\ln x$, $(n > 0, 为任意实数)$ 积分
$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1}\ln x \mathrm{d}x$$
, ①

对于 $n \ge n_0 > 0$ 一致收敛. 事实上, 当 $0 < x \le 1$, $n \ge n_0 > 0$ 时,

$$|x^{n-1}\ln x| \leq -x^{n_0-1}\ln x$$
,

而积分 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{n_0-1} \ln x dx$ 收敛(2362 题结论),因此,由维氏判别法知积分①对 $n \ge n_0 > 0$ 一致收敛.于是积分 $\int_{0}^{1} x^{n-1} dx$ 对参数 $n \ge n_0$ 求导数时,积分号与导数符号可交换,即

$$\frac{d}{dn} \int_{0}^{1} x^{n-1} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx^{n-1}}{dn} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{n-1} \ln x dx.$$

由 $n_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,上式对任意 n > 0 皆成立. 同理对 n 逐次求导数,也可在积分号下求导数,即

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^2}{\mathrm{d}n^2} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}n} (x^{n-1} \ln x) \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^2 x \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

由数学归纳法有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^{m}}{\mathrm{d}n^{m}} \int_{0}^{1} x^{m-1} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{1} x^{m-1} \ln^{m} x \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

但 .
$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} dx = \frac{1}{n}, (n > 0).$$

于是
$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^m}{\mathrm{d}n^m} \int_0^1 x^{n-1} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{n^{m+1}}.$$

从而有
$$\int_0^1 x^{n-1} \ln^m x \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{(-1)^m m!}{n^{m+1}}.$$

【3785】 利用公式
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + a} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a}}$$
 (a > 0).

计算积分 $I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + a)^{n+1}}$,其中 n 为自然数.

解
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{1}{x^2 + a} \right) = -\frac{1}{(x^2 + a^2)^2},$$
积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2 + a)^2},$$

对 $a \ge a_0 > 0$ 一致收敛. 事实上, 当 $x \ge 0$, $a \ge a_0 > 0$ 时,

$$\frac{1}{(x^2+a)^2} \leqslant \frac{1}{(x^2+a_0)^2}$$

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a_0)^2}$ 收敛,于是由维氏判别法知积分① 当 $a \ge a_0 \ge 0$ 时一致收敛. 从而由莱布尼兹法则有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}a}\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2+a} = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial a} \left(\frac{1}{x^2+a}\right) \mathrm{d}x = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(x^2+a)^2}.$$

由 $a_0 > a$ 的任意性知,上式对一切 a > 0 皆成立. 同理对积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + a}$ 逐次求导数有

$$\frac{d^{n}}{da^{n}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + a} = (-1)^{n} n! \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(x^{2} + a)^{n+1}},$$

$$\frac{d}{da} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + a} = \frac{d}{da} \left(\frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{a}}\right) = -\frac{\pi}{2^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{3}}},$$

$$\frac{d^{2}}{da^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2} + a} = \frac{d}{da} \left(-\frac{\pi}{2^{2}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{3}}}\right) = \frac{1 \cdot 3\pi}{2^{3}} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{5}}},$$

由数学归纳法有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}^n}{\mathrm{d}a^n} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2 + a} = \frac{(2n - 1)!!n}{2^{n+1}} (-1)^n \cdot a^{-(n + \frac{1}{2})}.$$

于是
$$I = \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{(2n-1)!!}{(2n)!!} a^{-(n+\frac{1}{2})}.$$

【3786】 证明:狄利克雷积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx$$

当 $\alpha \neq 0$ 时具有导数,但是不能用莱布尼茨法则求解.

提示:假定 $\alpha x = y$.

$$\mathbf{ii} \qquad \qquad \mathbf{i} = \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j} = \mathbf{j} + \mathbf{j$$

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

当 α <0时,

$$I(\alpha) = -I(-\alpha) = -\frac{\pi}{2}$$
.

于是当 $\alpha \neq 0$ 时,

$$I'(\alpha) = 0.$$

但,若用莱布尼兹法则来求,则得错误的结论,事实上,积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos \alpha x dx,$$

发散,而 $I'(\alpha) = O(\alpha \neq 0)$ 存在,因此,本题不能应用莱布尼兹法则求 $I'(\alpha)$.

【3787】 证明:函数

$$F(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} dx,$$

在域 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 内连续且可微.

证 设 α_0 为 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内任意一点,记 $M = \max(|\alpha_0 - 1|, |\alpha_0 + 1|)$,

则当 $x > M, \alpha \in (\alpha_0 - 1, \alpha_0 + 1)$ 时,有

$$\left| \frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} \right| \leq \frac{1}{1 + (x - M)^2},$$

$$\left| \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[\frac{\cos x}{1 + (x + \alpha)^2} \right] \right| = \left| \frac{2(x + \alpha)\cos x}{[1 + (x + \alpha)^2]^2} \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{2}{1 + (x - M)^2}.$$

由积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+(x-M)^2}$ 收敛. 于是积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{1+(x+a)^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 和 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\cos x}{1+(x+a)^2} \right] \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $(\alpha_0 - 1, \alpha_0 + 1)$ 内一致收敛. 从而 $F(\alpha)$ 在 $(\alpha_0 - 1, \alpha_0 + 1)$ 内连续且可微分,且可在积分号下求导数. 由 α_0 的任意性知 $F(\alpha)$ 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续且可微分.

【3788】 根据等式
$$\frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} = \int_{a}^{b} e^{-xy} dy$$
,计算积分
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx \qquad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 不妨设 a < b,注意 e^{-xy} 在 $\{(x,y) \mid x \ge 0, a \le y \le b\}$ 上连续. 又积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx$ 对 $a \le y \le b$ 是一致收敛的. 事实上,当 $x \ge 0, a \le y \le b$ 时, $0 < e^{-xy} \le e^{-ax}$,但积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax} dx$ 收敛,于是 — 454 — 积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-xy} dx$ 是一致收敛的,故由参数的积分公式有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{d}x \int_a^b \mathrm{e}^{-xy} \, \mathrm{d}y = \int_a^b \mathrm{d}y \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-xy} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

又上式左端为

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-ax} - \mathrm{e}^{-bx}}{x} \mathrm{d}x,$$

右端为 $\int_a^b \frac{\mathrm{d}y}{y} = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$

从而有 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-ax} - e^{-bx}}{x} dx = \ln \frac{b}{a}, (a > 0, b > 0).$

【3789】 证明:费洛拉尼公式

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a} \qquad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

其中 f(x) 为连续函数,积分 $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 在任意 A > 0 均有意义.

证 对任给的A > 0,有

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax)}{x} dx - \int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{f(bx)}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_{Aa}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt - \int_{Ab}^{+\infty} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt$$

$$= \int_{Aa}^{Ab} \frac{f(t)}{t} dt = f(\xi) \int_{Aa}^{Ab} \frac{dt}{t} = f(\xi) \ln \frac{b}{a},$$

其中 $\xi \in (Aa,Ab)$,不妨设a < b,当 $A \rightarrow +0$ 时, $\xi \rightarrow +0$.因f(x) 在x = 0点连续,有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{f(ax) - f(bx)}{x} dx = f(0) \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

运用费洛拉尼公式计算积分(3790~3792).

(3790)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 由于 $\cos x$ 在(0, + ∞) 内连续,且对任意的 A > 0,积分

$$\int_{A}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{x} dx$$
 存在,于是由费洛拉尼公式有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax - \cos bx}{x} dx = \cos 0 \cdot \ln \frac{b}{a} = \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

[3791]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax - \sin bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解 和 3790 类似,因

$$\sin 0 = 0$$
,

于是 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax - \sin bx}{x} dx = 0.$

[3792]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax - \arctan bx}{x} dx \quad (a > 0, b > 0).$$

解令

$$f(x) = \frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x,$$

则 f(x) 在[0,+∞) 上连续,由于 f(x) > 0 且

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2} \cdot \frac{f(x)}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan x}{x^{-1}} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{-\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}}{-\frac{1}{x^{2}}} = 1,$$

于是对任给的 A > 0,积分 $\int_A^{+\infty} \frac{f(x)}{x} dx$ 皆收敛,因此由费洛拉尼公式有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan ax\right) - \left(\frac{\pi}{2} - \arctan bx\right)}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{b}{a}.$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \arctan ax - \arctan bx + \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{a}{a}.$$

于是

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan ax - \arctan bx}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{a}{b}.$$

用对参数的微分法计算下列积分(3793~3796).

[3793]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - e^{-\beta x^{2}}}{x} dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-2\alpha x e^{-\alpha x^2} + 2\beta x e^{-\beta x^2}}{1} = 0.$$

于是x = 0不是瑕点,又由于

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{e^{-ax^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left(e^{\frac{x}{ax^2}} - e^{\frac{x}{\beta x^2}} \right) = 0.$$

从而任给的 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx$ 皆收敛,现令 β

> 0 固定,把所求积分视为含参变量 $\alpha(\alpha > 0)$ 的积分,设

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx, \quad (\alpha > 0).$$

而

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x^2} - \mathrm{e}^{-\beta x^2}}{x} \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\int_0^{+\infty} x \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x.$$

下证右端积分在 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0 > 0$ 时一致收敛,事实上,当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$, $0 \le x$ $<+\infty$ 时,

$$0 \leqslant x e^{-ar^2} \leqslant x e^{-a_0 x^2}$$
,

而积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha_0 x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2\alpha_0},$$

收敛. 故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$ 在 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时一致收敛,因此,当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时,可在积分号下对参数求导数

$$I'(\alpha) = -\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha r^2} dx = -\frac{1}{2\alpha}.$$

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,上式对一切 $\alpha > 0$ 皆成立,积分后有

$$I(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2}\ln\alpha + C, \alpha \in (0, +\infty),$$

其中 C 为待定的常数,在此式中令 $\alpha = \beta$,有

$$0 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\beta x^2} - e^{-\beta x^2}}{x} dx = I(\beta) = -\frac{1}{2} \ln \beta + C,$$

故
$$C = \frac{1}{2} \ln \beta$$
.

于是
$$I(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{2}\ln\alpha + \frac{1}{2}\ln\beta = \frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{\beta}{\alpha}, (\alpha > 0).$$

$$\iint_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - e^{-\beta x^{2}}}{x} dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \quad (\alpha > 0, \quad \beta > 0).$$

[3794]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^{2} dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 由于

$$\lim_{x\to+0}\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha r}-\mathrm{e}^{-\beta r}}{x}=\lim_{x\to+0}\frac{-\alpha\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha r}+\beta\mathrm{e}^{-\beta r}}{1}=\beta-\alpha,$$

于是x = 0不是瑕点,又由于

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}x^2\cdot\left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-ax}-\mathrm{e}^{-\beta x}}{x}\right)^2=0,$$

于是积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x}-e^{-\beta x}}{x}\right)^2 dx$ 收敛($\alpha > 0, \beta > 0$). 同样,把 $\beta > 0$

固定,考虑含参变量 α 的积分,

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{2}\right)^2 dx, \alpha > 0.$$
由于
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x}\right)^2 dx = -2 \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha + \beta)x}}{x} dx$$
$$= -2 \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} (\alpha > 0), (3788$$
题结论).

而当
$$\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0 > 0, 1 \leqslant x < +\infty$$
 时
$$\left| \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha + \beta)x}}{x} \right| \leqslant \frac{2e^{-\alpha_0 x}}{x},$$

且 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-a_0 x}}{x} dx$ 收敛,事实上这是由

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}x^2\cdot\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-a_0x}}{x}=0,$$

知其收敛. 于是

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-2\alpha r} - \mathrm{e}^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} \mathrm{d}x,$$

 $当 \alpha ≥ \alpha_0$ 时一致收敛,从而

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-2\alpha x} - e^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x} = dx,$$

当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时一致收敛,请注意,x = 0 不是瑕点,这是因为 -458 -

$$\lim_{x\to +0}\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-2\alpha x}-\mathrm{e}^{-(\alpha+\beta)x}}{x}=\beta-\alpha.$$

因此,由莱布尼兹法则,当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时,可在积分号下求导数

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^2 dx = -2 \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha}.$$

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,上式对一切 $\alpha > 0$ 皆成立,积分后有

$$I(\alpha) = -2 \int \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} d\alpha + C$$

$$\int \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} d\alpha = \alpha \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} + \beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C,$$

于是
$$I(\alpha) = -2\alpha \ln \frac{\alpha + \beta}{2\alpha} - 2\beta \ln(\alpha + \beta) + C.$$

其中 C 是待定常数,令 $\alpha = \beta$,由 $I(\beta) = 0$ 有

$$0 = -2\beta \ln \frac{2\beta}{2\beta} - 2\beta \ln 2\beta + C.$$

故

$$C=2\beta \ln 2\beta$$
.

于是有
$$I(\alpha) = \ln\left(\frac{2\alpha}{\alpha+\beta}\right)^{2\alpha} - 2\beta \ln(\alpha+\beta) + 2\beta \ln 2\beta$$

= $\ln\frac{(2\alpha)^{2\alpha}(2\beta)^{2\beta}}{(\alpha+\beta)^{2\alpha+2\beta}}$,

印用

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \right)^{2} dx = \ln \frac{(2\alpha)^{2\alpha} (2\beta)^{2\beta}}{(\alpha + \beta)^{2\alpha + 2\beta}}, \ \alpha > 0, \beta > 0.$$

(3795)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

$$\mathbf{M} = 0$$
时,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-ax} - \mathrm{e}^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, \mathrm{d}x = 0,$$

现设 $m \neq 0$,由于

$$\lim_{x\to +0}\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x}-\mathrm{e}^{-\beta x}}{x}\mathrm{sin}mx=0,$$

于是x = 0不是瑕点,从而被积函数在 $\{(x,\alpha,\beta) \mid x \in [0,+\infty), \alpha > 0,\beta > 0\}$ 内连续,其中x = 0 时的函数的值理解为极限值,又由于

$$\left|\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x}\,\mathrm{e}^{-\beta x}}{x}\mathrm{sin}mx\right| \leqslant \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x}+\mathrm{e}^{-\beta x}}{x}, x > 0,$$

而积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} + e^{-\beta x}}{x} dx$ 收敛,故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx dx$ 收

敛,从而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, dx$ 收敛,当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0 > 0$ 时,积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x} - \mathrm{e}^{-\beta x}}{x} \mathrm{sin} mx \right) \mathrm{d}x = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x} \mathrm{sin} mx \, \mathrm{d}x,$$

是一致收敛的,事实上

$$|e^{-ax}\sin mx| \leq e^{-a_0x}, x \geq 0,$$

又积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha_0 x} dx = \frac{1}{\alpha_0}$ 收敛,于是对于积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, dx,$$

当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$ 时可应用莱布尼兹法则,得

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin mx \, dx = -\frac{m}{\alpha^2 + m^2}$$
, (1829 题结论).

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,上式对一切 $\alpha < 0$ 皆成立. 从而

$$I(\alpha) = -\int \frac{m}{\alpha^2 + m^2} d\alpha = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{m} + C,$$

其中 C 是待定常数,令 $\alpha = \beta$, 则得

$$I(\beta) = 0 = -\arctan\frac{\beta}{m} + C$$

于是
$$C = \arctan \frac{\beta}{m}$$
.

从而我们有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \sin mx \, dx = \arctan \frac{\beta}{m} - \arctan \frac{\alpha}{m},$$

 $m \neq 0$.

[3796]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx \, dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 和 3795 类似, 当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0 > 0$ 时, 积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x} - \mathrm{e}^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx \, \mathrm{d}x$$

可用莱布尼兹法则有

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha r} - e^{-\beta r}}{x} \cos mx \right) dx$$
$$= -\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha r} \cos mx \, dx = -\frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + m^2},$$

(1828 题结论).

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,上式对一切 $\alpha > 0$ 皆成立,从而

$$I(\alpha) = -\int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\alpha^2 + m^2} = -\frac{1}{2} \ln(\alpha^2 + m^2) + C,$$

其中 C 是待定常数,令

有
$$\alpha = \beta$$
,
$$I(\beta) = 0 = -\frac{1}{2}\ln(\beta^2 + m^2) + C.$$

于是
$$C = \frac{1}{2} \ln(\beta^2 + m^2)$$
.

从而
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x} - e^{-\beta x}}{x} \cos mx \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln \frac{\beta^{2} + m^{2}}{\alpha^{2} + m^{2}}$$
 (\alpha > 0,\beta > 0).

计算积分 $(3797 \sim 3802)$.

[3797]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx \quad (|\alpha| \leq 1).$$

解 由

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-\frac{2\alpha^2 x}{1-\alpha^2 x^2}}{2x}$$

$$= -\alpha^2,$$

知 x = 0 不是瑕点,故被积函数在 $\{(x,\alpha) \mid 0 \le x < 1, \mid \alpha \mid < 1\}$ 内连续,注意 x = 0 时的函数值理解为极限值,又由于当 $\mid \alpha \mid \le 1$ 时,

$$\left| \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right| \leq -\frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}, 0 < x < 1,$$

而积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$ 收敛,这是因为

$$\lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} (1-x)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}}$$

$$= \lim_{x \to 1^{-0}} (1-x)^{\frac{1}{6}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1-x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1+x}} = 0.$$

于是积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2\sqrt{1+x^2}} dx$,对 $|\alpha| \le 1$ 一致收敛,从而为 α 的连

续函数, $-1 \le \alpha \le 1$. 另一方面, 易知积分

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[\frac{\ln(1-\alpha^{2}x^{2})}{x^{2}\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} \right] dx = -2\alpha \int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{(1-\alpha^{2}x^{2})\sqrt{1-x^{2}}},$$

对 $|\alpha| \leq \alpha_0 < 1$ 一致收敛,事实上

$$\left| \frac{-2\alpha}{(1-\alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}} \right| \leq \frac{2}{1-\alpha_0^2} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

$$0 \leq x < 1,$$

而积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} = \frac{\pi}{2} \, \text{收敛,于是,对积分}$

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx$$

当 | α | ≤ α₀ 时可用莱布尼兹法则有

$$I'(\alpha) = -2\alpha \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1-\alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1-x^2}}.$$

由 α_0 < 1 的任意性知,上式对一切 $|\alpha|$ < 1 皆成立. 现在考察

$$I_1 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1-\alpha^2 x^2)\sqrt{1-x^2}},$$

作变量代换 $x = \sin t$ 有

$$I_1 = \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 - \alpha^2 \sin^2 t} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 - \alpha \sin t} + \int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1 + \alpha \sin t} \right).$$

再对右端两个积分作变量代换

$$u = \tan \frac{t}{2}$$
,

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1-\alpha \sin t} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \arctan \left[\frac{\tan \frac{t}{2} - \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right] + C_1,$$

$$\int \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+\alpha \sin t} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \arctan \left[\frac{\tan \frac{t}{2} + \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \right] + C_2.$$

从而
$$I'(\alpha) = -2\alpha \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{1 - \alpha \sin t} + \frac{1}{1 + \alpha \sin t} \right) dt$$

$$= -\frac{2\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} \left[\arctan\left(\frac{\tan\frac{t}{2} - \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}\right) + \arctan\left(\frac{\tan\frac{t}{2} + \alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}\right) \right] \Big|_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{\pi\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}, \qquad |\alpha| < 1.$$

两端积分有

$$I(\alpha) = -\pi \int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}} = \pi \sqrt{1-\alpha^2} + C, |\alpha| < 1,$$

其中 C 是待定常数,令 $\alpha = 0$ 有

$$I(0) = 0 = \pi + C.$$

于是
$$C = -\pi$$
,

$$I(\alpha) = -\pi(1-\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}), |\alpha| < 1.$$

在上式两端 $\alpha \rightarrow 1-0$ 和 $\alpha \rightarrow -1+0$ 取极限,且由 $I(\alpha)$ 在[-1,1] 上连续有

$$I(1) = I(-1) = -\pi$$
.

于是, 当 $|\alpha| \leq 1$ 时

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{x^2 \sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = -\pi(1-\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}).$$

[3798]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^{2}x^{2})}{\sqrt{1-x^{2}}} dx \quad (|\alpha| \leq 1).$$

解 和 3797 类似,我们有

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx.$$

在[-1,1]上连续,且当 $|\alpha| \leq \alpha_0 < 1$ 时,可用莱布尼兹法则,于是

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^1 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\ln(1 - \alpha^2 x^2)}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \frac{-2\alpha x^2}{(1 - \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{(1 - \alpha^2 x^2) - 1}{(1 - \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1 - x^2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1 - x^2}} - \frac{2}{\alpha} \int_0^1 \frac{dx}{(1 - \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{1 - x^2}}$$

$$= \frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{2}{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2 \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{\pi}{\alpha \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}, |\alpha| \leqslant \alpha_0, \alpha \neq 0.$$

由 α_0 < 1 的任意性知上式对一切 0 < $|\alpha|$ < 1 皆成立,积分后有

$$I(\alpha) = \int \left(\frac{\pi}{\alpha} - \frac{\pi}{\alpha \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}\right) d\alpha$$

$$= \pi \ln |\alpha| + \pi \ln \left|\frac{1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}}{\alpha}\right| + C$$

$$= \pi \ln (1 + \sqrt{1 - \alpha^2}) + C,$$

其中 $|\alpha| < 1$, $\alpha \neq 0$, C 为待定常数. 令 $\alpha \rightarrow 0$, 且由 $I(\alpha)$ 在 $\alpha = 0$ 的连续性有

$$I(0) = 0 = \pi \ln 2 + C$$
.

于是 $C = -\pi \ln 2$,

从而有
$$I(\alpha) = \pi \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}{2}$$
, $|\alpha| < 1$.

在上式中令 $\alpha \rightarrow 1-0$ 和 $\alpha \rightarrow -1+0$ 又及 $I(\alpha)$ 在[-1,1]上的连续性知上式当 $\alpha = \pm$ 时也成立,于是

$$\int_0^1 \frac{\ln(1-\alpha^2 x^2)}{\sqrt{1-x^2}} dx = \pi \ln \frac{1+\sqrt{1-\alpha^2}}{2}, \mid \alpha \mid \leq 1.$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 3799 \end{bmatrix} \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx.$$

解 设

$$I(\alpha) = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx,$$

显然 I(0) = 0, 当 $\alpha < 0$ 时,由

$$\lim_{x\to+\infty}x^3\cdot\frac{\arctan\alpha x}{x^2\sqrt{x^2-1}}=\frac{\pi}{2},$$

于是 $I(\alpha)$ 收敛,其次易知

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right) dx = \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x (1 + \alpha^2 x^2) \sqrt{x^2 - 1}}$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^2 dt}{\sqrt{1 - t^2} (t^2 + \alpha^2)}.$$

对 $\alpha \ge 0$ 一致收敛. 事实上, 当 $\alpha \ge 0$, $0 \le t < 1$ 时, 有

$$\left|\frac{t^2}{\sqrt{1-t^2}(t^2+\alpha^2)}\right| \leqslant \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-t^2}},$$

且 $\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1-t^2}}$ 收敛. 于是用莱布尼兹法则有

$$\begin{split} I'(\alpha) &= \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} \right) \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{t^2 \, \mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2} (t^2 + \alpha^2)} = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{(t^2 + \alpha^2) - \alpha^2}{\sqrt{1 - t^2} (t^2 + \alpha^2)} \mathrm{d}t \\ &= \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2}} - \alpha^2 \int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{\sqrt{1 - t^2} (t^2 + \alpha^2)} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha^2 \cdot \frac{\pi}{2\alpha \sqrt{\alpha^2 + 1}} \\ &= \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{\alpha \pi}{2 \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}}, \alpha \geqslant 0. \end{split}$$

从而有

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\int \frac{\alpha d\alpha}{\sqrt{1+\alpha^2}}$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha - \frac{\pi}{2}\sqrt{1+\alpha^2} + C, \alpha \geqslant 0,$$

其中 C 为待定常数,令 $\alpha = 0$ 有

$$I(0) = 0 = -\frac{\pi}{2} + C,$$

于是 $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$. 从而当 $\alpha \ge 0$ 时

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^{2} \sqrt{x^{2}-1}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + \alpha - \sqrt{1 + \alpha^{2}}).$$

当 α <0时,

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^{2} \sqrt{x^{2} - 1}} dx = -\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan(-\alpha)x}{x^{2} \sqrt{x^{2} - 1}} dx$$
$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} (1 - \alpha - \sqrt{1 + \alpha^{2}}),$$

于是,当 $-\infty$ < α < $+\infty$ 时,

$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x}{x^2 \sqrt{x^2 - 1}} dx = \frac{\pi}{2} (1 + |\alpha| - \sqrt{1 + \alpha^2}) \operatorname{sgn}\alpha.$$

(3800)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} dx.$$

解令

$$I_{\beta}=\int_{0}^{+\infty}\frac{\ln(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})}{\beta^{2}+x^{2}}\mathrm{d}x$$
,

其中 $\alpha \ge 0$ 是参数, $\beta > 0$ 固定. 该积分当 $0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1 (\alpha_1 > 0$ 为任何有限数) 时一致收敛. 事实上,当 $0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$ 时

$$0 \leq \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2x^2)}{\beta^2+x^2} \leq \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2x^2)}{\beta^2+x^2}, x \in [0,+\infty),$$

而积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2x^2)}{\beta^2+x^2} dx$$
 收敛,这是因为

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{\frac{3}{2}} \cdot \frac{\ln(1 + \alpha_1^2 x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} = 0.$$

于是 $I_{\beta}(x)$ 是 $0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$ 上的连续函数,由 $\alpha_1 > 0$ 的任意性知, $I_{\beta}(\alpha)$ 在 $0 \le \alpha < +\infty$ 时连续. 其次,易证

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left[\frac{\ln(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})}{\beta^{2}+x^{2}} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha x^{2}}{(\beta^{2}+x^{2})(1+\alpha_{0}^{2}x^{2})} d\alpha = \frac{\pi}{\alpha\beta+1}.$$

当 $0 < \alpha_0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$ 时是一致收敛的,事实上,此时

$$0 \leqslant \frac{2\alpha x^2}{(\beta^2 + x^2)(1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} \leqslant \frac{2\alpha_1 x^2}{(\beta^2 + x^2)(1 + \alpha_0^2 x^2)},$$

$$0 \leqslant x < \infty,$$

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha_1 x^2}{(\beta^2 + x^2)(1 + \alpha_0^2 x^2)} dx$ 收敛. 于是,由莱布尼兹法则, 当 $0 < \alpha_0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$ 时,在积分号下求导数有

$$I'_{\beta}(x) = \frac{\pi}{\alpha\beta + 1}.$$

由 α_1 与 α_0 的任意性知,上式对一切 $0 < \alpha < +\infty$ 皆成立,两端积分有

$$I_{\beta}(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta}\ln(1+\alpha\beta) + C, 0 < \alpha < +\infty.$$

其中 C 是某常数,在此式中令 $\alpha \rightarrow + 0$ 取极限,且 $I_{\beta}(\alpha)$ 在 $0 \leq \alpha$ $<+\infty$ 上连续有

$$0 = I_{\beta}(0) = 0 + C$$

于是C=0,从而

$$I_{\beta}(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(1 + \alpha\beta), 0 \leqslant \alpha < +\infty.$$

对于所求积分,作适当变形,当 $\alpha > 0,\beta > 0$ 时,有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\ln\alpha + \ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^{2}}x^{2}\right)}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} dx$$

$$= 2\ln\alpha \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\beta^2 + x^2} + \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln\left(1 + \frac{1}{\alpha^2}x^2\right)}{\beta^2 + x^2} \mathrm{d}x$$
$$= \frac{\pi \ln\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln\left(1 + \frac{\beta}{\alpha}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\beta} \ln(\alpha + \beta).$$

此式当x=0时也成立,只要在两端令 $\alpha \rightarrow +0$ 取极限即可.这是因为积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$$
, ($\beta > 0$ 固定),

当 0 ≤ α ≤ $\frac{1}{2}$ 时一致收敛,易知

$$\int_{0}^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} dx = \int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} dx$$

当 0 ≤ α ≤ $\frac{1}{2}$ 时都一致上敛. 事实上

$$\left|\frac{\ln(\alpha^2+x^2)}{\beta^2+x^2}\right| \leqslant -\frac{2\ln x}{\beta^2+x^2},$$

$$0 < x \leqslant \frac{1}{2}, 0 \leqslant \alpha \leqslant \frac{1}{2},$$

而
$$\int_0^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{\ln x}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$$
 收敛,又

$$0 \leq \frac{\ln(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} \leq \frac{\ln(\frac{1}{4} + x^{2})}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}},$$

$$\frac{1}{2} \leq x < +\infty, \qquad 0 \leq \alpha \leq \frac{1}{2},$$

而
$$\int_{\frac{1}{2}}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\frac{1}{4} + x^2)}{\beta^2 + x^2} dx$$
 收敛,于是 $I(\alpha)$ 在点 $\alpha = 0$ (右) 连续.

对任意的 α 与 $\beta(\beta \neq 0)$,有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})}{\beta^{2} + x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(|\alpha|^{2} + x^{2})}{|\beta|^{2} + x^{2}} dx$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{|\beta|} \ln(|\alpha| + |\beta|).$$

当 $\beta = 0$ 时,上式不成立,右端无意义,左端的积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(\alpha^2 + x^2)}{x^2} dx$ 易知其发散.

[3801]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \arctan \beta x}{x^2} dx.$$

解 设 $\alpha \geqslant 0, \beta \geqslant 0$,

显然 x = 0 不是瑕点,因为

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \cdot \arctan \beta x}{x^2} = \alpha \beta.$$

当
$$\alpha \geqslant 0, \beta \geqslant 0$$
时

$$\left|\frac{\arctan\alpha x \cdot \arctan\beta x}{x^2}\right| < \frac{\pi^2}{4} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2}, x \in [1, +\infty),$$

而积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2}$ 收敛,于是积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan\alpha x \cdot \arctan\beta x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $\alpha \geqslant$

 $0,\beta \ge 0$ 时一致收敛,从而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \cdot \arctan \beta x}{x^2} dx$ 也在 α

 $\geq 0, \beta \geq 0$ 时一致收敛. 因此,函数

$$I(\alpha,\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan\alpha x \cdot \arctan\beta x}{x^2} dx$$

是 α ≥ 0, β ≥ 0 上的二元连续函数,下面考察

$$J(\alpha,\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\arctan \alpha x \cdot \arctan \beta x}{x^2} \right)$$
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} dx,$$

$$K(\alpha,\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left(\frac{\arctan \beta x}{x (1 + \alpha^2 x^2)} \right) dx$$
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1 + \alpha^2 x^2) (1 + \beta^2 x^2)},$$

两个积分,由于当 $\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0 > 0, \beta \geqslant 0$ 时

$$\left|\frac{\arctan\beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2x^2)}\right| < \frac{\pi}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{x^2(1+\alpha_0^2x^2)}, \quad x \in [1,+\infty),$$

而积分
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x(1+\alpha_0^2x^2)}$$
 收敛,于是积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan\beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2x^2)} \mathrm{d}x$,当 α

 $\geqslant \alpha_0, \beta \geqslant 0$ 时一致收敛,又因为 $\lim_{x\to +0} \frac{\arctan\beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} = \beta$,故 x=0 不

是瑕点,从而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan\beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} dx$ 当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$, $\beta \ge 0$ 也一致收敛.

因此, $J(\alpha,\beta)$ 当 $\alpha \ge \alpha_0$, $\beta \ge 0$ 时连续,且 $I(\alpha,\beta)$ 可在积分号下对 α 求导数有

$$I'_{\alpha}(\alpha,\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \beta x}{x(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} dx = J(\alpha,\beta),$$
 ①

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,(1) 式对一切 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta \ge 0$ 成立,且 $J(\alpha, \beta)$ 是 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta \ge 0$ 上的二元连续函数.

其次,由于当 $\beta \geqslant \beta_0 > 0, \alpha > 0$ 时

$$0 < \frac{1}{(1+\alpha^2x^2)(1+\beta^2x^2)} \le \frac{1}{1+\beta_0^2x^2}, 0 \le x < \infty,$$

而积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+\beta_{0}^{2}x^{2}}$ 收敛,于是积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}$,当 $\beta \geqslant \beta_{0}$, $\alpha > 0$ 时一致收敛,因此 $K(\alpha,\beta)$ 是 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta \geqslant \beta_{0}$ 上的连续函数,且①式中的积分当 $\beta \geqslant \beta_{0}$, $\alpha > 0$ 时可在积分号下对 β 求导数,有

$$I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = J'_{\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha^{2}}{\alpha^{2}-\beta^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\alpha^{2}x^{2}} - \frac{\beta^{2}}{\alpha^{2}-\beta^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+\beta^{2}x^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{\alpha\pi}{2(\alpha^{2}-\beta^{2})} - \frac{\beta\pi}{2(\alpha^{2}-\beta^{2})} = \frac{\pi}{2(\alpha+\beta)},$$

由 $\beta_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,任意的 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 皆有

$$I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = J'_{\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2(\alpha+\beta)}.$$

请注意,在推导此式时应设 $\alpha \neq \beta$,因为推导过程中分母内有 $\alpha^2 - \beta^2$,但由于 $K(\alpha,\beta)$ 是 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 上的连续函数,故通过取极即知② 式当 $\alpha = \beta$ 时也成立,在② 式中固定 $\alpha > 0$,对 β 积分有

$$I'_{\alpha}(\alpha,\beta) = J(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}\ln(\alpha+\beta) + C(\alpha),$$

$$\beta \in (0,+\infty),$$

其中 $C(\alpha)$ 是依赖于 α 的常数,在此式中令 $\beta \rightarrow +0$,且 $J(\alpha,\beta)$ 在 $\alpha > 0,\beta \ge 0$ 上的连续性有

$$0 = J(\alpha, 0) = \lim_{\beta \to +0} J(\alpha, \beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \alpha + C(\alpha).$$

于是 $C(\alpha) = -\frac{\pi}{2} \ln \alpha$.

因此
$$I'_{\alpha}(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha}, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0.$$

再固定β>0,对α积分,由分部积分法有

$$I(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \alpha \ln \frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha} + \frac{\pi}{2} \beta \ln(\alpha+\beta) + C_1(\beta),$$

其中 $C_1(\beta)$ 是依赖于 β 的常数,在此式中令 $\alpha \rightarrow +0$,且 $I(\alpha,\beta)$ 在 $\alpha \geqslant 0,\beta \geqslant 0$ 上连续有

$$0 = I(0,\beta) = \lim_{\alpha \to +0} I(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}\beta \ln\beta + C_1(\beta),$$

于是 $C_1(\beta) = -\frac{\pi}{2}\beta \ln \beta$,

从而
$$I(\alpha,\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{(\alpha+\beta)^{\alpha+\beta}}{\alpha^{\alpha}\beta^{\beta}} (\alpha > 0,\beta > 0).$$

综上所述,对任给的 α , β 有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\arctan \alpha x \cdot \arctan \beta x}{x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \begin{cases}
sgn(\alpha \beta) \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \ln \frac{(|\alpha| + |\beta|)^{|\alpha| + |\beta|}}{|\alpha|^{|\alpha|} \cdot |\beta|^{|\beta|}}, & \alpha \beta \neq 0, \\
0, & \alpha \beta \neq 0.
\end{cases}$$

[3802]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx.$$

解 设
$$\alpha \geqslant 0, \beta \geqslant 0,$$
因为
$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^4} = \alpha^2 \beta^2,$$

于是
$$x = 0$$
不是瑕点,当 $0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$, $0 \le \beta \le \beta_1$ 时有
$$0 \le \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2x^2)\ln(1+\beta^2x^2)}{r^4}$$

$$\leq \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2x^2)\ln(1+\beta_1^2x^2)}{x^4}$$
,

又因为

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^2 \cdot \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^4} = 0.$$

故
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha_1^2 x^2) \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^4} dx$$
 收敛,

于是
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^2x^2)\ln(1+\beta^2x^2)}{x^4} dx$$
, 当 $0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$, $0 \le \beta$

 $\leq \beta_1$ 时一致收敛,

因此,函数

$$I(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})\ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{r^{4}} dx$$
 ①

是 $0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$, $0 \le \beta \le \beta_1$ 上的二元连续函数,由 $\alpha_1 > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 的任意性知, $I(\alpha,\beta)$ 是 $\alpha \ge 0$, $\beta \ge 0$ 上的二元连续函数,现考察

$$J(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[\frac{\ln(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})\ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{4}} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{2}(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})} dx, \qquad 2$$

$$K(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left[\frac{2\alpha \ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{2}(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})} dx$$

$$= \frac{2\pi\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta}, \qquad \alpha > 0, \beta > 0. \qquad 3$$

两个积分,由于当 $0 < \alpha_0 \le \alpha \le \alpha_1$, $0 \le \beta \le \beta_1$ 时,恒有

$$0 \leq \frac{2\alpha \ln(1+\beta^2 x^2)}{x^2(1+\alpha^2 x^2)} \leq \frac{2\alpha_1 \ln(1+\beta_1^2 x^2)}{x^2(1+\alpha_0^2 x^2)}, \ 0 < x < +\infty.$$

又 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha_{1}\ln(1+\beta_{1}^{2}x^{2})}{x^{2}(1+\alpha_{0}^{2}x^{2})} dx$ 收敛,于是②式中积分在 $0<\alpha_{0}\leqslant\alpha\leqslant\alpha$ α_{1} , $0\leqslant\beta\leqslant\beta_{1}$ 上一致收敛,由此知 $J(\alpha,\beta)$ 是 $\alpha_{0}\leqslant\alpha\leqslant\alpha_{1}$, $0\leqslant\beta\leqslant\beta_{1}$ 上的连续函数,且在其上①中的积分可在积分号下对 α 求导——472—

数有

$$I'_{\alpha}(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{2}(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})} dx = J(\alpha,\beta),$$
 (4)

由 $\alpha_1 > \alpha_0 > 0$, $\beta_1 > 0$ 的任意性知, $J(\alpha, \beta)$ 是 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta \ge 1$ 上的连续函数,且④式对一切 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta \ge 0$ 皆成立

其次,当 $0 < \alpha \leq \alpha_1$, $0 < \beta_0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$ 时,恒有

$$0 < \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(1+\alpha^2x^2)(1+\beta^2x^2)} \leq \frac{4\alpha_1\beta_1}{1+\beta_0^2x^2}, x \in (0,+\infty),$$

而积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{4\alpha_1\beta_1}{1+\beta_0^2x^2} dx$ 收敛,于是③式中的积分在 $0<\alpha \leq \alpha_1$, $0<\beta_0 \leq \beta \leq \beta_1$ 上一致收敛,从而,在其上②式中的积分可在积分号下对 β 求导数,有

$$I''_{\alpha\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = J'_{\beta}(\alpha,\beta) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{4\alpha\beta}{(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})} dx$$
$$= \frac{2\pi\alpha\beta}{\alpha+\beta},$$
 (5)

由 $\alpha_1 > 0$, $\beta_1 > \beta_2 > 0$ 的任意性知, ⑤ 式对一切 $\alpha > 0$, $\beta > 0$ 都成立, ⑤ 式两端对 β 积分后($\alpha > 0$ 固定)有

$$I'_{\alpha}(\alpha,\beta) = J(\alpha,\beta) = 2\pi\alpha\beta - 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln(\alpha+\beta) + C(\alpha),$$

 $\beta \in (0,+\infty),$

其中 $C(\alpha)$ 是依赖于 α 的常数,在此式中令 $\beta \rightarrow +0$ 取极限,且由 $J(\alpha,\beta)$ 在 $\alpha > 0,\beta \ge 0$ 上连续有

$$0 = J(\alpha, 0) = \lim_{\beta \to +0} J(\alpha, \beta) = -2\pi\alpha^2 \ln\alpha + C(\alpha).$$

于是 $C(\alpha) = 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln \alpha$.

因此
$$I'_{\alpha}(\alpha,\beta) = 2\pi\alpha\beta - \pi\alpha^2 \ln(\alpha + \beta) + 2\pi\alpha^2 \ln\alpha,$$
 $\alpha > 0, \beta > 0.$

两端对 α 积分(β > 0 固定)有

$$I(\alpha,\beta) = \pi \alpha^2 \beta - \frac{2}{3} \pi \alpha^3 \ln(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{2\pi}{9} (\alpha + \beta)^3$$
$$- \pi \alpha^2 \beta - \frac{2}{3} \pi \beta^3 \ln(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$+\frac{2}{3}\pi\alpha^3\ln\alpha-\frac{2\pi}{9}\alpha^3+C_1(\beta),\alpha\in(0,+\infty),$$

 $-(\alpha^3+\beta^3)\ln(\alpha+\beta)$, $\alpha>0,\beta>0$.

其中 $C_1(\beta)$ 是依赖于 β 的常数,在此式两端令 $\alpha \rightarrow +0$ 取极限,且由 $I(\alpha,\beta)$ 在 $\alpha \geq 0,\beta \geq 0$ 上连续有

$$0 = I(0,\beta) = \lim_{\alpha \to +0} I(\alpha,\beta)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{9}\beta^3 - \frac{2}{3}\pi\beta^3 \ln\beta + C_1(\beta),$$

于是
$$C_1(\beta) = -\frac{2}{9}\pi\beta^3 + \frac{2}{3}\pi\beta^3 \ln\beta.$$

从而
$$I(\alpha,\beta) = -\frac{2}{3}\pi(\alpha^3 + \beta^3)\ln(\alpha + \beta) + \frac{2\pi}{9}(\alpha + \beta)^3$$

$$-\frac{2\pi}{9}\alpha^3 - \frac{2}{9}\pi\beta^3 + \frac{2}{3}\pi(\alpha^3 \ln\alpha + \beta^3 \ln\beta)$$

$$= \frac{2\pi}{3} [\alpha\beta(\alpha + \beta) + \alpha^3 \ln\alpha + \beta^3 \ln\beta]$$

因此,对任意的 α , β 有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln(1+\alpha^{2}x^{2})\ln(1+\beta^{2}x^{2})}{x^{4}} dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} \frac{2\pi}{3} [|\alpha\beta| (|\alpha|+|\beta|) + |\alpha|^3 \ln |\alpha| + |\beta|^3 \ln |\beta| \\ - (|\alpha|^3|+|\beta|^3) \ln (|\alpha|+|\beta|)], \alpha\beta \neq 0, \\ 0, \quad \alpha\beta = 0. \end{cases}$$

【3803】 根据公式
$$I^2 = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2 y^2} dy$$

计算欧拉 — 泊松积分: $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx$.

解 在积分 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx \, \mathbf{p}$, 令 x = ut, 其中 u 为任意正数,

有
$$I=u\int_{0}^{+\infty}\mathrm{e}^{-u^{2}t^{2}}\,\mathrm{d}t.$$

在上式两端乘以 $e^{-u^2t^2}$ du 再对 u 从 0 到 $+\infty$ 积分有 -474 -

$$I^{2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-u^{2}} du \int_{0}^{+\infty} u e^{-u^{2}t^{2}} dt.$$

因被积函数 $ue^{-(1+t^2)u^2}$ 是非负的连续函数,且

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^2)u^2} u du = \frac{1}{2(1+t^2)},$$

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^2)u^2} u dt = e^{-u^2} \cdot I$$

和

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^{2})u^{2}} u dt = e^{-u^{2}} \cdot I.$$

分别对于 t 和 u 是连续的,积分互换后的逐次积分存在.于是,① 式中积分顺序可以互换(见菲赫金哥尔茨著《微积分学教程》第二 卷),并且有

$$I^{2} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-(1+t^{2})u^{2}} u du = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dt}{1+t^{2}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

由
$$I > 0$$
 有 $I = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$.

利用欧拉 - 泊松积分,计算积分值(3804~3811).

[3804]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2+2hx+c)} dx \quad (a > 0, ac - b^2 > 0).$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ar^2 + 2hr + c)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{a}[(ar + b)^2 + ac - b^2]} dx$$

$$= e^{\frac{b^2 - ac}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{a}(ar + b)^2} dx = e^{\frac{b^2 - ac}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{-t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - ac}{a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - ac}{a}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - ac}{a}}.$$

注:从解题过程看出,只要 a > 0 这个条件就够了.

[3805]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + c_1) e^{-(ax^2 + 2bx + c_1)} dx$$

$$(a > 0, ac - b^2 > 0).$$

解 设
$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}(ax+b)=t$$
,

则
$$x = \frac{\sqrt{at-b}}{a}$$
,

代入
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + C_1) e^{-(ax^2 + 2bx + c)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - ax}{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\frac{a_1}{a} t^2 + \frac{2(ab_1 - a_1 b)}{a \sqrt{a}} t + \frac{a_1 b^2 - 2abb_1}{a^2} + C_1 \right] e^{-t^2} dt.$$

$$+ \frac{a_1 b^2 - 2abb_1}{a^2} + C_1 \right] e^{-t^2} dt.$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t^2 e^{-t^2} dt = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t de^{-t^2}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} t e^{-t^2} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2},$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} t e^{-t^2} dt = 0,$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \sqrt{\pi},$$

于是我们有

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (a_1 x^2 + 2b_1 x + C_1) e^{-(ax^2 + 2bx + c)} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - ax}{a}} \left[\frac{a_1}{a} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} + \left(\frac{a_1 b^2 - 2abb_1}{a^2} + c_1 \right) \sqrt{\pi} \right]$$

$$= \frac{(a + 2b^2) a_1 - 4abb_1 + 2a^2 c_1}{2a^2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2 - ax}{a}}.$$

注:只要条件a>0即可.

解
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cosh x \, dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \left(e^{bx} + e^{-bx} \right) dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2 - bx)} \, dx + \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(ax^2 + bx)} \, dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}} + \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}} \qquad (3804 \ \text{题结论})$$
$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{\frac{b^2}{4a}}.$$

[3806] $\int_{-ax^2}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} chbx dx$ (a > 0).

[3807]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\left(x^2 + \frac{a^2}{x^2}\right)} dx \quad (a > 0).$$

解 由

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2},$$

及 2355 题的结论有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(x^{2} + \frac{a^{2}}{x^{2}}\right)} dx = e^{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(x + \frac{a}{x}\right)^{2}} dx = e^{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\left(x^{2} + 4a\right)} dx$$
$$= e^{-2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2a}.$$

[3808]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - e^{-\beta x^{2}}}{x^{2}} dx \quad (\alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解 由分部积分法知

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - e^{-\beta x^{2}}}{x^{2}} dx = -\int_{0}^{+\infty} (e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - e^{-\beta x^{2}}) d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - e^{-\beta x^{2}}}{x} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - 2\int_{0}^{+\infty} (\alpha e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - \beta e^{-\beta x^{2}}) dx$$

$$= -2\int_{0}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\alpha} e^{-(\sqrt{\alpha}x)^{2}} d(\sqrt{\alpha}x) + 2\int_{0}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\beta} e^{-(\sqrt{\beta}x)^{2}} d(\sqrt{\beta}x)$$

$$= -2\sqrt{\alpha} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} + 2\sqrt{\beta} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \sqrt{\pi}(\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha}).$$

[3809] $\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^{2}} \cos bx \, dx \quad (a > 0).$

解
$$\Rightarrow I(b) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx$$
,

由于 $e^{-ax^2}\cos bx$,

和
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial b}(e^{-ax^2}\cos bx) = -xe^{-ax^2}\sin bx$$
,

皆是 $x \ge 0$, $-\infty < b < +\infty$ 上的连续函数,且此时

$$|e^{-ax^2}\cos bx| \leqslant e^{-ax^2}$$
, $|xe^{-ax^2}\sin bx| \leqslant xe^{-ax^2}$,

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$ 与 $\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-\alpha x^2} dx$ 皆 收敛, 于是积分

 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ax^2} \cos bx \, dx \, \int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx$ 皆在 $-\infty < b < +\infty$ 上一致收敛,从而可在积分号下求导数有

$$I'(b) = -\int_0^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^2} \sin bx \, dx, -\infty < b < +\infty.$$

由分部积分法有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^{2}} \sin bx \, dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2a} e^{-ax^{2}} \sin bx \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{b}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^{2}} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{b}{2a} I(b).$$
故
$$I'(b) = -\frac{b}{2a} I(b), b \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$
于是
$$\int \frac{I'(b)}{I(b)} db = -\frac{1}{2a} \int b db,$$
即
$$\ln I(b) = -\frac{b^{2}}{4a} + C, b \in (-\infty, +\infty),$$

其中 C 是待定常数,即

$$I(b) = C_1 e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}}, b \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

其中 C_1 也是待定常数,但

$$I(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ar^2} dx = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-t^2} dt = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}},$$

代人 ① 有
$$C_1 = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}}$$
.

于是

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-ar^2} \cos bx \, \mathrm{d}x = I(b) = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^2}{4a}},$$

$$b \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

[3810]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^{2}} \sin bx \, dx \quad (a > 0).$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-ax^{2}} \sin bx \, dx = -\frac{1}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin bx \, d(e^{-ax^{2}})$$
$$= -\frac{1}{2a} e^{-ax^{2}} \sin bx \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{b}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^{2}} \cos bx \, dx$$

2

$$= \frac{b}{2a} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-ax^{2}} \cos bx \, dx = \frac{b}{4a} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{b^{2}}{4a}} \qquad (3809 \ \text{fix}).$$

【3811】 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^{2}} \cos 2bx \, dx \quad (n 为自然数).$

解 由 3809 结论有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{2}} \cos 2bx \, dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-b^{2}}.$$
 ①

 $\left|x^{k}e^{-x^{2}}\cos\left(2bx+\frac{k\pi}{2}\right)\right| \leqslant x^{k}e^{-x^{2}}, x \geqslant 0,$

而积 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^k e^{-x^2} dx$ 对任意的自然数 k 皆收敛,于是积分②当一 ∞ $< b < +\infty$ 时一致收敛,因此,①式的左端可在积分号下求任意次导数,从而有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^{2n}}{\partial b^{2n}} (e^{-x^{2}}\cos 2bx) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} 2^{2n}x^{2n}e^{-x^{2}}\cos (2bx + n\pi) dx$$

$$= 2^{2n}(-1)^{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2n}e^{-x^{2}}\cos 2bx dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \frac{d^{2n}}{db^{2n}} (e^{-b^{2}}),$$

$$\lim_{n \to \infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2n}e^{-x^{2}}\cos 2bx dx = (-1)^{n} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2^{2n+1}} \frac{d^{2n}}{db^{2n}} (e^{-b^{2}}).$$

【3811.1】 证明:

$$\lim_{x\to +\infty} \sqrt{x} \int_{-\sigma}^{\sigma} e^{-axt^2} dt = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} \quad (a > 0, \sigma > 0).$$

证 因为要求 $x \to +\infty$ 的极限,于是不妨设 x > 0,

有
$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{x} \int_{-\sigma}^{\sigma} e^{-aut^2} dt = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\sigma\sqrt{ax}}^{\sigma\sqrt{ax}} e^{-u^2} du$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{a}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{a}.$$

【3812】 根据积分

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx \quad (\alpha \geqslant 0).$$

计算狄利克雷积分:

$$D(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx.$$

解 设β>0,把β固定,α看作参量,与3760 题类似,知积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx \, \text{当} \alpha \geq 0 \text{ 时一致收敛,从而 } I(\alpha) \, \text{是} \alpha \geq 0 \text{ 上的连 续函数,又因为}$

$$\lim_{x\to +0} e^{-ax} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} = \beta,$$

故x = 0不是瑕点.由于

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} \right) dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x dx = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2},$$

易知积分 $\int_0^\infty e^{-\alpha x} \sin \beta x \, dx \, \exists \, \alpha \geq \alpha_0 > 0$ 时一致收敛,这是因为

 $|e^{-\alpha x}\sin\beta x| \leq e^{-\alpha_0 x}$,而 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha_0 x}dx$ 收敛,于是当 $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$ 时,积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$$
可在积分号下求导数有

$$I'(\alpha) = -\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2}.$$

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,上式对一切 $0 < \alpha < +\infty$ 皆成立,两端对 α

积分有
$$I(\alpha) = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + C, \alpha \in (0, +\infty),$$
 ①

其中 C 是某常数,由 $|\sin u| < |u|$ 知

$$|I(\alpha)| \leq \beta \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha x} dx = \frac{\beta}{\alpha}, \alpha \in (0, +\infty).$$

由此知 $\lim_{\alpha \to \infty} I(\alpha) = 0$,

在 ① 式两端令 α → + ∞ 取极限有

$$0=-\frac{\pi}{2}+C,$$

于是 $C = \frac{\pi}{2}$.

从而
$$I(\alpha) = -\arctan \frac{\alpha}{\beta} + \frac{\pi}{2}, \alpha \in (0, +\infty).$$
 ②

在②式两端令 $\alpha \rightarrow +0$ 取极限,又由 $I(\alpha)$ 在 $\alpha \ge 0$ 上连续性有

$$D(\beta) = I(0) = \lim_{\alpha \to 0} I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

当
$$\beta$$
<0时, $D(\beta)=-D(-\beta)=-\frac{\pi}{2}$,

又 D(0)=0,

综上所述有 $D(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}\beta$.

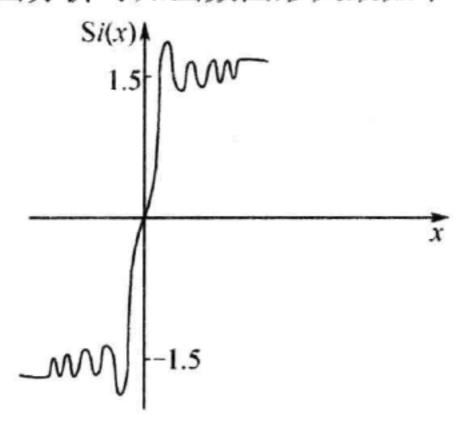
【3812. 1】 积分正弦曲线 y = Six 的图形大体上是什么形式? 其中 $Six = \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt$.

解 由 Si(-x) =
$$\int_0^{-x} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{2y = -t}{t = -y} \int_0^x \frac{\sin(-y)}{-y} d(-y)$$
$$= -\int_0^x \frac{\sin y}{y} dy = -\operatorname{Si}x,$$

知 Six 为奇函数,图象关于原点对称.又

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \int_0^x \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} dt = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

由常规的作图分析可知函数图形大致如下 3812.1 题图



3812.1 题图

利用狄利克雷和费洛拉尼积分,求积分值(3813~3822).

[3813]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha r^{2}} - \cos \beta r}{x^{2}} dx \quad (\alpha > 0).$$

解
$$\Rightarrow I(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos\beta x}{x^2} dx$$

因为
$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos\beta x}{x^2} = \lim_{x \to +0} \frac{-2\alpha x e^{-\alpha x^2} + \beta \sin\beta x}{2x} = \frac{\beta^2}{2} - \alpha.$$

于是x=0不是瑕点.由于

$$\left|\frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha r^2}-\cos\beta x}{x^2}\right| \leqslant \frac{2}{x^2}, x > 0,$$

且
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{x^2}$$
 收敛. 于是 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos\beta x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x$ 在 $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$ 上

致收敛. 从而
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos\beta x}{x^2} dx$$
 也在 $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$ 上一致收

敛. 于是 $I(\beta)$ 是 $-\infty < \beta < +\infty$ 上的连续函数. 下设 $\beta > 0$. 因为

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \beta} \left(\frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

又 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx \, \alpha \beta \geqslant \beta_0 > 0$ 上一致收敛,这是因为当 $x \to +\infty$

时, $\frac{1}{x}$ 单调递减趋于零, 而

$$\left|\int_0^A \sin\beta x \, \mathrm{d}x\right| = \left|\frac{1-\cos\beta A}{\beta}\right| \leqslant \frac{2}{\beta_0}$$

故由狄里克雷判别法知 $\int_0^+ \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx$ 在 $\beta \geqslant \beta$ 。上一致收敛. 故当 β $\geqslant \beta$ 。时,可在积分号下求导数,得

$$I'(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \beta x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}$$
, (3812 题结论).

由 $\beta_0 > 0$ 的任意性知 ① 式对一切 $\beta > 0$ 皆成立. 因此

$$I(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}\beta + C, (0 < \beta < +\infty), \qquad (2)$$

其中 C是某常数. 在②式两端令 $\beta \rightarrow +0$ 取极值,又由 $I(\beta)$ 在 $-\infty$ $<\beta<+\infty$ 上的连续性有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^2} - 1}{x^2} dx = I(0) = \lim_{\beta \to +0} I(\beta) = C.$$
 (3)

由 3808 题结论有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha x^{2}} - e^{-\beta x^{2}}}{x^{2}} dx = \sqrt{\pi} (\sqrt{\beta} - \sqrt{\alpha}), \quad \alpha > 0, \beta > 0. \quad 4$$

\$

$$J(\beta) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha r^2} - e^{-\beta r^2}}{x^2} dx, \quad \alpha > 0,$$

仿上面证明,可知 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha r^{2}} - e^{-\beta r^{2}}}{x^{2}} dx$ 当 $\beta \geqslant 0$ 时一致收敛,故 $J(\beta)$ 是 $\beta \geqslant 0$ 上的连续函数,于是,在 ④ 式两端令 $\beta \to +0$ 取极限有 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-\alpha r^{2}} - 1}{x^{2}} dx = J(0) = \lim_{\beta \to +0} J(\beta) = -\sqrt{\pi \alpha}, \alpha > 0.$

代人 ③ 式有 $C = -\sqrt{\pi \alpha}$. 故

$$I(\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}\beta - \sqrt{\pi\alpha}, (0 \leq \beta < +\infty).$$

当 β <0时,

$$I(\beta) = I(-\beta) = \frac{\pi}{2}(-\beta) - \sqrt{\pi\alpha}$$

综上所述有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha x^2} - \cos \beta x}{x^2} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{2} |\beta| - \sqrt{\pi \alpha}, \alpha > 0.$$

[3814]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x} dx \quad (|\alpha| \neq |\beta|).$$

$$[3815] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x \cos \beta x}{x} dx.$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x \cos \beta x}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)x + \sin(\alpha - \beta)x}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)x - \sin(\beta - \alpha)x}{x} dx$$

$$= \begin{cases} 0, & \ddot{\pi} \mid \alpha \mid < \mid \beta \mid, (3791 \text{ fb}), \\ \frac{\pi}{4} \text{sgn}\alpha, & \ddot{\pi} \mid \alpha \mid = \mid \beta \mid, (3812 \text{ fb}), \\ \frac{\pi}{2} \text{sgn}\alpha, & \ddot{\pi} \mid \alpha \mid > \mid \beta \mid, (3812 \text{ fb}), \end{cases}$$

$$[3816] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^3 \alpha x}{x} dx.$$

解 由 $\sin 3\alpha x = 3\sin \alpha x - 4\sin^3 \alpha x$,

有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{3} \alpha x}{x} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{3\sin \alpha x - \sin 3\alpha x}{4x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}_{\alpha} \left(\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{4} \right) \qquad (3812 \text{ 结论}),$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn}_{\alpha}.$$

$$[3817] \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^2 dx.$$

解记

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^2 \mathrm{d}x,$$

当 α ≥ 0 时,因为

$$\lim_{x\to 0} \left(\frac{\sin\alpha x}{x}\right)^2 = \alpha^2,$$

于是x=0不是瑕点.又

$$\left(\frac{\sin\alpha x}{x}\right)^2 \leqslant \frac{1}{r^2}$$

且
$$\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{x^{2}}$$
 收敛,故 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^{2} dx$ 在 $\alpha \ge 0$ 上一致收敛,从而
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^{2} dx$$
 在 $\alpha \ge 0$ 时一致收敛,因此 $I(\alpha)$ 是 $\alpha \ge 0$ 上的连续 — 484 —

函数. 又因

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} \right)^2 dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2},$$

而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2\alpha x}{x} dx \, \text{当} \alpha \ge \alpha_0 > 0$ 时一致收敛(见 3813 的解题过

程). 于是当 $\alpha \geq \alpha_0$ 时可在积分号下求导数有

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2\alpha x}{x} dx = \frac{\pi}{2}.$$
 ①

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知,① 式对一切 $\alpha > 0$ 皆成立,两端积分有

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha + C, \alpha \in (0, +\infty),$$

其中 C 是某常数. 在上式两端令 $\alpha \rightarrow +0$ 取极限,且由 $I(\alpha)$ 在 $\alpha \ge 0$ 时的连续性知

$$0 = I(0) = \lim_{\alpha \to +0} I(\alpha) = C.$$

于是
$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}\alpha, \alpha \in [0, +\infty).$$

当 α <0时,显然

$$I(\alpha) = I(-\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2}(-\alpha).$$

于是对任何 α ,有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin\alpha x}{x}\right)^2 dx = I(\alpha) = \frac{\pi}{2} |\alpha|.$$

$$[3818] \int_0^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^3 dx.$$

$$\mathbf{F} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{\sin \alpha x}{x}\right)^{3} dx = -\frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin^{3} \alpha x d\left(\frac{1}{x^{2}}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2x^{2}} \sin^{3} \alpha x \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{3\alpha \sin^{2} \alpha x \cos \alpha x}{x^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} \alpha x \cos \alpha x}{x^{2}} dx = -\frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin^{2} \alpha x \cos \alpha x d\left(\frac{1}{x}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{3\alpha}{2x} \sin^{2} \alpha x \cos \alpha x \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$+ \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \sin \alpha x \cos^{2} \alpha x - \alpha \sin^{3} \alpha x}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{2\alpha \sin \alpha x}{x} dx - \frac{3\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{3\alpha \sin^{3} \alpha x}{x} dx$$

$$= 3\alpha^{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha - \frac{9}{2} \alpha^{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha$$

$$= \frac{3\pi}{8} \alpha^{2} \operatorname{sgn} \alpha = \frac{3\pi}{8} \alpha \mid \alpha \mid .$$

$$(3816 结论)$$

$$[3819] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 x}{x^2} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{4}x}{x^{2}} dx = -\frac{1}{x} \sin^{4}x \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{4\sin^{3}x \cos x}{x} dx \\
= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{(3\sin x - \sin 3x) \cos x}{x} dx \\
= \frac{3}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 4x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin 2x}{x} dx \\
= \left(\frac{3}{2} - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

[3820]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^4 \alpha x - \sin^4 \beta x}{x} dx \quad (\alpha \beta \neq 0).$$

解 由
$$\sin^4 x = \frac{1}{8}(\cos 4x - 4\cos 2x + 3)$$
.

有
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{4}\alpha x - \sin^{4}\beta x}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 4\alpha x - \cos 4\beta x}{x} dx - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2\alpha x - \cos 2\beta x}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{8} \ln \left| \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right| - \frac{1}{2} \ln \left| \frac{\beta}{\alpha} \right| = \frac{3}{8} \ln \left| \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \right|, \quad (\alpha \neq 0, \beta \neq 0).$$

若 $\alpha = \beta = 0$,显然积分为零,若 $\alpha = 0(\beta \neq 0)$,或 $\beta = 0(\alpha \neq 0)$,易知积分发散.

$$[3821] \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(x^2)}{x} dx.$$

$$\mathbf{M}$$
 令 $x = \sqrt{t}$,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x^2}{x} \mathrm{d}x = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin t}{t} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

[3822]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x^2} dx \quad (k \geqslant 0, \alpha > 0, \beta > 0).$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x^2} dx$$

$$= -\frac{1}{x} e^{-kx} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta x \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1}{x} \left\{ -k e^{-kx} \sin \alpha x \sin \beta x \right\}$$

$$+e^{-kx}(\alpha\sin\beta x\cos\alpha x+\beta\sin\alpha x\cos\beta x)\}dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\alpha \sin\beta x \cos\alpha x + \beta \sin\alpha x \cos\beta x}{x} dx$$

$$-k\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin(\alpha + \beta)x - \sin(\alpha - \beta)x}{x} dx$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{2} \left(\arctan \frac{\alpha + \beta}{k} - \arctan \frac{\alpha - \beta}{k} \right)$$
 (3812 题结论),

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\beta \sin \alpha x \cos \beta x}{x} dx$$

$$=\frac{\beta}{2}\left(\arctan\frac{\alpha+\beta}{k}+\arctan\frac{\alpha-\beta}{k}\right),$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-kx} \frac{\sin \alpha x \sin \beta x}{x} dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\left[(e^{-kx} - 1) + 1 \right] \cdot \left[\cos(\alpha - \beta)x + \cos(\alpha + \beta)x \right]}{2x} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} (e^{-kr} - 1) \frac{\cos(\alpha - \beta)x}{x} dx$$

$$-\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{+\infty} (e^{-kx}-1) \frac{\cos(\alpha+\beta)x}{x} dx$$

$$+\frac{1}{2}\int_{0}^{+\infty}\frac{\cos(\alpha-\beta)x-\cos(\alpha+\beta)x}{x}dx$$

$$\begin{split} &=\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{(\alpha-\beta)^2}{(\alpha-\beta)^2+k^2}-\frac{1}{2}\cdot\frac{1}{2}\ln\frac{(\alpha+\beta)^2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2+k^2}\\ &+\frac{1}{2}\ln\left|\frac{\alpha+\beta}{\alpha-\beta}\right| \qquad (3796 \ \mathbb{D}结论)\\ &=\frac{1}{4}\ln\frac{(\alpha+\beta)^2+k^2}{(\alpha-\beta)^2+k^2},\\ \\ \Re \text{ (If)} &\int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-kx}\,\frac{\sin\alpha x\sin\beta x}{x^2}\,\mathrm{d}x\\ &=\frac{\alpha+\beta}{2}\arctan\frac{\alpha+\beta}{k}-\frac{\alpha-\beta}{2}\arctan\frac{\alpha-\beta}{k}\\ &+\frac{k}{4}\ln\frac{(\alpha-\beta)^2+k^2}{(\alpha+\beta)^2+k^2}. \end{split}$$

【3823】 对于不同的x值,求解狄利克雷不连续因子

$$D(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin\lambda \cos\lambda x \, \frac{\mathrm{d}\lambda}{\lambda}$$

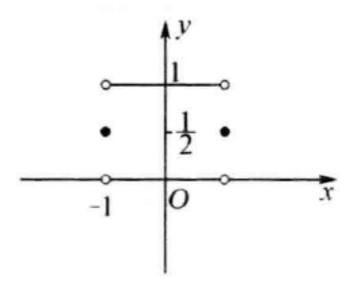
作出函数 y = D(x) 的图形.

解
$$D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin(1+x)\lambda + \sin(1-x)\lambda}{\lambda} d\lambda$$

当 |x| < 1 时,有 1+x > 0,1-x > 0,由 3812 题的结论有 $D(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \left(\frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1$.

当 |x|=1时,1+x和 1-x中总有一个为零,另一个为正值,于是 $D(x)=\frac{1}{\pi}\cdot\frac{\pi}{2}=\frac{1}{2}$.

当 |x| > 1 时,(1+x)(1-x) < 0,有 D(x) = 0,如 3823 题图所示



3823 题图

【3824】 计算积分:

(1)
$$V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x+b} dx$$
;

(2)
$$V \cdot P \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x+b} dx$$
.

解 (1)
$$V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x+b} dx$$

$$= V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin a(t-b)}{t} dt$$

$$= V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin at \cos ab}{t} dt - V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos at \sin ab}{t} dt$$

$$= 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin at}{t} \cos ab dt = \pi \operatorname{sgn} a \cos ab.$$

(2) 同理

$$V. P. \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x+b} dx = \pi \operatorname{sgn} a \sin ab.$$

【3825】 利用公式

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-y(1+x^2)} dy,$$

计算拉普拉斯积分:

$$L = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1 + x^2} \mathrm{d}x$$

解
$$L = \int_0^{+\infty} \cos \alpha x \, \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-y(1+x^2)} \, \mathrm{d}y$$

因被积函数 $\cos \alpha x e^{-y(1+x^2)}$ 是 $0 \le x < +\infty$, $0 \le y < +\infty$ 上的 连续函数, 又绝对值的积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} |e^{-y(1+x^{2})} \cos \alpha x| dx$$

$$\leq \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-yx^{2}} dx$$

$$= \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-y}}{\sqrt{y}} dy = \sqrt{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-t^{2}} dt = \frac{\pi}{2} < +\infty,$$

于是原累次积分可交换积分顺序有

$$L = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-y} dy \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-yx^{2}} \cos \alpha x dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-y} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{y}} e^{-\frac{a^{2}}{4y}} dy \qquad (3809 \text{ 5.6})$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\left[t^{2} + \frac{1}{t^{2}}\left(\frac{|a|}{2}\right)^{2}\right]} dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} e^{-2 \cdot \frac{|a|}{2}} \qquad (3807 \text{ 5.6})$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-|a|}.$$

【3826】 计算积分:

$$L_1 = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{1 + x^2} \mathrm{d}x$$

解 由
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} \left(\frac{\cos \alpha x}{1 + x^2} \right) = -\frac{x \sin \alpha x}{1 + x^2}$$
,

于是我们考察积分

$$L = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1 + x^2} dx,$$
因
$$\left| \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1 + x^2} \right| \leqslant \frac{1}{1 + x^2},$$

而 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^2}$ 收敛,于是 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^2} dx$ 当 $-\infty < \alpha < +\infty$ 时一致收敛. 又当 $\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0 > 0$ 时

$$\left|\int_{0}^{A} \sin \alpha x \, \mathrm{d}x\right| = \left|\frac{1 - \cos \alpha A}{\alpha}\right| \leqslant \frac{2}{\alpha_0}$$

而 $\frac{x}{1+x^2}$ 当x>1时递减,且当 $x\to +\infty$ 时趋于零,于是由狄里克雷判别法知积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x\sin\alpha x}{1+x^2} \mathrm{d}x$,当 $\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0$ 时一致收敛. 因此,当 $\alpha \geqslant \alpha_0$ 时可在积分号下求导数有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} = -L_1, \qquad \qquad \boxed{1}$$

由 $\alpha_0 > 0$ 的任意性知①式对一切 $\alpha > 0$ 成立.由 3825 题知当 — 490 —

 $\alpha > 0$ 时,

$$L=\frac{\pi}{2}\mathrm{e}^{-\alpha}.$$

于是由①式知

$$L_1 = -\frac{\mathrm{d}L}{\mathrm{d}\alpha} = \frac{\pi}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-\alpha} (\alpha > 0).$$

当 α <0时,

$$L_1 = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin(-\alpha)x}{1+x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} e^{\alpha},$$

而当 $\alpha = 0$ 时, $L_1 = 0$,综上所述,有

$$L_1 = \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}_{\alpha} \cdot e^{-|\alpha|}$$
.

计算积分($3827 \sim 3829$).

[3827]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{2} x}{1+x^{2}} dx.$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin^{2}x}{1+x^{2}} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{2}} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos 2x}{1+x^{2}} dx$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} - \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-2} \qquad (3825 \text{ 的结论})$$
$$= \frac{\pi}{4} (1 - e^{-2}).$$

(3828)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} dx.$$

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{f} & \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} \mathrm{d}x = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{2} \cos \alpha x}{(1+x^{2})^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{\pi}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-|\alpha|} + \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x \cos \alpha x \, \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{1}{1+x^{2}}\right) \\ & = \frac{\pi}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-|\alpha|} + \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{x \cos \alpha x}{1+x^{2}} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x - \alpha x \sin \alpha x}{1+x^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{\pi}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-|\alpha|} - \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{1+x^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}x + \frac{\alpha}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{1+x^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}x \\ & = \frac{\pi}{2} \mathrm{e}^{-|\alpha|} - \frac{\pi}{4} \mathrm{e}^{-|\alpha|} + \frac{\alpha}{2} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \operatorname{sgn}\alpha \cdot \mathrm{e}^{-|\alpha|} \,, \end{split}$$

(3825 和 3826 题的结论).

[3829]
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{ax^2 + 2bx + c} dx \quad (a > 0, ac - b^2 > 0).$$

解
$$ax^2 + 2bx + c = a\left[\left(x + \frac{b}{a}\right)^2 + \frac{ac - b^2}{a^2}\right]$$
,

$$\Leftrightarrow m = \frac{\sqrt{ac - b^2}}{a}, t = \frac{1}{m} \left(x + \frac{b}{a} \right), m > 0,$$

于是
$$ax^2 + 2bx + c = am^2(t^2 + 1)$$
,

$$\cos \alpha x = \cos \alpha \left(mt - \frac{b}{a} \right) = \cos \alpha mt \cos \frac{b\alpha}{a} + \sin \alpha mt \sin \frac{b\alpha}{a}.$$

从而
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{ax^2 + 2bx + c} dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{am}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{\cos \alpha mt\cos\frac{b\alpha}{a}}{1+t^2}\mathrm{d}t+\frac{1}{am}\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty}\frac{\sin \alpha mt\sin\frac{b\alpha}{a}}{1+t^2}\mathrm{d}t.$$

由于

$$\left|\frac{\cos \omega nt}{1+t^2}\right| \leqslant \frac{1}{1+t^2},$$

而

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{1+t^2} = \pi$$

收敛. 于是积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos amt}{1+t^2} dt$ 收敛,同理,积分 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin amt}{1+t^2} dt$ 收敛.

又 $\frac{\cos \alpha mt}{1+t^2}$ 为偶函数, $\frac{\sin \alpha mt}{1+t^2}$ 为奇函数,于是

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha mt}{1+t^2} \mathrm{d}t = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha mt}{1+t^2} \mathrm{d}t = \pi \mathrm{e}^{-m|a|},$$

(3825 的结论),

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \alpha mt}{1+t^2} dt = 0.$$

从而有
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{ax^2 + 2bx + c} dx = \frac{1}{am} \cos \frac{b\alpha}{a} \cdot \pi e^{-m|a|}$$

$$=\frac{\pi}{\sqrt{ac-b^2}}\cos\frac{b\alpha}{a}e^{-\frac{|a|\sqrt{ac-b^2}}{a}}.$$

【3830】 利用公式:

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy^2} dy \quad (x > 0),$$

计算菲涅尔积分:

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx,$$
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos x}{\sqrt{x}} dx,$$

解 在

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xy^2} dy,$$

的两端乘以 $\sin x$, 然后在 $0 < x_0 \le x \le x_1$ 上积分有

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{x_0}^{x_1} dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dy,$$

由于 $|\sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2}| \leqslant e^{-x_0 y^2}$,

而 $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x_0 y^2} dy$ 收敛,于是积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dy$ 在 $x_0 \leqslant x \leqslant x_0$ 上

一致收敛,从而可进行积分顺序的互换有

$$\int_{x_0}^{x_1} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx
= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} dy \int_{x_0}^{x_1} \sin x \cdot e^{-xy^2} dx
= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left[-\frac{e^{-xy^2} (y^2 \sin x + \cos x)}{1 + y^4} \right]_{x_0}^{x_1} dy
= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_0 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 e^{-x_0 y^2}}{1 + y^4} dy + \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_0 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_0 y^2}}{1 + y^4} dy
- \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_1 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{y^2 e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1 + y^4} dy - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_1 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_1 y^2}}{1 + y^4} dy.$$

因
$$e^{-x_0 y^2} \leqslant 1$$
, $e^{-x_1 y^2} \leqslant 1$, 且积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{y^2}{1+y^4} dy$ 和 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^4}$ 皆收

敛,故上述等式右端的诸积分分别对 $0 \le x_0 < +\infty, 0 \le x_1 < +\infty$ 都是一致收敛的,因此它们分别都是 $x_0, x_1(x_0 \in [0, +\infty), x_1 \in [0, +\infty)$)的连续函数,从而令 $x_0 \rightarrow +0$,可在积分号下取极限有

$$\begin{split} & \int_{0}^{x_{1}} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx \\ & = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1+y^{4}} - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \sin x_{1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{y^{2} e^{-x_{1} y^{2}}}{1+y^{4}} dy \\ & - \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cos x_{1} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{-x_{1} y^{2}}}{1+y^{4}} dy. \end{split}$$

因上式右端的后两个积分皆不超过积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x_{1}y^{2}} dy = \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{x_{1}}},$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{x_{1}}} = 0,$$

H.

于是令 $x_1 \rightarrow \infty$ 有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dy}{1 + y^{4}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}} = \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2}}.$$

最后有
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \sin(x^2) dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin x}{\sqrt{x}} dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

同理 $\int_0^{+\infty} \cos(x^2) dx = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2\sqrt{2}}.$

求解积分值(3831~3833).

$$[3831] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(ax^2 + 2bx + c) dx \quad (a \neq 0).$$

$$\mathbf{f} = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin(ax^2 + 2bx + c) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin a \left[\left(x + \frac{b}{a} \right)^2 + \frac{ac - b^2}{a^2} \right] dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin \left(at^2 + \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \right) dt$$

$$= \cos \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin at^2 dt + \sin \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos at^2 dt$$

$$= \operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \cos \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{\sqrt{|a|}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin y^2 dy$$

$$+ \sin \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \cdot \frac{1}{|a|} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos y^2 dy$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{2|a|}} \left(\operatorname{sgn} a \cdot \cos \frac{ac - b^2}{a} + \sin \frac{ac - b^2}{a} \right)$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{|a|}} \sin \left(\frac{ac - b^2}{a} + \frac{\pi}{4} \operatorname{sgn} a \right).$$
(3830 \(\frac{4}{12}\text{in}\))

[3832] $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \sin x^2 \cdot \cos 2ax \, dx.$

$$\mathbf{f} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\sin(x^2 + 2ax) + \sin(x^2 - 2ax) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \left[\sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a^2\right) + \sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a^2\right) \right] (3831 \text{ 结论})$$

$$= \sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} - a^2\right) = \sqrt{\pi} \cos\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + a^2\right).$$

 $[3833] \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \cos x^2 \cdot \cos 2ax \, dx.$

$$\mathbf{f} = \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\cos(x^2 + 2ax) + \cos(x^2 - 2ax) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left[\sin\left(x^2 + 2ax + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) + \sin\left(x^2 - 2ax + \frac{\pi}{2}\right) \right] dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2\sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2} - a^2 + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) \qquad (3831 \text{ 的结论})$$

$$= \sqrt{\pi} \sin\left(\frac{\pi}{4} + a^2\right).$$

【3834】 证明公式:

(1)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx = \frac{\pi}{2a} \sin a\alpha;$$

(2)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos \alpha \alpha.$$

其中 $a \neq 0$,并且积分理解为柯西意义上的主值.

$$\begin{split} \mathbf{iE} &\quad (1) \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^{2} - x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \\ &= \lim_{\substack{N \to +\infty \\ N \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{0}^{a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^{2} - x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^{2} - x^{2}} \mathrm{d}x \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{N \to +\infty \\ N \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{0}^{a-\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a - x} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a + x} \mathrm{d}x \right. \\ &\quad + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a - x} \mathrm{d}x + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a + x} \mathrm{d}x \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{N \to +\infty \\ N \to +\infty}} \left[-\int_{a}^{\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha (a - t)}{t} \mathrm{d}t + \int_{a-\eta}^{2a - \eta} \frac{\cos \alpha (t - a)}{t} \mathrm{d}t \right. \\ &\quad - \int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{\cos \alpha (t + a)}{t} \mathrm{d}t + \int_{a-\eta}^{A+a} \frac{\cos \alpha (t - a)}{t} \mathrm{d}t \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{N \to +\infty \\ N \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{\eta}^{A-u} \frac{\cos \alpha (t - a)}{t} \mathrm{d}t + \int_{A-u}^{A+u} \frac{\cos \alpha (t - a)}{t} \mathrm{d}t \right. \\ &\quad + \int_{2a+\eta}^{2a - \eta} \frac{\cos \alpha (t - a)}{t} \mathrm{d}t - \int_{\eta}^{A-u} \frac{\cos \alpha (t + a)}{t} \mathrm{d}t \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{N \to +\infty \\ N \to +\infty}} \left[\int_{\eta}^{A-u} \frac{\cos \alpha (t - a) - \cos \alpha (t + a)}{t} \mathrm{d}t + \int_{A-u}^{A+u} \frac{\cos \alpha (t - a)}{t} \mathrm{d}t \right. \\ &\quad - \int_{2a-\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\cos \alpha (t - a)}{t} \mathrm{d}t \right] \\ &= \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{N \to +\infty \\ N \to +\infty}} \int_{\eta}^{A-u} \frac{2\sin \alpha \sin \alpha x}{t} \mathrm{d}t + \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{N \to +\infty \\ N \to +\infty}} \int_{A-u}^{A+u} \frac{\cos \alpha (t - a)}{t} \mathrm{d}t \\ &\quad - \frac{1}{2a} \lim_{\substack{N \to +\infty \\ N \to +\infty}} \int_{\eta}^{A-u} \frac{2\sin \alpha t}{t} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{\pi}{2a} \sin \alpha x \cdot (3812 \frac{\pi}{100}). \end{split}$$

$$(2) \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx \Big]$$

$$= \lim_{\eta \to 0} \left[\int_{0}^{a-\eta} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx + \int_{a+\eta}^{A} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^{2} - x^{2}} dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \to 0} \left[\int_{0}^{a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x - a} dx + \int_{0}^{a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha x}{x + a} dx \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \to 0} \left[\int_{-u}^{-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha (t + a)}{t} dt + \int_{a}^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \to 0} \left[\int_{\eta}^{a} \frac{\sin \alpha (t + a)}{t} dt + \int_{a}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \to 0} \left[\int_{\eta}^{a} \frac{\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \to 0} \left[\int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{A+a} \frac{\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \to 0} \left[\int_{\eta}^{A-a} \frac{\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt + \int_{2a+\eta}^{2a-\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt \right]$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \to 0} \int_{A-a}^{A-a} \frac{2\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \to 0} \int_{2a-\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \to 0} \int_{A-a}^{A+a} \frac{\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt + \frac{1}{2} \lim_{\eta \to 0} \int_{2a-\eta}^{2a+\eta} \frac{\sin \alpha (t - a)}{t} dt$$

$$= -\cos aa \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin at}{t} dt = -\frac{\pi}{2} \cos aa, \qquad (3812 \text{ if } \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{12} \frac{1}{12}).$$

注:(1) 应加条件 $\alpha \ge 0$, 否则当 $\alpha < 0$ 时有

$$\int_0^+ \frac{\cos \alpha x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \int_0^+ \frac{\cos(-\alpha)x}{a^2 - x^2} = \frac{\pi}{2a} \sin a(-\alpha)$$
$$= -\frac{\pi}{2} \sin a\alpha.$$

$$-\frac{\pi}{2}$$
, 当 α < 0 时有

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \alpha x}{a^2 - x^2} dx = -\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin(-\alpha)x}{a^2 - x^2}$$
$$= -\left[-\frac{\pi}{2} \cos a(-\alpha) \right] = \frac{\pi}{2} \cos a\alpha.$$

【3835】 对于函数 f(t),若:

(1)
$$f(t) = t''(n 为自然数);$$

(2)
$$f(t) = \sqrt{t}$$
;

(3)
$$f(t) = e^{at}$$
;

(4)
$$f(t) = te^{-at}$$
;

(5)
$$f(t) = \cos t$$
;

(6)
$$f(t) = \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t}$$
;

(7)
$$f(t) = \sin \alpha \sqrt{t}$$
.

求拉普拉斯变换

$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} f(t) dt \quad (p > 0)$$

解 (1)
$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} t^n dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{p} e^{-\mu} t^n \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{n}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} t^{n-1} dt$$

$$= \frac{n}{p} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} t^{n-1} dt = \cdots$$

$$= \frac{n!}{p^n} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} dt = \frac{n!}{p^{n+1}}.$$

(2)
$$F(p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \sqrt{t} dt = -\frac{1}{p} e^{-pt} \sqrt{t} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{2p} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \frac{dt}{\sqrt{t}}$$

 $= \frac{1}{p} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-pu^{2}} du = \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2p\sqrt{p}}.$

(3)
$$F(p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-pt} e^{at} = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{(a-p)t} dt$$
,

当 $p > \alpha$ 时

$$F(p) = \frac{1}{p - \alpha}.$$

当 p ≤ α 时,积分发散.

(4)
$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} t e^{-\alpha} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t e^{-(p+\alpha)t} dt$$

= $\frac{1}{(p+\alpha)^2}$, $(p+\alpha > 0)$.

(5)
$$F(p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \cos t dt = \frac{-p \cos t + \sin t}{p^2 + 1} e^{-pt} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

= $\frac{p}{p^2 + 1}$.

(6)
$$F(p) = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \frac{1 + e^{-t}}{t} dt$$
,

因
$$\lim_{t\to +0} \frac{1-e^t}{t} = 1$$
, $\lim_{t\to +\infty} \frac{1-e^{-t}}{t} = 0$.

于是函数 $\frac{1-e^{-t}}{t}$ 有界,即

$$0 < \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t} \leq M = 常数, t \in (0, +\infty).$$

因此, 当p > 0 时, $\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t} dt$ 收敛, 且

$$0 < F(p) \le M \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt = \frac{M}{p}, p > 0.$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(e^{-pt} \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t} \right) dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \left(e^{-t} - 1 \right) dt$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(e^{-pt} \frac{1 - e^{-t}}{t} \right) dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-pt} \left(e^{-t} - 1 \right) dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-(p+1)t} dt - \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-pt} dt = \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p}, \qquad p > 0.$$

它对 $p \ge p_0 > 0$ 是一致收敛的. 因此,当 $p \ge p_0$ 时,可对函数 F(p) 应用莱布尼兹法则有

$$F'(p) = \frac{1}{p+1} - \frac{1}{p}, p \geqslant p_0.$$

由 $p_0 > 0$ 的任意知,上式对一切 p > 0 皆成立. 两端积分有

$$F(p) = \ln \frac{p+1}{p} + C, 0 2$$

其中 C 是某常数,由 ① 式知

$$\lim_{p\to+\infty}F(p)=0,$$

于是,在②式两端令 $p \rightarrow +\infty$,取极限,有C=0,由此可知

$$F(p) = \ln \frac{p+1}{p} = \ln \left(1 + \frac{1}{p}\right).$$
(7)
$$F(p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\mu} \sin \alpha \sqrt{t} \, dt = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} u e^{-\mu^{2}} \sin \alpha u \, du$$

$$=\frac{\alpha\sqrt{\pi}}{2p\sqrt{p}}e^{-\frac{a^2}{4p}}$$
,(3810 的结论).

【3836】 证明公式(李普希兹积分):

$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-at} J_0(bt) dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}} \quad (a > 0).$$

其中 $J_0(x) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \cos(x \sin\varphi) d\varphi$.

为 0 角标的贝塞耳函数(见第 3726 题).

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-at} J_0(bt) \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-at} \, \mathrm{d}t \int_0^{\pi} \cos(bt \sin\varphi) \, \mathrm{d}\varphi,$$

由于积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos(bt \sin\varphi) dt$,

对 $0 \le \varphi \le \pi$ 是一致收敛的. 于是可交换积分顺序,有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} J_{0}(bt) dt = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} d\varphi \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos(bt \sin\varphi) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \left(\frac{-a\cos(bt \cos\varphi) + b\sin\varphi \cdot \sin(bt \sin\varphi)}{a^{2} + b^{2} \sin^{2}\varphi} e^{-at} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} \right) d\varphi$$

$$= \frac{a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{d\varphi}{a^{2} + b^{2} \sin^{2}\varphi} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{d\varphi}{a^{2} + b^{2} \sin^{2}\varphi}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \frac{\mathrm{dtan}\varphi}{(a^{2} + b^{2}) \tan^{2}\varphi + a^{2}} = \frac{2a}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}t}{(a^{2} + b^{2}) t^{2} + a^{2}}$$

$$= \frac{2a}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{a \sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}} \arctan \frac{\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}t}{a} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a^{2} + b^{2}}}.$$

【3837】 若

(1)
$$f(y) = 1$$
;

(2)
$$f(y) = y^2$$
;

(3)
$$f(y) = e^{2ay}$$
;

(4)
$$f(y) = \cos ay$$
.

求维尔斯特拉斯变换:

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} f(y) dy$$

解 (1)
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du$$

$$= \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = 1.$$

(2)
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} y^2 dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} (x+u)^2 du$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u^2 du + \frac{2x}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u du + \frac{x^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du.$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u^2 du = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} u^2 e^{-u^2} du = -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} u d(e^{-u^2})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} u e^{-u^2} \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} u du = 0,$$

于是有
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{2x^2}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2} = x^2 + \frac{1}{2}.$$

(3)
$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2} e^{2ay} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x-y)^2 + 2ay} dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{a^2 + 2ax} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(y - x - a)^2} dy = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{a^2 + 2ax} \cdot 2 \cdot \frac{\sqrt{\pi}}{2}$$

$$= e^{a^2 + 2ax}.$$

$$(4) F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(x - y)^2} \cos ay dy$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \cos a(x + u) du$$

$$= \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \cos au du - \frac{\sin ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} \sin au du$$

$$= \frac{\cos ax}{\sqrt{\pi}} \cdot \frac{2}{2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{a^2}{4}} - 0 \qquad (3809 \nleq \frac{1}{44})$$

$$= e^{-\frac{a^2}{4}} \cos ax.$$

【3838】 下面的公式

$$H_n(x) = (-1)^n e^{x^2} \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2}) \quad (n = 0, 1, 2, \dots),$$

定义出了切贝绍夫-埃尔米特多项式.证明:

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_m(x) e^{-x^2} dx = \begin{cases} 0, & \text{if } m \neq n; \\ 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}, & \text{if } m = n. \end{cases}$$

证 由 1231 题知, $H_n(x)$ 为一个 n 次多项式,且 x^n 的系数为 2^n ,不妨设 $m \leq n$,则

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} (-1)^n H_m(x) \frac{d^n}{dx^n} (e^{-x^2}) dx$$

$$= (-1)^n \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) d \left[\frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (e^{-x^2}) \right]$$

$$= (-1)^{n+1} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H'_m(x) \frac{d^{n-1}}{dx^{n-1}} (e^{-x^2}) dx$$

$$= \cdots = (-1)^{n+m} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H'_m(x) \frac{d^{n-m}}{dx^{n-m}} (e^{-x^2}) dx$$

$$= \cdots = (-1)^{2n} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m^{(n)} e^{-x^2} dx.$$

当m < n时,

$$H_m^{(n)}(x) = 0.$$

于是
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx = 0.$$

当m=n时,

$$H_m^{(n)}(x) = 2^n n!$$

从而
$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} H_m(x) H_n(x) e^{-x^2} dx = 2^n n! \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = 2^n n! \sqrt{\pi}.$$

【3839】 计算在概率论中具有重要意义的积分:

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{1}{2} \left[\frac{\xi^2}{\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{\sigma_2^2} \right]} d\xi \quad (\sigma_1 > 0, \sigma_2 > 0)$$

解
$$\frac{\xi^2}{2\sigma_1^2} + \frac{(x-\xi)^2}{2\sigma_2^2} = \frac{1}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2} [(\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)\xi^2 - 2\sigma_1^2x\xi + \sigma_1^2x^2],$$

$$\Rightarrow \quad a = \frac{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}, \qquad b = -\frac{\sigma_1^2 x}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2}, \qquad c = \frac{\sigma_1^2 x^2}{2\sigma_1^2\sigma_2^2},$$

于是
$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-(a\xi^2 + 2l\xi + c)} d\xi$$

= $\frac{1}{2\pi\sigma_1\sigma_2} \cdot \sqrt{\frac{\pi}{a}} e^{-\frac{a-b^2}{a}}$, (3804 的结论).

把 a,b,c 的表达式代入上式,设

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2}$$
,

$$\varphi(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi\sigma}} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2\sigma^2}}.$$

【3840】 设函数 f(x) 在区间 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内连续且绝对 可积.

证明:积分

$$u(x,t) = \frac{1}{2\alpha \sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} d\xi$$

满足热传导方程式 $\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}$,

和初始条件 $\lim_{x \to a} u(x,t) = f(x)$.

而

证 当
$$t > 0$$
, $-\infty < x < \infty$ 时 $|f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}}| \leq |f(\xi)|$, $|f(\xi)|d\xi < +\infty$,

于是积分 $f(\xi)e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4u^2t}}d\xi$ 在 $t>0,-\infty< x<+\infty$ 上一致收敛.

从而 u(x,t) 是 $t>0,-\infty < x < \infty$ 上的连续函数,考察积分

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}}) d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t^2} d\xi,$$

1

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2t}}) d\xi = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2t}} \frac{\xi - x}{2a^2t} d\xi, \quad ②$$

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial^2}{\partial x^2} (f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2t}}) d\xi$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \left[-\frac{1}{2a^2t} + \frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^4t^2} \right] d\xi.$$
 3

先考虑 ① 式中的积分,由于对 $|x| \leq x_0, 0 < t_0 \leq t \leq t_1, x_0, t_0,$ t_1 固定,当 $|\xi| > x_0$ 时有

$$\left| f(\xi) e^{\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2t}} \cdot \frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2t^2} \right| \\ \leqslant |f(\xi)| \cdot e^{\frac{(|\xi| - x_0)^2}{4a^2t_1}} \cdot \frac{(|\xi| + x_0)^2}{4a^2t_0^2},$$

而

 $\lim_{|\xi| \to +\infty} e^{\frac{(|\xi| - x_0)^2}{4a^2 t_1}} \cdot \frac{(|\xi| + x_0)^2}{4a^2 t_0^2} = 0,$

于是当 $|\xi| > x_0$ 时有

$$\left| f(\boldsymbol{\xi}) e^{-\frac{(\boldsymbol{\xi}-\boldsymbol{x})^2}{4a^2t}} \cdot \frac{(\boldsymbol{\xi}-\boldsymbol{x})^2}{4a^2t^2} \right| \leq M |f(\boldsymbol{\xi})|,$$

其中M是某常数.于是,由 $\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi < +\infty$,据维氏判别法 -- 504 ---

知,① 式中的积分在 $|x| \leq x_0$, $0 < t_0 \leq t \leq t_1$ 上一致收敛.

同理,② 式中的积分和 ③ 式中的积分都在 $|x| \leq x_0$, $0 < t_0$ $\leq t \leq t_1$ 上一致收敛. 于是在对应的区域上可应用莱布尼兹法则在积分号下求导数有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = \frac{1}{4at\sqrt{\pi t}} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \left[\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{2a^2t} - 1 \right] d\xi, \quad (4)$$

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial x} = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2 t}} \frac{\xi - x}{2a^2 t} d\xi,$$
 (5)

$$\frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2} = \frac{1}{4a^3t} \sqrt{\pi t} \cdot \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) e^{-\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{4a^2t}} \left[\frac{(\xi - x)^2}{2a^2t} - 1 \right] d\xi. \quad \textcircled{6}$$

由 x_0 , t_0 , t_1 的任意性知, ④, ⑤, ⑥ 三式对一切 $-\infty < x < +\infty$, t > 0 皆成立, 由 ④, ⑥ 式有

$$\frac{\partial u}{\partial t} = a^2 \frac{\partial^2 u}{\partial x^2}, t > 0, -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

下面证明

$$\lim_{t\to +0} u(x,t) = f(x), x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$
 7

固定 x,由 t > 0 知,作变量代换

$$u=\frac{\xi-x}{2a\sqrt{t}},$$

知

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}} \,\mathrm{d}\xi = 2a\sqrt{t} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-u^2} \,\mathrm{d}u = 2a\sqrt{\pi t}.$$

于是
$$u(x,t) - f(x) = \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} [f(\xi) - f(x)] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2}} d\xi.$$

对任意的 $\varepsilon > 0$,因为 f(x) 在 x 点处连续,于是存在 $\delta > 0$,当 $| \xi - x | \leq \delta$ 时,恒有

$$|f(\xi)-f(x)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{3}$$

有
$$u(x,t)-f(x)$$

$$=\frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}}\left(\int_{-\infty}^{x-\delta}+\int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta}+\int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty}\right)\left[f(\xi)-f(x)\right]e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^2}{4a^2t}}d\xi$$

$$= I_1 + I_2 + I_3$$
.

下面估计 I_1 , I_2 , I_3 , 有

$$|I_{2}| = \left| \frac{1}{2a \sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} \left[f(\xi) - f(x) \right] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi \right|$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2a \sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x-\delta}^{x+\delta} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi \right)$$

$$< \frac{\varepsilon}{3} \left(\frac{1}{2a \sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x-\delta}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi \right) = \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

$$\mathbb{Z} |I_{3}| = \left| \frac{1}{2a \sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} \left[f(\xi) - f(x) \right] e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi \right|$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2a \sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{\delta^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi + \frac{|f(x)|}{2a \sqrt{\pi t}} \int_{x+\delta}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{(\xi-x)^{2}}{4a^{2}t}} d\xi$$

$$\leq \frac{1}{2a\sqrt{\pi t}} e^{-\frac{\delta^2}{4a^2t}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(\xi)| d\xi + \frac{|f(x)|}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_{\frac{\delta}{2a\sqrt{t}}}^{+\infty} e^{-u^2} du,$$
因此
$$\lim_{t \to +0} I_3 = 0.$$

同理
$$\lim_{t\to +0} I_1 = 0.$$

于是 $存在 \eta > 0$, 当 $0 < t < \eta$ 时, 恒有

$$|I_3| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}, \qquad |I_1| < \frac{\varepsilon}{3}.$$

故当 $0 < t < \eta$ 时,恒有

$$|u(x,t)-f(x)|<\frac{\varepsilon}{3}+\frac{\varepsilon}{3}+\frac{\varepsilon}{3}=\varepsilon.$$

于是⑦式成立,证毕.

§ 4. 欧拉积分

1.
$$\Gamma$$
 函数 当 $x > 0$ 时有
$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^+ t^{-1} e^{-t} dt,$$

Γ 函数的主要性质用递推公式表示:

$$\Gamma(x+1) = x\Gamma(x)$$

若n为正整数,则

$$\Gamma(n) = (n-1)!$$

$$\Gamma\left(n + \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^n} \sqrt{\pi}.$$

2. 余元公式 当0 < x < 1时有:

$$\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x) = \frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x}.$$

3. B -**函数** 当x > 0 及y > 0 时有:

$$B(x,y) = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt.$$

下式是正确的:

$$B(x,y) = \frac{\Gamma(x)\Gamma(y)}{\Gamma(x+y)}.$$

【3841】 证明: Γ 函数 $\Gamma(x)$ 在 x>0 的域内是连续的,且具有各阶的连续导数.

证
$$\Gamma(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt = \int_0^1 t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt + \int_1^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-t} dt,$$
当 $x \geqslant x_0 > 0$ 时
$$0 < t^{x-1} e^{-t} \leqslant t^{x_0-1} e^{-t}, (0 < t < 1).$$

而 $\int_{0}^{1} t^{r_{0}-1} e^{-t} dt$ 收敛,故 $\int_{0}^{1} t^{r-1} e^{-t} dt$ 当 $x \geqslant x_{0}$ 时一致收敛,又当 $x \leqslant x_{1}$ 时, $t^{r-1} e^{-t} \leqslant t^{r_{1}-1} e^{-t}$, $t \geqslant 1$,而 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{r_{1}-1} e^{-t} dt$ 收敛,故当 $x \leqslant x_{1}$ 时, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{r-1} e^{-t} dt$ 一致收敛。因此,积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{r-1} e^{-t} dt$ 在 $0 < x_{0} \leqslant x \leqslant x_{1}$ 时一致收敛。于是 $\Gamma(x)$ 在 $x_{0} \leqslant x \leqslant x_{1}$ 上连续。由 x_{0} , x_{1} ($x_{1} > x_{0} > 0$) 的任意性有 $\Gamma(x)$ 在x > 0 上连续。

考察积分
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} (t^{r-1} e^{-t}) dt$$
,

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{r-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} t^{r-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt + \int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{r-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt.$$

$$\stackrel{\text{def}}{=} x \geqslant x_{0} > 0 \text{ Bd},$$

$$|t^{r-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t}| \leqslant t^{r_{0}-1} | \ln t |, 0 < t \leqslant 1.$$

而积分 $\int_0^1 t^{r_0-1} \mid \ln t \mid dt$ 收敛,事实上

$$\lim_{t\to +0}t^{1-\frac{x_0}{2}}\cdot t^{x_0-1}\mid \ln t\mid = \lim_{t\to +0}(-t^{\frac{x_0}{2}}\ln t)=0.$$

$$|t^{x-1}\ln t \cdot e^{-t}| \leq t^{x_1} e^{-t}, (t \geq 1).$$

事实上, $t \ge 1$ 时, $0 \le \ln t < t$,又积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{r_1} e^{-t} dt$ 收敛. 于是积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} t^{r_1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dx \, \text{当} x \le x_1 \text{ 时一致收敛. 因此,积分} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{r_1} \ln t e^{-t} dt$ 在 $0 < x_0 \le x \le x_1$ 上一致收敛,由此, $\Gamma(x)$ 在 $x_0 \le x \le x_1$ 上具 有连续的导函数 $\Gamma'(x)$ 且在积分号下求导数有

$$\Gamma'(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{r-1} \ln t \cdot e^{-t} dt.$$
 ①

由 x_0 , x_1 的任意性知 $\Gamma'(x)$ 在 x > 0 上连续,且① 式对一切 x > 0 皆成立.

类似地,可证 $\Gamma'(x)$ 在x>0上连续,且可在①式积分号下求导数,一般地,由归纳法知,对任何正整数 $n,\Gamma^{(n)}(x)$ 在x>0上都存在连续,且可在积分号下求导数,有

$$\Gamma^{(n)}(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} (\ln t)^n \cdot e^{-t} dt, t > 0.$$

【3842】 证明:B- 函数B(x,y) 在 x>0,y>0 的域内是连续的,且具有各阶连续导数.

证 由于当 x ≥ x₀ > 0, y ≥ y₀ > 0 时, 恒有- 508 -

$$0 < t^{x-1}(1-t)^{y-1} \le t^{x_0-1}(1-t)^{y_0-1}, t \in (0,1).$$

而积分 $\int_{0}^{1} t^{x_{0}-1} (1-t)^{y_{0}-1} dt$ 收敛,于是积分 $\int_{0}^{1} t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} dt$ 在 $x \ge x_{0}$, $y \ge y_{0}$ 上一致收敛,从而 B(x,y) 是 $x \ge x_{0}$, $y \ge y_{0}$ 上的二元 连续函数. 由 $x_{0} > 0$, $y_{0} > 0$ 的任意性知,B(x,y) 在整个区域 x > 0,y > 0 上连续. 下面考察积分

$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} [t^{r-1}(1-t)^{y-1}] dt = \int_{0}^{1} t^{r-1}(1-t)^{y-1} \ln t dt,$$
由于当 $x \geqslant x_0 > 0, y \geqslant y_0 > 0$ 时,恒有
$$|t^{r-1}(1-t)^{y-1} \ln t| \leqslant t^{r_0-1}(1-t)^{y_0-1} |\ln t|,$$

$$0 < t < 1.$$

又

$$\lim_{t \to +0} t^{1-\frac{x_0}{2}} \cdot t^{x_0-1} (1-t)^{y_0-1} \mid \ln t \mid = -\lim_{t \to +0} t^{\frac{x_0}{2}} \ln t = 0,$$

$$\lim_{t \to 1-0} (1-t)^{1-\frac{y_0}{2}} \cdot t^{x_0-1} (1-t)^{y_0-1} \mid \ln t \mid$$

$$= -\lim_{t \to 1-0} (1-t)^{\frac{y_0}{2}} \ln t = 0.$$

故积分 $\int_0^1 t^{x_0-1} (1-t)^{y_0-1} \mid \ln t \mid dt$ 收敛,于是积分 $\int_0^1 t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} \ln t dt$,当 $x \geqslant x_0$, $y \geqslant y_0$ 时一致收敛.因此,当 $x \geqslant x_0$, $y \geqslant y_0$ 时可在积分号下对x求导数有

$$B'_{x}(x,y) = \int_{0}^{1} t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} \ln t dt, \qquad (1)$$

且 $B'_{x}(x,y)$ 是 $x \ge x_{0}$, $y \ge y_{0}$ 上的连续函数. 由 $x_{0} > 0$, $y_{0} > 0$ 的任意性知,① 式对一切 x > 0, y > 0 皆成立. 且 $B'_{x}(x,y)$ 是域 x > 0, y > 0 上的二元连续函数,同理可证, $B'_{y}(x,y)$ 是域 x > 0, y > 0 上的二元连续函数,且 x > 0, y > 0 时,可在积分号下对 y 求 导数有

$$B'_{y}(x,y) = \int_{0}^{1} t^{x-1} (1-t)^{y-1} \ln(1-t) dt.$$

类似地,由归纳法,可证 $\frac{\partial^n B(x,y)}{\partial x^i \partial y^{n-i}}$ 在域x>0,y>0 上存在并连

续,且
$$\frac{\partial^n B(x,y)}{\partial x^i \partial y^{n-i}} = \int_0^1 t^{n-1} (1-t)^{y-1} (\ln t)^i [\ln(1-t)]^{n-i} dt.$$

用欧拉积分计算下列积分(3843~3850).

[3843]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x-x^{2}} dx.$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{1} \sqrt{x - x^{2}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} x^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - x)^{\frac{1}{2}} dx$$

$$= B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{2}\right)\right]^{2}}{\Gamma(3)} = \frac{\left[\frac{1}{2}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^{2}}{2!}$$
由于
$$\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^{2} = \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(1 - \frac{1}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{\pi}{2}} = \pi.$$

于是
$$\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right) = \sqrt{\pi}$$
.

从而
$$\int_0^1 \sqrt{x-x^2} \, \mathrm{d}x = \frac{\pi}{8}.$$

[3844]
$$\int_0^a x^2 \sqrt{a^2 - x^2} dx \quad (a > 0).$$

$$\mathbf{H} \int_{0}^{a} x^{2} \sqrt{a^{2} - x^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}x$$

$$= a^{4} \int_{0}^{a} \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{2} \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^{2}} \, \mathrm{d}\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)$$

$$= a^{4} \int_{0}^{1} u^{2} (1 - u^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}u = \frac{a^{4}}{2} \int_{0}^{1} u (1 - u^{2})^{\frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}u^{2}$$

$$= \frac{a^{4}}{2} \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{1}{2}} (1 - t)^{\frac{1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{a^{4}}{2} B\left(\frac{3}{2}, \frac{3}{2}\right) = \frac{\pi a^{4}}{16}.$$

[3845]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sqrt[4]{x}}{(1+x)^2} dx.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x}{1+x}=t$$
,

则
$$x = \frac{t}{1-t}, dx = \frac{1}{(1-t)^2} dt,$$
代入有
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{4\sqrt{x}}{(1+x)^2} dx = \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{4}} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{4}} dt = B\left(\frac{5}{4}, \frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{5}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(2)} = \frac{1}{4}\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

[3846]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{dx}{1+x^{3}}.$$

解 设
$$x^3 = t$$
,

则 .
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^3} = \frac{1}{3} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{-\frac{2}{3}}}{1+t} \mathrm{d}t,$$

作变量代换 $\frac{t}{1+t} = u$,

有
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{1+x^{3}} = \frac{1}{3} \int_{0}^{1} u^{-\frac{2}{3}} (1-u)^{-\frac{1}{3}} \, \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{3} B\left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{2}{3}\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{3} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{3}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{2}{3}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{1}{3} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{\pi}{3}} = \frac{2\pi}{3\sqrt{3}}.$$

[3847]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4}.$$

解 设
$$x^4=t$$
,

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^2 dx}{1+x^4} = \frac{1}{4} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{t^{-\frac{1}{4}}}{1+t} dt.$$

作变量代换 $\frac{t}{1+t} = u$,

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{1}{4} \cdot \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{2\sqrt{2}}.$$

[3848]
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{6} x \cdot \cos^{4} x dx.$$

解 设 $t = \sin x$,

则
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^6 x \cos^4 x dx = \int_0^1 t^6 (1 - t^2)^{\frac{3}{2}} dt.$$

作变量代换 $t = \sqrt{u}$,

有
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{6}x \cos^{4}x dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} u^{\frac{5}{2}} (1 - u)^{\frac{3}{2}} du = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{7}{2}, \frac{5}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{7}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{5}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(6)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\frac{5}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} \cdot \frac{3}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi}}{5!} = \frac{3\pi}{512}.$$

[3849]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^{n}}} \qquad (n > 1).$$

解 设 $x^n=t$,

有
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^{n}}} = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{1-n}{n}} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{n}} \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{n-1}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n-1}{n}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{\pi}{n}}.$$

【3850】
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx$$
 (n 为正整数).

解
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n} e^{-x^2} dx = \frac{1}{2} \int_0^{+\infty} x^{2n-1} e^{-x^2} d(x^2)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{2n-1}{2}} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{2n+1}{2}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1 \cdot 3 \cdots (2n-1)}{2^{n}} \sqrt{\pi}$$

$$= \frac{(2n-1)!!}{2^{n+1}} \sqrt{\pi}.$$

确定下列积分的存在域并用欧拉积分表示这些积分(3851~ 3871).

[3851]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{1+x^{n}} dx \qquad (n > 0).$$

有
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{1+x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{t^{\frac{m-n}{n}}}{1+t} dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{1} u^{\frac{m}{n}-1} (1-u)^{\frac{m-m}{n}-1} du.$$

此积分定义域为 $\frac{m}{n} > 0, \frac{n-m}{n} > 0$,即 0 < m < n,这时我们有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{1+x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{n} B\left(\frac{m}{n}, \frac{n-m}{n}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(1-\frac{m}{n}\right)}{\Gamma(1)} = \frac{\pi}{n \sin \frac{m\pi}{n}}.$$

[3852]
$$\int_{0}^{+} \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^{n}} dx.$$

解 设
$$\frac{x}{1+x}=t$$
,

有
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m-1}}{(1+x)^n} dx = \int_0^1 t^{m-1} (1-t)^{n-m-1} dt$$
$$= B(m, n-m),$$

定义域为m > 0, n - m > 0,即0 < m < n.

【3853】
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} dx}{(a+bx^{n})^{p}} \qquad (a>0,b>0,n>0).$$
解 设 $\frac{bx}{a+bx^{n}} = t$,
$$x = \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \left(\frac{t}{1-t}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}},$$

$$dx = \frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{t^{\frac{1}{n}-1}}{(1-t)^{\frac{1}{n}+1}} dt.$$
代人有 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{(a+bx^{n})^{p}} dx$

$$= \frac{1}{b^{p}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \left(\frac{bx^{n}}{a+bx^{n}}\right)^{p} x^{m-np} dx$$

$$= \frac{a^{-p}}{n} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{m+1}{n}} \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} (1-t)^{\frac{p-m+1}{n}-1} dt$$

$$= \frac{a^{-p}}{n} \left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^{\frac{m+1}{n}} B\left(\frac{m+1}{n}, p-\frac{m+1}{n}\right),$$
定义域为 $\frac{m+1}{n} > 0$, $p-\frac{m+1}{n} > 0$.

即 $0 < \frac{m+1}{n} < p$.

【3854】 $\int_{a}^{b} \frac{(x-a)^{m}(b-x)^{n}}{(x+c)^{m+n+2}} dx \qquad (0 < a < b, c > 0).$
解 设 $\frac{b+c}{b-a} \cdot \frac{x-a}{x+c} = t$,
则 $x = \frac{a+bct}{1-bt},$
其中 $l = \frac{b-a}{b+c},$
且 $x-a = \frac{(a+c)bt}{1-bt},$

$$x-b = \frac{(a-b)+(b+c)bt}{1-bt},$$

$$x+c = \frac{a+c}{1-lt}, dx = \frac{(a+c)l}{(1-lt)^2}dt,$$
什人有
$$\int_a^b \frac{(x-a)^m(b-x)^n}{(x+c)^{m+n+2}}dx$$

$$= (-1)^n \frac{l^{m+1}}{(a+c)^{n+1}} \int_0^1 t^m [(a-b) + (b+c)lt]^n dt$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^{m+n-1}}{(a+c)^{n+1}(b+c)^{m+1}} \int_0^1 t^m (1-t)^n dt$$

$$= \frac{(b-a)^{m+n+1}}{(a+c)^{n+1}(b+c)^{m+1}} B(m+1,n+1),$$

定义域为m > -1, n > -1.

[3855]
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^{m}}} \qquad (m>0).$$

解 设
$$x^m = t$$
,

有
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt[n]{1-x^{m}}} = \frac{1}{m} \int_{0}^{1} t^{\frac{1}{m}-1} (1-t)^{-\frac{1}{n}} \, \mathrm{d}t$$
$$= \frac{1}{m} B\left(\frac{1}{m}, 1-\frac{1}{n}\right),$$

定义域为 $1-\frac{1}{n} > 0$,即 n < 0 或 n > 1.

[3856]
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^{m} x \cos^{n} x \, dx.$$

解
$$\Rightarrow \sin x = t, t^2 = u,$$

有
$$\int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \sin^m x \cos^n x \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^1 t^m (1 - t^2)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}t$$
$$= \frac{1}{2} \int_0^1 u^{\frac{m-1}{2}} (1 - u)^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \, \mathrm{d}u = \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{m+1}{2}, \frac{n+1}{2}\right),$$

定义域为m > -1, n > -1.

[3857]
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{n} x \, dx$$
.

解
$$\Rightarrow \sin x = t, t^2 = u,$$

有
$$\int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^{n}x \, dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} t^{n} (1 - t^{2})^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} \, dt = \frac{1}{2} \int_{0}^{1} u^{\frac{n-1}{2}} (1 - u)^{-\frac{n+1}{2}} \, du$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} B\left(\frac{n+1}{2}, \frac{1-n}{2}\right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{n+1}{2}\right) \Gamma\left(1 - \frac{n+1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma(1)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{n+1}{2} \pi} = \frac{\pi}{2\cos \frac{n\pi}{2}},$$

定义域为 $\frac{n+1}{2}$ >0, $\frac{1-n}{2}$ >0,即 |n|<1.

[3858]
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{(1 + k \cos x)^n} dx \qquad (0 < |k| < 1).$$

解 设
$$\tan \frac{t}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1-k}{1+k}} \tan \frac{x}{2}$$
,

有
$$\tan \frac{x}{2} = \sqrt{\frac{1+k}{1-k}} \tan \frac{t}{2}$$
.

由三角恒等式有

$$\sin x = \frac{\sqrt{1 - k^2 \sin t}}{1 - k \cos t}, \cos x = \frac{\cos t - k}{1 - k \cos t},$$

$$1 + k \cos x = \frac{1 - k^2}{1 - k \cos t}, dx = \frac{\sqrt{1 - k^2}}{1 - k \cos t} dt,$$

代人有
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{(1+k\cos x)^n} dx$$

$$= (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} t dt$$

$$= 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^{\pi} \sin^{n-1} \frac{t}{2} \cos^{n-1} \frac{t}{2} dt.$$

在上式右端的最后一个积分中,依次作变量代换

$$\sin\frac{t}{2}=u,u^2=y,$$

有
$$\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin^{n-1} x}{(1+k\cos x)^n} dx$$

$$= 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^1 2u^{n-1} (1-u^2)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} du$$

$$= 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} \int_0^1 y^{\frac{n-2}{2}} (1-y)^{\frac{n-2}{2}} dy$$

$$= 2^{n-1} (1-k^2)^{-\frac{n}{2}} B\left(\frac{n}{2}, \frac{n}{2}\right),$$

定义域为 n > 0.

[3859]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{n}} dx \qquad (n > 0).$$

解 设
$$x^n = t$$
,

有
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^n} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right).$$

定义域为 $\frac{1}{n} > 0$,即 n > 0.

[3860]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} e^{-x^{n}} dx.$$

解 当n > 0时,作变量代换

$$x^n = t$$
,

有
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x^n} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right).$$

当 n < 0 时,仍作变量代换

$$x^n = t$$

有
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} e^{-x} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_{+\infty}^{0} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = -\frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt$$
$$= -\frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right).$$

把上述结论合并有当 $n \neq 0$ 时

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} e^{-x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{|n|} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right),$$

当
$$n=0$$
时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-1} dx$ 显然发散.所以积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} x^m e^{-x^n} dx$ 的

定义域为 $\frac{m+1}{n} > 0$.

$$[3861] \int_0^1 \left(\ln\frac{1}{x}\right)^p dx.$$

解 设 $x = e^{-t}$,

有
$$\int_0^1 \left(\ln \frac{1}{x} \right)^p dx = - \int_{+\infty}^0 t^p e^{-t} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t^p e^{-t} dt = \Gamma(p+1).$$

定义域为 p >-1.

[3862]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p} e^{-ar} \ln x dx \qquad (a > 0).$$

解 由 3841 题的证明过程知积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-ar} \ln x dx,$$

关于 p 在 $-1 < p_0 \le p \le p_1$ 时一致收敛. 于是当 $p_0 \le p \le p_1$ 时

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial p} \int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-ax} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-ax} \ln x dx,$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{p} e^{-ax} dx = \frac{1}{a^{p+1}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{p} e^{-t} dt = \frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{a^{p+1}},$$

因此
$$\int_0^{+\infty} x^p e^{-ar} \ln x dx = \frac{d}{dp} \left[\frac{\Gamma(p+1)}{a^{p+1}} \right], p_0 \leqslant p \leqslant p_1.$$

由 $-1 < p_0 < p_1$ 的任意性知,上式对一切p > -1皆成立.

[3863]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx \qquad (p > 0).$$

解 由 3852 题的结论知

$$B(p, 1-p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx, 1 > p > 0.$$

显见,所求积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} \right) dx,$$

下证积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx + \int_1^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx,$$

在 $0 < p_0 \le p \le p_1 < 1$ 上一致收敛.事实上

$$\left|\frac{x^{p-1}\ln x}{1+x}\right| \leq \frac{x^{p_0-1}|\ln x|}{1+x}, 0 < x \leq 1,$$

而积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p_0-1} | \ln x|}{1+x} dx$ 收敛,这是因为

$$\lim_{x \to +0} x^{1-\frac{\rho_0}{2}} \cdot \frac{x^{\rho_0-1} \mid \ln x \mid}{1+x} = \lim_{x \to +0} (-x^{\frac{\rho_0}{2}} \ln x) = 0.$$

于是积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$ 在 $p_0 \leq p \leq p_1$ 上一致收敛. 又当 $p_0 \leq p \leq p_1$ 时,有

$$0 \leqslant \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} \leqslant \frac{x^{p_1-1} \ln x}{1+x} \leqslant x^{p_1-2} \ln x, x \geqslant 1,$$

而积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{p_1-2} \ln x dx$ 收敛. 这是因为

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{1 + \frac{1}{2}(1 - p_1)} \cdot x^{p_1 - 2} \ln x = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{-\frac{1}{2}(1 - p_1)} \ln x = 0.$$

故积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx$ 在 $p_0 \leq p \leq p_1$ 上一致收敛. 从而积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx \, \text{d}x \, \text{d}x \, \text{d}p \in [p_0, p_1] \, \text{上} - 致收敛. 故当 p_0 \leqslant p \leqslant p_1 \, \text{时},$$

可在积分号下求导数有

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}p}B(p,1-p) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}\ln x}{1+x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

由 p_0, p_1 的任意性知,上式对一切 0 皆成立.由于

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}p}B(p,1-p) = \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}p}\left(\frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi}\right) = -\frac{\pi^2\cos p\pi}{\sin^2 p\pi},$$

0 .

于是有
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} dx = -\frac{\pi^{2} \cos p\pi}{\sin^{2} p\pi}, 0$$

[3864]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^{2} x}{1+x} dx.$$

解 在3863题的基础上,考察积分

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left(\frac{x^{p-1} \ln x}{1+x} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^2 x}{1+x} \mathrm{d}x.$$

类似于 3863 题的证明过程,可证积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^2 x}{1+x} dx$,当 $0 < p_0 \le p_1 < 1$ 时一致收敛. 从而积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx$ 可在积分号下对 p 求二阶导数有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} \ln^{2} x}{1+x} dx = \frac{d^{2}}{dp^{2}} B(p, 1-p) = \frac{d^{2}}{dp^{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{d}{dp} \left(\frac{\pi^{2} \cos p\pi}{\sin^{2} p\pi}\right) = \frac{\pi^{3} (1 + \cos^{3} p\pi)}{\sin^{3} p\pi},$$

$$p_{0} \leq p \leq p_{1}.$$

由 p_0, p_1 的任意性知,上式对一切 0 皆成立.

[3864. 1]
$$\int_{0}^{\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{1 + x^{3}} dx.$$

解 由 3853 题的结论知

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{1+x^{3}} dx = \frac{1}{3} B\left(\frac{m+1}{3}, 1-\frac{m+1}{3}\right),$$

其中-1 < m < 2.

$$\overline{\mathbb{M}} \qquad \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \left(\frac{x^m}{1+x^3}\right) \mathrm{d}x,$$

下证积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} \ln x}{1+x^{3}} dx$,在 $0 < m_{0} < m < m_{1} < 2$ 上一致收敛.由

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} \ln x}{1+x^{3}} dx = \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{m} \ln x}{1+x^{3}} dx + \int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} \ln x}{1+x^{3}} dx$$
$$= I_{1} + I_{2},$$

知只要考察 I_1 , I_2 在 $0 < m_0 < m < m_1 < 2$ 上的一致收敛性即可. 事实上

$$\left| \frac{x^{m} \ln x}{1 + x^{3}} \right| \leq \frac{x^{m_{0}} | \ln x |}{1 + x^{3}}, 0 < x \leq 1.$$

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \frac{x^{-\frac{m_{0}}{2}} \cdot x^{m_{0}} | \ln x |}{1 + x^{3}} = \lim_{x \to +0} -x^{\frac{m_{0}}{2}} \ln x = 0,$$

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于是 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{m_0} | \ln x |}{1+x^3} dx$ 收敛. 于是积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx$ 在 $m_0 \le m \le m_1$ 上一致收敛. 另一方面, 当 $m_0 \le m \le m_1$, $x \ge 1$ 时

$$0 \leqslant \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} \leqslant \frac{x^{m_1} \ln x}{1+x^3} \leqslant x^{m_1-3} \ln x$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{1+\frac{1}{2}(2-m_1)} \cdot x^{m_1-3} \ln x = \lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{\frac{m_1-2}{2}} \ln x = 0.$$

于是积分 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} x^{m_1-3} \ln x dx$ 收敛. 从而 $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx$ 在 $0 < m_0 \le m$

 $\leq m_1 < 2$ 上一致收敛. 故积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^3} dx$ 在 $0 < m_0 \leq m \leq m_1$

< 2上一致收敛. 从而当 $m_0 \le m \le m_1$ 时,可在积分号下求导数,

$$\mathbb{P} \qquad \frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}m} \left[\frac{1}{3} B \left(\frac{m+1}{3}, 1 - \frac{m+1}{3} \right) \right] = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1 + x^3} \mathrm{d}x,$$

由 m_0 , m_1 的任意性,上式对一切 0 < m < 2 皆成立. 而

$$\frac{\mathrm{d}}{\mathrm{d}m}B\left(\frac{m+1}{3},1-\frac{m+1}{3}\right)$$

$$= \frac{d}{dm} \left[\frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{m+1}{3} \pi} \right] = -\frac{\pi^2 \cos \frac{m+1}{3} \pi}{3 \sin^2 \frac{m+1}{3} \pi},$$

于是 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} \ln x}{1+x^{3}} dx = \frac{1}{3} \frac{d}{dm} B\left(\frac{m+1}{3}, 1 - \frac{m+1}{3}\right)$

$$=-\frac{\pi^2\cos\frac{m+1}{3}\pi}{9\sin^2\frac{m+1}{3}\pi}.$$

故
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \ln x}{1+x^3} dx = -\frac{\pi^2 \cos \frac{2}{3}\pi}{9 \sin^2 \frac{2}{3}\pi} = \frac{2\pi^2}{27}.$$

[3864. 2]
$$\int_0^\infty \frac{\ln^2 x}{1+x^4} dx.$$

解 由 3853 知

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m}}{1+x^{4}} dx = \frac{1}{4} B\left(\frac{m+1}{4}, 1 - \frac{m+1}{4}\right),$$

$$-1 < m < 3.$$

考察积分
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \left(\frac{x^m}{1+x^4} \right) \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln x}{1+x^4} \mathrm{d}x$$

和 3864. 1 的证明过程一样,可证明积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} \ln x}{1+x^{4}} dx$ 在 $-1 < m_{0}$ $\leq m \leq m_{1} < 3$ 上一致收敛. 又

$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial m} \left(\frac{x^m \ln x}{1 + x^4} \right) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^m \ln^2 x}{1 + x^4} dx,$$

与 3864. 1 的证明过程相同,可证积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} \ln^{2} x}{1+x^{4}} dx$ 在 $-1 < m_{0} \le m \le m_{1} < 3$ 上一致收敛,从而积分 $\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} \ln^{2} x}{1+x^{4}} dx$ 可在积分号下对 m 求二阶导数 $(m_{0} \le m \le m_{1})$.

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{m} \ln^{2} x}{1+x^{4}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{dm^{2}} B\left(\frac{m+1}{4}, 1 - \frac{m+1}{4}\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{dm^{2}} \left(\frac{\pi}{\sin \frac{m+1}{4}\pi}\right) = -\frac{1}{4} \frac{d}{dm} \left(\frac{\pi^{2} \cos \frac{m+1}{4}\pi}{4 \sin^{2} \frac{m+1}{4}\pi}\right)$$

$$= -\frac{\pi^{2}}{16} \frac{d}{dm} \left(\frac{\cos \frac{m+1}{4}\pi}{\sin^{2} \frac{m+1}{4}\pi}\right) = \frac{\pi^{3}}{64} \cdot \frac{1 + \cos^{2} \frac{m+1}{4}\pi}{\sin^{3} \frac{m+1}{4}\pi},$$

由 m_0 , m_1 的任意性,上式对一切一1 < m < 3 皆成立. 于是

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\ln^{2} x}{1+x^{4}} = \frac{\pi^{3}}{64} \cdot \frac{1+\cos^{2} \frac{\pi}{4}}{\sin^{3} \frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi^{3}}{64} \cdot \frac{1+\frac{1}{2}}{\frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}} = \frac{3\pi^{3}}{32\sqrt{2}}.$$

[3865]
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} dx.$$

解 易知,当0<p<1,0<q<1时,积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} dx$

收敛. 事实上,设p < q,则由

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{1-p} \left| \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left| \frac{1 - x^{q-p}}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = 0,$$

$$\lim_{x \to +\infty} x^{2-q} \cdot \left| \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = \lim_{x \to +\infty} \left| \frac{x^{1-(q-p)} - x}{(1+x)\ln x} \right| = 0,$$

知收敛.考察积分

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial p} \left[\frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1-x)\ln x} \right] dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx$$

$$= B(p, 1-p) \qquad (3852 \text{ $ Bish } bightarrow)$$

$$= \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi},$$

积分 $\frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} dx$ 在 $p \in [p_0, p_1]$ 上一致收敛. 其中 $0 < p_0 < p_1$ < 1. 事实上,此时

$$0 < \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} \le \frac{x^{p_0-1}}{1+x}, x \in (0,1),$$

$$0 < \frac{x^{p-1}}{1+x} \le \frac{x^{p_1-1}}{1+x}, x \in [1, +\infty),$$

而积分 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{p_0-1}}{1+x} dx$, $\int_{1}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p_1-1}}{1+x} dx$ 皆收敛. 于是当 $0 < p_0 \le p \le p_1$ < 1时,可在积分号下对 p 求导数有

$$I'(p) = \frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi},$$

 $I(p) = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} dx, q \, \exists \, \exists \, x, 0 < q < 1.$

由 p_0, p_1 的任意性知,① 式对一切 0 皆成立,两端积分后有

$$I(p) = \ln \left| \tan \frac{p\pi}{2} \right| + C, 0$$

其中 C 是某常数,在上式中令 p=q,并注意到 I(q)=0,有

$$0 = I(q) = \ln \left| \tan \frac{q\pi}{2} \right| + C.$$

于是
$$C = -\ln \left| \tan \frac{q\pi}{2} \right|$$
.

由此
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{q-1}}{(1+x)\ln x} dx = I(p) = \ln \left| \frac{\tan \frac{p\pi}{2}}{\tan \frac{q\pi}{2}} \right|,$$

$$0$$

[3866]
$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1 - x} dx \qquad (0$$

提示:这个积分可以看作是

$$\lim_{\epsilon \to +0} [B(p,\epsilon) - B(1-p,\epsilon)].$$

解 由于

$$\lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1 - x} = \lim_{x \to 1-0} \frac{(p-1)x^{p-2} + px^{-p-1}}{-1}$$
$$= 1 - 2p.$$

于是 x=1不是瑕点,令 $p_0 = \max\{p, 1-p\}$,则 $0 < p_0 < 1$,取 $p_0 < p_1 < 1$,由于

$$\lim_{x \to +0} \tilde{x}^{p_1} \cdot \left| \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1-x} \right| = \lim_{x \to +0} \left| \frac{x^{p_1 - (1-p)} - x^{p_1 - p}}{1-x} \right| = 0,$$

于是积分 $\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1}-x^{-p}}{1-x} dx$ 绝对收敛(0 .

考察积分(含参量 ϵ ,0 \leq ϵ <1)

$$I(\varepsilon) = \int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{(1-x)^{1-\varepsilon}} \mathrm{d}x,$$

由于

$$\frac{|x^{p-1}-x^{-p}|}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} \leqslant \frac{|x^{p-1}-x^{-p}|}{1-x} \qquad x \in (0,1),$$

又
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{|x^{p-1} - x^{-p}|}{1-x} dx$$
 收敛,于是 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} dx$ 在 $\epsilon \in [0,1)$ 上

一致收敛. 因此 $I(\varepsilon)$ 是[0,1) 上的连续函数,但当 0 $< \varepsilon < 1$ 时有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{(1-x)^{1-\epsilon}} \mathrm{d}x = B(p,\epsilon) - B(1-p,\epsilon).$$

于是,由 $I(\varepsilon)$ 在 $\varepsilon = 0$ 的(右) 连续性有

$$\int_0^1 \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1 - x} dx = I(0) = \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} I(\varepsilon)$$
$$= \lim_{\varepsilon \to +0} \left[B(p, \varepsilon) - B(1 - p, \varepsilon) \right].$$

由 Γ 函数和 B 函数的关系及 $\Gamma(x)$ 和 $\Gamma'(x)$ 在 x > 0 的连续

$$\Xi = \frac{1}{\pi} [\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p) - \Gamma(1-p)\Gamma(p)].$$

$$\Gamma(p)\Gamma'(1-p) - \Gamma(1-p)\Gamma'(p)$$

$$= -\frac{d}{dp} [\Gamma(p)\Gamma(1-p)]$$

$$= -\frac{d}{dp} (\frac{\pi}{\sin p\pi}) = \frac{\pi^2 \cos p\pi}{\sin^2 p\pi}.$$

于是有 $\int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{p-1} - x^{-p}}{1 - x} dx = \pi \cot p\pi, 0$

[3867]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sinh \alpha x}{\sinh \beta x} dx \qquad (0 < \alpha < \beta).$$

解
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sinh \alpha x}{\sinh \beta x} dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{e^{\alpha x} - e^{-\alpha x}}{e^{\beta x} - e^{-\beta x}} dx$$

于是 $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \frac{1}{2} \ln 2\pi = \ln \sqrt{2\pi}.$

[3869]
$$\int_a^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx \qquad (a > 0).$$

解设

$$F(a) = \int_a^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx = \int_0^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx - \int_0^a \ln \Gamma(x) dx,$$

有
$$F'(a) = \ln\Gamma(a+1) - \ln\Gamma(a) = \ln\frac{\Gamma(a+1)}{\Gamma(a)} = \ln a$$
,

两端积分有

$$F(a) = a(\ln a - 1) + C,$$

其中 C 为某常数,令 $a \rightarrow + 0$ 有

$$C = \ln \sqrt{2\pi}$$
, (3868 结论).

于是
$$\int_{a}^{a+1} \ln \Gamma(x) dx = a(\ln a - 1) + \ln \sqrt{2\pi}.$$

[3870]
$$\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \sin \pi x dx.$$

解 设

$$x=1-t$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \ln \Gamma(x) \sin \pi x dx = \int_{0}^{1} \ln \Gamma(1-t) \sin \pi t dt$$
$$= \int_{0}^{1} \ln \Gamma(1-x) \sin \pi x dx.$$

相加有
$$2\int_{0}^{1} \ln\Gamma(x) \sin\pi x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \ln[\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x)] \sin \pi x dx$$

$$= \int_0^1 \ln\left(\frac{\pi}{\sin \pi x}\right) \sin \pi x dx$$

$$= \ln \pi \cdot \int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx - \int_0^1 \sin \pi x \ln \sin \pi x dx.$$

由于
$$\int_0^1 \sin \pi x dx = -\frac{1}{\pi} \cos \pi x \Big|_0^1 = \frac{2}{\pi},$$

$$\int_{0}^{1} \sin \pi x \ln \sin \pi x dx$$

$$=\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\pi}\sin t \ln \sin t dt$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \frac{t}{2} \cos \frac{t}{2} \left[\ln 2 + \ln \sin \frac{t}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \ln \left(1 - \sin^2 \frac{t}{2} \right) \right] dt$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= \frac{4}{\pi} \int_{0}^{1} u \Big[\ln 2 + \ln u + \frac{1}{2} \ln(1 - u^{2}) \Big] du \\
&= \frac{4}{\pi} \Big[\frac{1}{2} u^{2} \ln 2 + \frac{1}{2} u^{2} \Big(\ln u - \frac{1}{2} \Big) \Big|_{0}^{1} \\
&- \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} \ln(1 - u^{2}) d(1 - u^{2}) \Big] \\
&= \frac{4}{\pi} \Big[\frac{1}{2} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} \int_{0}^{1} \ln t dt \Big] \\
&= \frac{2}{\pi} \ln 2 - \frac{1}{\pi} + \frac{1}{\pi} (t \ln t - t) \Big|_{0}^{1} = \frac{2}{\pi} \ln 2 - \frac{2}{\pi}, \\
&= \frac{1}{\pi} \Big(1 + \ln \frac{\pi}{2} \Big).
\end{aligned}$$

【3871】 $\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \cos 2n\pi x dx \qquad (n 为自然数).$

解 设x=1-t,

有
$$\int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(x) \cos 2n\pi x dx = \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-t) \cos 2n\pi t dt$$
$$= \int_0^1 \ln \Gamma(1-x) \cos 2n\pi x dx,$$

等式两端同加 $\int_{0}^{1} \ln \Gamma(x) \cos 2n\pi x dx$ 有

$$2\int_{0}^{1} \ln\Gamma(x)\cos 2n\pi x dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} \ln\left[\Gamma(x)\Gamma(1-x)\right]\cos 2n\pi x dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{1} (\ln\pi - \ln\sin\pi x)\cos 2n\pi x dx$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{1} \cos 2n\pi x \ln\sin\pi x dx = -\frac{1}{\pi}\int_{0}^{\pi} \cos 2nt \ln\sin t dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2n\pi}\sin 2nt \ln\sin t \Big|_{0}^{\pi} + \frac{1}{2n\pi}\int_{0}^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nt \cos t}{\sin t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{2n\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin 2nt \cos t}{\sin t} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n\pi} \left[\int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n+1)t}{\sin t} dt + \int_0^{\pi} \frac{\sin(2n-1)t}{\sin t} dt \right]$$

$$= \frac{1}{4n\pi} (\pi + \pi) \qquad (2291$$
的结论)
$$= \frac{1}{2n},$$

于是 $\ln \Gamma(x)\cos 2n\pi x dx = \frac{1}{4n}$.

证明等式(3872~3875).

(3872)
$$\int_0^1 \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} \cdot \int_0^1 \frac{x^2 \, \mathrm{d}x}{\sqrt{1-x^4}} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

证 作变量代换 $x^m = u$,

有
$$\int_0^1 x^{p-1} (1-x^m)^{q-1} dx$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \int_0^1 u^{\frac{p}{m}-1} (1-u)^{q-1} du = \frac{1}{m} B\left(\frac{p}{m}, q\right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{m} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{p}{m}-1\right) \Gamma(q)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{p}{m}+q\right)}, \qquad p > 0, q > 0, m > 0.$$

于是
$$\int_{0}^{1} \frac{dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{4}}} \cdot \int_{0}^{1} \frac{x^{2} dx}{\sqrt{1-x^{4}}}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4^{2}} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4} + \frac{1}{2}\right)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{4^{2}} \cdot \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)\right]^{2}}{\frac{1}{4}\Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right)} = \frac{\pi}{4}.$$

[3873]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{4}} dx \cdot \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} e^{-x^{4}} dx = \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}}.$$

于是
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m} e^{-x^{n}} dx = \frac{1}{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{\frac{m+1}{n}-1} e^{-t} dt = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m+1}{n}\right),$$

$$m > 0, n > 0.$$

从而
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{4}} dx \cdot \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{2} e^{-x^{4}} dx = \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{4}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{4} \Gamma\left(\frac{3}{4}\right)$$
$$= \frac{1}{4^{2}} \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{\pi}{4}} = \frac{\pi}{8\sqrt{2}}.$$

[3874]
$$\prod_{m=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x^{n}} dx = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{m+\frac{1}{2}} (2\pi)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}.$$

$$\prod_{m=1}^n \int_0^{+\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x^n} dx = \prod_{m=1}^n \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^n \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right),$$

$$\Leftrightarrow E = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{n-m}{n}\right)$$

有
$$E^{2} = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \Gamma\left(\frac{m}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{n-m}{n}\right) = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \frac{\pi}{\sin\frac{m\pi}{n}} = \frac{\pi^{n-1}}{\prod_{j=1}^{n-1} \sin\frac{m\pi}{n}},$$

$$\pm \frac{z^n-1}{z-1} = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \left(z - \cos \frac{2m\pi}{n} - i \sin \frac{2m\pi}{n} \right),$$

其中 $i = \sqrt{-1}, \Leftrightarrow z \rightarrow 1,$ 取极限有

$$n = \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \left| 1 - \cos \frac{2m\pi}{n} - i \sin \frac{2m\pi}{n} \right| = 2^{n-1} \prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{m\pi}{n}.$$

于是有
$$\prod_{m=1}^{n-1} \sin \frac{m\pi}{n} = \frac{n}{2^{n-1}}.$$

从而有
$$\prod_{m=1}^{n} \int_{0}^{+\infty} x^{m-1} e^{-x^{n}} dx = \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n} E = \frac{1}{n^{n}} \cdot \pi^{\frac{n-1}{2}} \left(\frac{2^{n-1}}{n}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
$$= \left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n+\frac{1}{2}} (2\pi)^{\frac{n-1}{2}}.$$

[3875]
$$\lim_{n\to\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x^n} dx = 1.$$

$$\mathbf{iE} \quad \int_0^{+\infty} \mathrm{e}^{-x^n} \, \mathrm{d}x = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1}{n} t^{\frac{1}{n}-1} \mathrm{e}^{-t} \, \mathrm{d}t = \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right),$$

由 3841 知 $\Gamma(x)$ 在 x > 0 上是连续函数. 于是

$$\lim_{n \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-x^{n}} dx = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \frac{1}{n} \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) = \lim_{n \to +\infty} \Gamma\left(1 + \frac{1}{n}\right)$$
$$= \Gamma(1) = 1.$$

利用等式 $\frac{1}{r^m} = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-x} dt$ (x > 0). 求积分(3876 ~ 3877).

[3876]
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^{m}} dx \qquad (0 < m < 1).$$

解
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos ax}{x^m} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} \cos ax \, dx \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-xt} \, dt$$
$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \, dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} \cos ax \, dx$$

(交换积分顺序是合理的)

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} (a \tan u)^m \cdot \frac{1}{a^2 \sec^2 u} \cdot a \sec^2 u du$$

$$= \frac{a^{m-1}}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \tan^m u du$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^{m-1}}{2\Gamma(m) \cos \frac{m\pi}{2}}, a > 0, (3857 \text{ \frac{45}{12}} \cdots),$$

交换积分顺序的合理性证明如下.令

$$f(x,t) = \cos ax \cdot t^{m-1} e^{-xt}, 0 < m < 1, a > 0,$$

对任何 $A > 0$,我们有

$$\int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} |f(x,t)| dt \leq \int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-xt} dt$$

$$= \Gamma(m) \int_0^A \frac{dx}{x^m} < +\infty,$$

于是对 $\int_0^A dx \int_0^{+\infty} f(x,t) dt$ 可交换积分顺序,有

$$\int_{0}^{A} dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x,t) dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dt \int_{0}^{A} f(x,t) dx, \qquad ①$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} dt \int_{0}^{A} f(x,t) dx = \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_{0}^{A} e^{-xt} \cos ax dx$$

$$= \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \left[\frac{e^{-At} (a \sin aA - t \cos aA)}{a^{2} + t^{2}} + \frac{t}{a^{2} + t^{2}} \right] dt, \qquad ②$$

 $\left|\frac{a\sin aA - t\cos aA}{a^2 + t^2}\right| \leqslant \frac{a + t}{a^2 + t^2} \leqslant M, t \in (0, +\infty)$

其中 M 是某常数,于是有

但

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \left| t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{e^{-At} \left(a \sin aA - t \cos aA \right)}{a^{2} + t^{2}} \right| dt$$

$$\leqslant M \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-At} dt = \frac{M}{A^{m}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} y^{m-1} e^{-y} dy = \frac{M \cdot \Gamma(m)}{A^{m}}.$$
因此
$$\lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{e^{-At} \left(a \sin aA - t \cos aA \right)}{a^{2} + t^{2}} dt = 0.$$

又注意到积分 $\int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} dt$ 收敛,在②式两端令 $A \rightarrow +\infty$ 取

极限有
$$\lim_{A \to +\infty} \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^A f(x,t) dx = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} dt.$$
但
$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{t}{a^2 + t^2} dt = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} \cos ax dx$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} dt \int_0^{+\infty} f(x,t) dx.$$

于是,在①式两端令 $A \rightarrow +\infty$ 取极限(因为右端极限存在,故左端极限也存在)有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} dx \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x,t) dt = \int_{0}^{+\infty} dt \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(x,t) dx.$$

$$[3877] \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x^{m}} dx \qquad (0 < m < 2).$$

$$\mathbf{f} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin ax}{x^{m}} dx = \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin ax dx \cdot \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} e^{-xt} dt$$

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$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_0^{+\infty} t^{m-1} dt \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-xt} \sin ax dx$$

(交换积分是合理的)

$$= \frac{1}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{m-1} \cdot \frac{a}{a^{2} + t^{2}} dt = \frac{a^{m-1}}{\Gamma(m)} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \tan^{m-1} u du$$

$$= \frac{\pi a^{m-1}}{2\Gamma(m)\cos\frac{m-1}{2}\pi} = \frac{\pi a^{m-1}}{2\Gamma(m)\sin\frac{m\pi}{2}}, a > 0.$$

下面说明交换积分顺序的合理性,与3876题证明类似,只要注意

$$|\sin ax| \leq ax$$
, $a > 0, x > 0$,

于是当0 < m < 2时,对任意的A > 0,有

$$\int_0^A \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{+\infty} |\sin ax \cdot t^{m-1} e^{-tt}| \, \mathrm{d}t \le \int_0^A \mathrm{d}x \int_0^{+\infty} axt^{m-1} e^{-tt} \, \mathrm{d}t$$

$$= a\Gamma(m) \int_0^A \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{r^{m-1}} < +\infty.$$

【3878】 证明欧拉公式:

$$(1) \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x} \cos \alpha x;$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^{x}} \sin \alpha x.$$

$$\left(\lambda > 0, x > 0, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}\right).$$

证 由于当
$$0 < t < +\infty$$
时 $|t^{r-1}e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha}\cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha)| \le t^{r-1}e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha}$,

$$\Rightarrow \lambda t \cos \alpha = u,$$

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} dt = \frac{1}{(\lambda \cos \alpha)^{x}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} u^{x-1} e^{-u} du$$
$$= \frac{\Gamma(x)}{(\lambda \cos \alpha)^{2}} < +\infty.$$

于是积分 $t^{x-1}e^{-\lambda t\cos\alpha}\cos(\lambda t\sin\alpha)dt$ 收敛. 同理

$$\int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt.$$

也收敛.设
$$\lambda > 0$$
固定, $x > 0$,令

$$I(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{r-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

$$I_1(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{n-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt$$
, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

我们有
$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [t^{r-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda + \sin \alpha)]$$

$$= \lambda t^{x} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \left[\sin \alpha \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) - \cos \alpha \sin(\lambda t + \sin \alpha) \right].$$

于是当
$$-\frac{\pi}{2}+\epsilon \leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2}-\epsilon$$
时,恒有

$$|t^{x}e^{-\lambda t\cos\alpha}[\sin\alpha\cos(\lambda t\sin\alpha)-\cos\alpha\sin(\lambda t\sin\alpha)]|$$

 $\leq 2t^{x}e^{-\lambda t\sin\alpha}$.

于是积分
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} [t^{r-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha)] dt$$
,

在
$$-\frac{\pi}{2}$$
+ε $\leq \alpha \leq \frac{\pi}{2}$ -ε上一致收敛,从而可在积分号下求导数,

$$I'(\alpha) = \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\partial}{\partial \alpha} \left[t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) \right] dt$$
$$= \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda t^x e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \left[\sin \alpha \cos(\lambda t \sin \alpha) - \cos \alpha \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) \right] dt$$

$$= \int_0^{+\infty} t^x e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} d[\sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha)] + \int_0^{+\infty} t^x \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) d[e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha}]$$

$$= t^{x} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) d[t^{x} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha}]$$

$$+ t^{x} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} - \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\lambda t \cos \alpha} d[t^{x} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha)]$$

$$= -\int_{0}^{+\infty} x t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda \cos \alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt + \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda t^{x} e^{-\lambda \cos \alpha} \cos \alpha \sin(\lambda t \sin \alpha) dt$$

$$-\int_{0}^{+\infty} x t^{x-1} e^{-it\cos\alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha) dt - \int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda t^{x} e^{-it\cos\alpha} \sin\alpha\cos(\lambda t \sin\alpha) dt$$

$$= -2x \int_{0}^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-it\cos\alpha} \sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha) dt$$

$$-\int_{0}^{+\infty} \lambda t^{x} e^{-it\cos\alpha} \left[\sin\alpha\cos(\lambda t \sin\alpha) - \cos\alpha\sin(\lambda t \sin\alpha)\right] dt$$

$$= -2x I_{1}(\alpha) - I'(\alpha).$$

于是
$$I'(\alpha) = -xI_1(\alpha), -\frac{\pi}{2} + \varepsilon \leqslant \alpha \leqslant \frac{\pi}{2} - \varepsilon.$$
 ①

由 $\varepsilon > 0$ 的任意性有,① 式对一切 $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$ 皆成立. 同

理有
$$I'_1(\alpha) = xI(\alpha), -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$$
 ②

由①和②式有

$$I''(\alpha) + x^2 I(\alpha) = 0, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$$

解之有
$$I(\alpha) = C_1 \cos \alpha x + C_1 \sin \alpha x, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2},$$
 ③

其中 C_1 , C_2 是两个常数,在③ 式中令 $\alpha = 0$ 有

$$C_1 = I(0) = \int_0^{+\infty} t^{x-1} e^{-\lambda t} dt = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x},$$

又在①式中令α=0有

$$I'(0) = -xI_1(0).$$
 (4)

由③式有

$$I'(0) = I'(\alpha) \Big|_{\alpha=0} = \left(-C_1 x \sin \alpha x + C_1 x \cos \alpha x \right) \Big|_{\alpha=0}$$
$$= C_2 x,$$

又显然 $I_1(0) = 0$, 于是由 ④ 式有 $C_2 = 0$, 从而

$$I(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x} \cos \alpha x$$
, $-\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}$,

$$I_1(\alpha) = -\frac{1}{x}I'(\alpha) = \frac{\Gamma(x)}{\lambda^x}\sin\alpha x, -\frac{\pi}{2} < \alpha < \frac{\pi}{2}.$$

【3879】 求曲线 $r'' = a'' \cos n \varphi$ (a > 0, n 为自然数). 的弧长

解 所求弧长为

$$S = 2n \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2n}} \sqrt{r^{2} + \left(\frac{dr}{d\varphi}\right)^{2}} d\varphi = 2na \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2n}} \cos^{\frac{1}{n-1}} n\varphi d\varphi$$
$$= 2a \int_{0}^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos^{\frac{1}{n-1}} t dt = aB\left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2n}\right). (3856 \text{ ib ship}).$$

【3880】 求曲线 $|x|^n + |y|^n = a^n$ (n>0,a>0). 所界 定的面积

解 所求面积为

$$A = 4 \int_0^a (a^n - x^n)^{\frac{1}{n}} dx = \frac{4a^2}{n} \int_0^1 t^{\frac{1}{n} - 1} (1 - t)^{\frac{1}{n}} dt$$

$$= \frac{4a^2}{n} B\left(\frac{1}{n}, \frac{1}{n} + 1\right) = \frac{4a^2}{n} \frac{\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right) \Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n} + 1\right)}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n} + 1\right)}$$

$$= \frac{2a^2}{n} \cdot \frac{\left[\Gamma\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)\right]^2}{\Gamma\left(\frac{2}{n}\right)}.$$

§ 5. 傅里叶的积分公式

1. 用傅里叶积分表示函数 若(1)函数 f(x)在一 ∞ < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x < x <

$$f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} [a(\lambda)\cos\lambda x + b(\lambda)\sin\lambda x] d\lambda.$$
①
其中
$$a(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)\cos\lambda \xi d\xi,$$

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi)\sin\lambda \xi d\xi.$$

在函数 f(x) 的不连续点上,公式 ① 的左边应当用 $\frac{1}{2}[f(x+$ (0) + f(x-0)]取代.

对于偶函数 f(x),对不连续点加上同样的注释,公式 ① 给

$$\text{H:} \qquad f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} a(\lambda) \cos \lambda x \, d\lambda. \tag{2}$$

 $a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi.$

同样,对于奇函数 f(x) 得出:

$$f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} b(\lambda) \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda \tag{3}$$

 $b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi.$ 其中

在区间(0, 2. 在区间(0,+∞) 用傅里叶积分表示函数 $+\infty$) 给定的函数 f(x) 在每一个有穷区间(a,b) $\subset (0,+\infty)$ 与 其导数 f'(x) 均分段连续,在 $(0,+\infty)$ 区间绝对可积分,因此在 指定区间可以任意选用公式②(偶性延拓)或者公式③(奇性延 拓) 来表示函数 f(x).

用傅里叶积分表示以下函数 $(3881 \sim 3894)$.

【3881】
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} 1, & 若 | x | < 1; \\ 0, & 若 | x | > 1. \end{cases}$$

由于函数 f(x) 在 $x \neq 1$ 有定义,且 f(x) 和 f'(x) 在任 何有穷区间上皆分段连续,特别地 f(x) 在 $(-\infty, +\infty)$ 内绝对 可积

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |f(x)| dx < +\infty,$$

于是可将 f(x) 表示傅里叶积分形式(以下各题若不加说明,皆满 足傅里叶积分展开式成立的条件),又 f(x) 为偶函数,于是 $b(\lambda)$

$$=0, \underline{\mathrm{H}} \ a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi \, \mathrm{d}\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \cos \lambda \xi \, \mathrm{d}\xi = \frac{2 \sin \lambda}{\pi \lambda}.$$

从而,当 $|x|\neq 1$ 时,($|x|\neq 1$ 为f(x)的连续点)有

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} \cos \lambda d\lambda,$$

当 |x|=1 时为不连续点,又

$$\frac{f(1+0)+f(1-0)}{2}=\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\frac{f(-1,0)+f(-1-0)}{2}=\frac{1}{2},$$

于是 $\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \lambda}{\lambda} \cos \lambda d\lambda = \frac{1}{2}.$

【3882】
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} sgn x, & 若 | x | < 1; \\ 0, & 若 | x | > 1. \end{cases}$$

解 由于 f(x) 为奇函数,故 $a(\lambda) = 0$,且

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^1 \sin \lambda \xi d\xi$$
$$= \frac{2(1 - \cos \lambda)}{\pi \lambda},$$

从而,当 $0 < |x| \neq 1$ 时为连续点有

$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \lambda}{\lambda} \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda$$

当x = 0时,虽不为连续点,但由

$$\frac{f(0+0)-f(0-0)}{2}=0, f(0)=0.$$

且右端积分显然为零,于是上式仍成立. 当 |x|=1 时为不连续

点,由
$$\frac{f(-1+0)+f(-1-0)}{2} = -\frac{1}{2},$$

$$\frac{f(1+0)+f(1-0)}{2} = \frac{1}{2},$$

于是
$$\frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos \lambda}{\lambda} \sin \lambda \cdot \operatorname{sgn} x d\lambda = \frac{1}{2} \operatorname{sgn} x.$$

[3883]
$$f(x) = \operatorname{sgn}(x-a) - \operatorname{sgn}(x-b)$$
 $(b > a)$.

解
$$a(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_{a}^{b} 2 \cos \lambda \xi d\xi$$

于是上式对不连续点 a,b 也成立.

【3884】
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} h\left(1 - \frac{|x|}{a}\right), & 若 |x| \leq a; \\ 0, & 若 |x| > a. \end{cases}$$

解 由于 f(x) 为偶函数,故

$$\begin{split} a(\lambda) &= \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi \, \mathrm{d}\xi = \frac{2h}{\pi} \int_0^a \left(1 - \frac{\xi}{a} \right) \cos \lambda \xi \, \mathrm{d}\xi \\ &= \frac{2h(1 - \cos a\lambda)}{\pi a\lambda^2}. \end{split}$$

于是
$$f(x) = \frac{2h}{\pi a} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{1 - \cos a\lambda}{\lambda^2} \cos \lambda x \, d\lambda, \quad -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

f(x) 处处连续. 于是不再讨论点 $x = \pm a$,以下各题类似.

[3885]
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{a^2 + x^2}$$
 $(a > 0).$

解 由于 f(x) 为连续的偶函数,且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \frac{\mathrm{d}x}{a^2 + x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \arctan \frac{x}{a} \Big|_{-\infty}^{+\infty} = \frac{\pi}{a} < +\infty,$$

收敛. 于是

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi \, d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda \xi}{a^2 + \xi^2} \, d\xi$$
$$= \frac{2}{a\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda ax}{1 + x^2} \, dx = \frac{2}{a\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a|\lambda|} \quad (3825 \text{ 的结论})$$
$$= \frac{1}{a} e^{-a|\lambda|}.$$

从而 $f(x) = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \cos \lambda x \, d\lambda$,

即 $\frac{1}{a^2+x^2} = \frac{1}{a} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \cos \lambda x \, d\lambda, -\infty < x < +\infty.$

[3886]
$$f(x) = \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2}$$
 $(a > 0).$

解 f(x) 是连续的奇函数,于是

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\xi \sin \lambda \xi}{a^2 + \xi^2} d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{x \sin \lambda x}{1 + x^2} dx$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-a\lambda} \qquad (3826 \text{ 的结论})$$
$$= e^{-a\lambda}.$$

但我们不能根据傅里叶积分的理论来断定展开式

$$\frac{x}{a^2+x^2} = \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda, -\infty < x < +\infty, \qquad (1)$$

成立,这是因为函数 $f(x) = \frac{x}{x^2 + a^2}$ 不是绝对可积的

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \left| \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} \right| dx = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} \frac{x}{a^2 + x^2} dx = \ln(a^2 + x^2) \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$= +\infty,$$

但我们可以直接验证展开式①是成立的,事实上有

$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-a\lambda} \sin \lambda x \, d\lambda = \frac{e^{-a\lambda} \left(-a \sin \lambda x - x \cos \lambda x \right)}{a^{2} + x^{2}} \Big|_{\lambda=0}^{\lambda=+\infty}$$
$$= \frac{x}{a^{2} + x^{2}}, -\infty < x < +\infty.$$

【3887】
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \sin x, & \exists |x| \leq \pi; \\ 0, & \exists |x| > \pi. \end{cases}$$

解 f(x) 为连续的奇函数,于是

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \xi \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2 \sin \lambda \pi}{\pi (1 - \lambda^2)}.$$

从而 $f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sinh \pi}{1 - \lambda^2} \sinh x \, d\lambda, -\infty < x < +\infty.$

【3888】
$$f(x) = \begin{cases} \cos x, & 若 \mid x \mid \leq \frac{\pi}{2}; \\ 0, & 若 \mid x \mid > \frac{\pi}{2}. \end{cases}$$

解 f(x) 为连续的偶函数,有

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos\xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{\pi}{2}} \cos\xi \cos\lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2\cos\frac{\lambda\pi}{2}}{\pi(1-\lambda^2)},$$

于是
$$f(x) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \frac{\lambda \pi}{2}}{1 - \lambda^2} \cos \lambda x \, d\lambda, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

【3889】
$$f(t) = \begin{cases} A\sin\omega t, & \ddot{a} \mid t \mid \leq \frac{2\pi n}{\omega}; \\ 0, & \ddot{a} \mid t \mid > \frac{2\pi n}{\omega}(n) \text{ 为自然数} \end{cases}$$

解 f(t) 为连续的奇函数,有

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_{0}^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2A}{\pi} \int_{0}^{\frac{2\pi w}{w}} \sin u \xi \sin \lambda \xi d\xi$$
$$= \frac{2Aw \sin \frac{2\pi n\lambda}{w}}{\pi(\lambda^{2} - w^{2})}.$$

于是
$$f(t) = \frac{2Aw}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\sin \frac{2\pi n\lambda}{w}}{\lambda^2 - w^2} \sinh t \, d\lambda, t \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

(3890)
$$f(x) = e^{-\alpha |x|}$$
 $(\alpha > 0)$.

解 f(x) 为连续的偶函数,且绝对可积

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} dx < +\infty,$$

于是

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha \xi} \cos \lambda \xi d\xi$$
$$= \frac{2\alpha}{\pi(\lambda^2 + \alpha^2)}.$$

从而

$$f(x) = e^{-\alpha|x|} = \frac{2\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{\lambda^2 + \alpha^2} d\lambda, \ x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

(3891)
$$f(x) = e^{-\alpha |x|} \cos \beta x$$
 $(\alpha > 0)$.

解 f(x) 为连续的偶函数,且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha|x|} |\cos\beta x| dx \leqslant \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha|x|} dx < +\infty,$$

知其绝对可积,于是

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi \, d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\alpha \xi} \cos \beta \xi \cos \lambda \xi \, d\xi$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\cos(\lambda + \beta) \xi + \cos(\lambda - \beta) \xi \right] e^{-\alpha \xi} \, d\xi$$
$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\alpha}{(\lambda + \beta)^2 + \alpha^2} + \frac{\alpha}{(x - \beta)^2 + \alpha^2} \right],$$

从而

$$e^{-\alpha|x|}\cos\beta x = \frac{\alpha}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \left[\frac{1}{(\lambda + \beta)^2 + \alpha^2} + \frac{1}{(\lambda - \beta)^2 + \alpha^2} \right] \cos\lambda x \, d\lambda,$$
$$x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

(3892)
$$f(x) = e^{-\alpha |x|} \sin \beta x$$
 $(\alpha > 0)$.

解 f(x) 为连续的奇函数,且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} | \sin \beta x | dx \leq \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} dx < +\infty,$$

于是
$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^+ f(\xi) \sin\lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^+ e^{-\alpha \xi} \sin\beta \xi \sin\lambda \xi d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^+ \left[\cos(\lambda - \beta) \xi - \cos(\lambda + \beta) \xi \right] e^{-\alpha \xi} d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \left[\frac{\alpha}{(\lambda - \beta)^2 + \alpha^2} - \frac{\alpha}{(\lambda + \beta)^2 + \alpha^2} \right]$$

$$=\frac{4\lambda\alpha\beta}{\pi[(\lambda-\beta)^2+\alpha^2][(\lambda+\beta)^2+\alpha^2]}.$$
从而 $e^{-\alpha|x|}\sin\beta x=\frac{4\alpha\beta}{\pi}\int_0^{+\infty}\frac{\lambda\sin\lambda x}{[(\lambda-\beta)^2+\alpha^2][(\lambda+\beta)^2+\alpha^2]}d\lambda$, $x\in(-\infty,+\infty)$.

(3893) $f(x) = e^{-x^2}$.

解 f(x) 为连续的偶函数,且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-x^2} dx = \sqrt{\pi} < +\infty,$$

于是
$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} \cos \lambda \xi d\xi$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}} \qquad (3809 \text{ 的结论})$$
$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}}.$$

从而

$$e^{-x^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}} \cos \lambda x \, d\lambda, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

[3894]
$$f(x) = xe^{-x^2}$$
.

解 f(x) 为连续的奇函数,且

$$\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} |x e^{-x^2}| dx = 2 \int_{0}^{+\infty} x e^{-x^2} dx < +\infty,$$

于是
$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin\lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \xi e^{-\xi^2} \sin\lambda \xi d\xi$$

$$= \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \sin\lambda \xi d(1 - e^{-\xi^2})$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\pi} e^{-\xi^2} \sin\lambda \xi \Big|_0^{+\infty} + \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} \cos\lambda \xi d\xi$$

$$\cdot = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi^2} \cos\lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{\lambda}{\pi} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{\pi} e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}}$$
(3809 的结论)

$$=\frac{\lambda}{2\sqrt{\pi}}e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}}.$$

从而
$$xe^{-x^2} = \frac{1}{2\sqrt{\pi}} \int_0^{+\infty} \lambda e^{-\frac{\lambda^2}{4}} \sinh x \, d\lambda, x \in (-\infty, +\infty).$$

【3895】 用傅里叶积分表示函数

$$f(x) = e^{-x}$$
 (0 < x < + \infty).

(1) 用偶性延拓;(2) 用奇性延拓.

$$f(x) = e^{-x}$$
 在 $[0, +\infty]$ 上连续,且
$$\int_0^{+\infty} e^{-x} dx = 1 < \infty,$$

(1) 若偶延拓,则

$$a(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \cos \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi} \cos \lambda \xi d\xi$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi (1 + \lambda^2)}.$$

于是
$$e^{-x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda x}{1 + \lambda^2} d\lambda, x \in (0, +\infty).$$

因按偶延拓的函数在点x=0处连续,于是上式当x=0时也 成立. 从而上式成立的范围是 $x \in [0, +\infty)$.

(2) 若用奇延拓,有

$$b(\lambda) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\xi) \sin \lambda \xi d\xi = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} e^{-\xi} \sin \lambda \xi d\xi$$
$$= \frac{2\lambda}{\pi (1 + \lambda^2)},$$

 $e^{-x} = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\lambda \sin \lambda x}{1+\lambda^2} d\lambda, x \in (0, +\infty).$

但x = 0时,上式不成立,事实上,在x = 0处,右端为1,右端为0. 对于函数 f(x), 求出傅里叶变换

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(t) e^{-itx} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \lim_{t \to +\infty} \int_{-t}^{t} f(t) e^{-itx} dt,$$

若:(3896 ~ 3900).

(3896)
$$f(x) = e^{-a|x|}$$
 $(\alpha > 0).$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} e^{-ix} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} (\cos x - i\sin x) dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-a|x|} (\cos x dt) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos x dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^{2} + x^{2}}.$$
[3897] $f(x) = xe^{-a|x|} \quad (\alpha > 0).$

$$F(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} te^{-a|x|} e^{-ax} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} te^{-a|x|} (\cos tx - i\sin tx) dt$$

$$= -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{\pi} i \cdot \int_{0}^{+\infty} te^{-at} \sin tx dt.$$

$$Z \qquad I = \int_{0}^{+\infty} te^{-at} \sin tx dt$$

$$= -\frac{1}{\alpha} e^{-at} t \sin tx \Big|_{0}^{+\infty} + \frac{1}{\alpha} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} (\sin tx + tx \cos tx) dt$$

$$= \frac{x}{\alpha(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} - \frac{x}{\alpha^{2}} e^{-at} \cos tx \Big|_{0}^{+\infty}$$

$$+ \frac{x}{\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} (\cos tx - tx \sin tx) dt$$

$$= \frac{x}{\alpha(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} + \frac{x}{\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos tx dt$$

$$= \frac{x}{\alpha(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} + \frac{x}{\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos tx dt$$

$$= \frac{x}{\alpha(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} + \frac{x}{\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos tx dt$$

$$= \frac{x}{\alpha(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} + \frac{x}{\alpha^{2}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-at} \cos tx dt$$

$$= \frac{x}{\alpha(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} + \frac{2x}{\alpha^{2}(\alpha^{2} + x^{2})} - \frac{x^{2}}{\alpha^{2}} I,$$

于是
$$(1 + \frac{x^2}{a^2})I = \frac{2x}{a(a^2 + x^2)}.$$
即
$$I = \frac{2ax}{(a^2 + x^2)^2}.$$
从而
$$F(x) = -i\sqrt{\frac{8}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{ax}{(a^2 + x^2)^2}.$$
[3898]
$$f(x) = e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}.$$

$$\mathbf{F}(x) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} e^{-ix} dt$$

$$= \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (\cos tx - i \sin tx) dt$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \int_{0}^{+\infty} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}} (\cos tx dt) = \sqrt{\frac{2}{\pi}} \cdot \frac{1}{2} \sqrt{2\pi} e^{-\frac{x^2}{2}}$$

$$(3809) \text{ Mising the proof of the proo$$

(3809 的结论)

$$= e^{-\frac{a^2+x^2}{2}} \cdot \frac{e^{-ar}+e^{ar}}{2} = e^{-\frac{a^2+x^2}{2}} \cdot ch\alpha x.$$

【3900】 求函数 $\varphi(x)$ 和 $\psi(x)$. 若

(1)
$$\int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos xy \, \mathrm{d}y = \frac{1}{1+x^2};$$

(2)
$$\int_{0}^{+\infty} \psi(y) \sin xy dy = e^{-x}$$
 (x > 0).

解 (1) 令
$$f(x) = \frac{1}{1+x^2}$$
,

则 f(x) 在 $[0,+\infty)$ 上连续且绝对可积,于是按偶函数延拓有

$$f(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \varphi(y) \cos xy \, dy, \qquad x \geqslant 0,$$

其中
$$\varphi(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} f(\lambda) \cos \lambda y \, d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^{+\infty} \frac{\cos \lambda y}{1 + \lambda^2} d\lambda$$
$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} e^{-y} \qquad (3825 \text{ 的结论})$$
$$= e^{-y}.$$

因此,函数

$$\varphi(y) = e^{-y}, y \geqslant 0,$$

满足如下等式

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \int_0^+ \varphi(y) \cos xy \, dy, x \ge 0.$$

注:x<0时,上式也成立,因为

$$\frac{1}{1+x^2} = \frac{1}{1+(-x)^2} = \int_0^+ \varphi(y)\cos(-x)y dy$$
$$= \int_0^+ \varphi(y)\cos(xy) dy.$$

(2)
$$\partial g(x) = e^{-x}, \quad x > 0,$$

则 g(x) 在 $(0,+\infty)$ 上连续且绝对可积,于是按奇函数延拓有

$$g(x) = \int_0^{+\infty} \psi(y) \sin xy \, dy, \qquad x > 0.$$

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其中
$$\psi(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^+ g(\lambda) \sin \lambda y \, d\lambda = \frac{2}{\pi} \int_0^+ e^{-\lambda} \sin \lambda y \, d\lambda$$

$$= \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{y}{1+y^2}, y \geqslant 0.$$
 故函数
$$\psi(y) = \frac{2}{\pi} \cdot \frac{y}{1+y^2}, y \geqslant 0,$$
 满足如下等式
$$e^{-x} = \int_0^+ \psi(y) \sin xy \, dy, x > 0.$$